"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy Thursday, cooler; Friday fair, warmer, moderate southwest to west winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,285. ... NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

OBREGON AGREES TO SCOTT'S PLAN IN BANDIT PURSUIT

Tentative Agreement on Conditions for Recall of Our Troops from Mexico.

NO DEFINITE DATE NAMED

Carranza Army Is to Co-operate with Pershing's Force in Quelling Outlawry.

RETIREMENT TO BE GRADUAL

Protection of Border Meantime Provided for—Arrangement Is Still to be Ratified.

All Tension Seems Vanished, General Obregon Announces

EL PASO, May 3.—General Alvaro Obregon, Mexican Minister of War, tonight issued a statement, in which he said:

"As the result of the conference yesterday with General Scott, the atmosphere seems now completely cleared up. There is a much better feeling betwen Americans and Mexicans, and all tension seems vanished.

"An agreement has not been reached, but everything is progressing favorably, and I have the highest hopes that matters will reach a successful culmination."

It was reported on good authority tonight that General Obregon had received assurances that the terms of the tentative agreement would be acceptable to General Carranza.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, May 3. — General Carranza received today General Obregon's message, asking for sanction of the tentative agreement with Generals Scott and Funston. He probably will sanction the agreement tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, May 3.—The crisis in the Mexican situation has been passed. In the twelve hours that ended early this morning Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, representing the United States, and General Alvaro Obregon, Minister of War of the de facto Government of Mexico, drafted a tentative agreement regarding the American punitive expedition which went into Mexico to catch Villa and disperse his bands.

Another conference is to be held, probably tomorrow, but this will be only a formality unless some unforeseen circumstance arises. The provisions of the tentative agreement were not announced, but it is understood they meet the requirements of both Governments and that no definite date is set for the retirement of American troops from Mexico.

A significant message was sent to the Mexican military commanders of what is known as the Juarez zone today. The zone includes Casas Grandes and some other points at which parts of the American expeditionary force in Mexico is stationed.

Mexico's Honor Guarded.

The message advised the commanders that yesterday's conference between General Scott and General Obregon "resulted very favorably," and that the major portion of the American troops on Mexican soil would be withdrawn in the near future and the rest would follow in a reasonable time. It also stated that under no conditions should anything be done which might interfere with the conclusion of the agreement. The national honor of Mexico was being carefully guarded by General Obregon, General Gavira said.

Despite the fact that he had been negotiating for twelve consecutive hours and had not left the Hotel Del Norte for a minute between noon and midnight, General Scott remained up most of last night to write out a long report of the meeting for the Secretary of War in Washington. It was not until late this afternoon that the entire report had been put into code and telegraphed to Washington.

General Obregon also remained up for more than two hours after the conference to put into code a long report to Mexico City. Heretofore he has conducted all negotiations on the strength of the original authority granted him in the matter when he started north to meet General Scott, his original powers in the conference having been considerably broader than General Scott's, but for the final ratification of the agreement that had been reached he turned to General Carranza, the First Chief of the de facto Government of Mexico.

Withdrawal in Two Months?

Although American officers will not discuss the arrangements, Mexican military men believe that the withdrawal of the American troops will take place in about two months. They say that in view of prospective co-operation between American soldiers and Carranzista forces the hunting down of the bandit groups in Chihuahua and Durango scarcely can take more time than that. On assurances from General Carranza that the bandits are dispersed the northward movement of American troops will attain full speed.

Meantime, it was pointed out, there would be constant movements northward of American detachments, so that at the final orders for withdrawal there would be only a part of the present expeditionary force left in Mexico.

It is generally understood here that the first step to be taken will be a gradual retirement northward of the American forces, while the Carranza troops plunge into the campaign against the Villa bandits. Columns now in the neighborhood of San Antonio will fall back first to Guerrero, and later to

Continued on Page 4.

Compulsion Bill Passes First Reading Amid Cheers

LONDON, May 3.—The Government's military bill for immediate general compulsion passed its first reading in the House of Commons today.

Its passage was loudly cheered.

The debate revealed no deadly opposition to the bill. The only interesting point was the suggestion by Colonel Craig that Ireland should be included.

Walter Hume Long, as sponsor for the bill, replied that there was no objection, if the Nationalist members approved the idea and it found an echo in Ireland. Mr. Long hoped that the bill would be passed next week.

Speaking on the bill, Premier Asquith said that youths reaching the age of 18 would receive a month's grace to enlist voluntarily. The same exemptions would be given as under the original bill.

ZEPPELIN L-20 LOST; 36 RAID CASUALTIES

German Airship Completely Destroyed on Norwegian Coast After Flight to England.

FIVE OF THE CREW RESCUED

Six Men and Three Women Slain in Widespread Attack on English-Scottish Coast.

LONDON, May 3.—At the same time that official announcement was made tonight that thirty-six casualties resulted from the Zeppelin raid on Tuesday night in Northeast England and Southeast Scotland, advices were received from Norway that the Zeppelin L-20, probably one of the airships that took part in the raid, had been wrecked near Stavanger on the south Norwegian coast.

The Zeppelin L-20 was completely destroyed and driven ashore on the western side of Hafsö Firth, Norway, according to the advices from Stavanger. Five of the crew were rescued.

The Zeppelin passed north of Sandnaes (south of Stavanger) about 10 o'clock in the morning, says a Reuter dispatch from Stavanger. She was flying at a low altitude and was in a damaged condition. Five or six men were seen to jump from the airship. Boats put out to their assistance and the commander and one seaman were rescued and taken to a hospital.

The Zeppelin was then driven over the hilltops and against a hillside. Its afterbody broke in two and part of it fell to the ground. Some of the crew jumped or were hurled out.

The Zeppelin then rose a little and was driven westward, but the bag of the dirigible collapsed in the centre and the airship descended rapidly.

A torpedo boat, which had been following along the coast, went to its assistance and rescued three men still in the cabin. A fourth man had jumped out shortly before.

The rescued men were taken to Malde, a few miles southwest of Stavanger. The whereabouts of the rest of the crew is not known.

Official Report on Air Raid.

The text of the British official statement on Tuesday night's raid is as follows:

The Zeppelin raid last night covered a considerable extent of the eastern coast. At least five or six airships actually crossed the shore.

Reports from reliable observers made at various times during the night at many points, some as far distant as Rattray Head, Scotland, down to the north coast of Norfolk, would point to the possibility of a greater number of airships having been employed off our coasts. The enemy, however, made only two attempts to penetrate inland.

About 100 bombs were dropped, scattered over many localities. The exact number is difficult to give, since a great number fell in uninhabited areas and some into the sea.

In only a single locality did the raiders cause any casualties or effect much damage. In this case the bombs amounted to twelve explosive and four incendiary, and eighteen houses were damaged. The casualties totaled six men—one of them a soldier—and three women killed, and nineteen men, including three soldiers, and eight women injured—a total of thirty-six.

The remaining seventy-odd bombs occasioned only two casualties, one soldier and one child slightly injured. The damage effected—on a storehouse and a few cottages—was mostly broken glass.

The raiders only twice came within range of any anti-aircraft artillery. On both occasions they retreated out of range without delay.

The L-20 is the twenty-ninth Zeppelin to be lost since the war began.

AEROPLANE RAID ON DEAL.

Railway Station Hit, Houses Damaged, and One Man Injured.

LONDON, May 3.—Deal was visited by a German aeroplane this afternoon, according to an official announcement. Several houses were damaged and one man was injured. The official statement says:

A hostile aeroplane visited Deal this afternoon, coming from the direction of Ramsgate. It dropped six bombs on the railway station, and several houses were badly damaged. One man badly injured is at present the only casualty known.

The aeroplane made off, flying above the clouds. Our aircraft went in pursuit.

POPE SENDS APPEAL TO CZAR

He Asks Monarch for Release of Archbishop of Lemberg.

BERLIN, May 3, (by Wireless to Tuckerton.)—"Pope Benedict," says the Overseas News Agency, "has sent a letter to Emperor Nicholas requesting the release of the Rev. Andreas Szeptycki, Archbishop of Lemberg, who for the past eighteen months has been interned in Russia, according to the Zeitung am Mittag.

"The newspaper adds that the Ruthenian convention in Philadelphia had previously made a similar request of Emperor Nicholas, but without success."

CHANGE IN TIME, N. Y. CENTRAL. Commencing May 7th, Southwestern Limited will leave New York 4:50 P. M. Improved service to Cincinnati and St. Louis. For other changes consult agents.—Advt.

GERMANY TO REPLY TODAY; NEW ORDERS ISSUED TO U-BOATS

Berlin Rumors Indicate Concessions and Some Doubt About Their Satisfying Us.

RESPONSIBILITY ON WILSON

Germans Say Terms Are Such That He Must Decide Whether There Is to be a Break.

HOUSE AT NIGHT COUNCIL

President, Lansing, and Adviser Confer, but Still Have No Word from Ambassador Gerard.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 3.—The German answer to the American note on submarine warfare is practically completed, merely requiring a few finishing touches, and unless a change of mind or heart takes place overnight, it should be handed to Ambassador Gerard tomorrow afternoon, or early in the evening.

Mr. Gerard, who called on Herr von Jagow at the Foreign Office this afternoon, continues noncommittal.

The well posted Berlin Stock Exchange was far from uniform today. The market, while showing greater liveliness than yesterday, undeniably wabbled in view of the "continued uncertainty regarding further developments in the German-American situation." Shipping stocks particularly showed weakening tendencies.

BERLIN, May 3, (by Wireless to The Associated Press, via Sayville.)—The German reply to the American note on submarine warfare may be expected momentarily. It now appears, however, that Thursday may be the day on which it will be handed to the American Embassy.

Following the submission of the German reply the centre of gravity in the situation, it is considered here, will rest in Washington, where it must de decided whether the proposal which Germany makes meets the conditions of the last paragraph of the American note.

The conference of high German authorities at headquarters has been concluded and Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, it is understood, will start this afternoon for Berlin.

Ambassador Gerard visited Foreign Minister von Jagow here this morning, but continued absolutely uncommunicative on the situation. The Foreign Office also declined to have anything to say on the subject.

The draft of the note has been finished. The attitude of Germany will be stated in clear and precise terms. The note will leave no room for doubt concerning the exact position assumed by Germany, which will communicate the definite nature of instructions that will be given to submarine commanders, and other data on which Washington itself can judge the situation.

The Associated Press is permitted to make these statements, although the censorship on dispatches tending to reveal the tenor of the German reply is still effective. The date of delivery of the answer has not been fixed.

BERNE, May 3.—Germany's reply to the American note will be handed to Ambassador Gerard tomorrow afternoon, says a dispatch from Berlin, quoting the Lokal-Anzeiger as authority for the statement.

Gerard Pledged to Silence.

BERLIN, May 2, via London, May 3.—Ambassador James W. Gerard, after his arrival at the American Embassy on his return from Great Headquarters, received the newspaper correspondents and had a short conversation with them on various topics, not including the one in which they were exclusively interested. The Ambassador declined to make the slightest reference to the occasion of his visit to the Emperor, explaining that the situation imposed absolute silence upon him. It was learned, however, that he received Secretary Lansing's telegram of instructions in time to communicate with Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg before his departure.

Mr. Gerard and Joseph C. Grew, Secretary of the Embassy, returned with bronzed complexions, having spent much time at the headquarters in the open air. They inspected the methods of the distribution of American food to the French civilian population at the town in which the headquarters is located and in the neighboring village. They also conferred with members of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, who arrived on a special train from Brussels for that purpose. They also visited the German front. Conferences and these side excursions occupied every moment of their stay, during which they were guests at the residence of the Chancellor.

The German reply to the American note will not decide whether a breach will come between the United States and Germany, according to the Koelnische Volkszeitung. The decision, this newspaper says, will rest entirely with President Wilson, depending upon the answer he is expected to make to the German note.

The Volkszeitung asserts the basic principles of the German communication have been decided upon, and that the question now is whether President Wilson will accept Germany's proposals as satisfactory, or whether he desires "war at any price."

HOUSE AND LANSING CONFER WITH WILSON

German Situation Subject of Night Council—President Stands on Terms of His Note.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—An hour's conference over the crisis in the relations between Germany and the United States took place at the White House this evening between President Wilson, Secretary Lansing, and Colonel E. M. House of New York, adviser and confidential

Continued on Page 2.

Arrest Liebknecht as May Day Rioter; 28 Reported Slain in German Outbreaks

BERLIN, May 3, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, was arrested on May 1 in connection with a May Day demonstration in Berlin. Eight other persons were arrested at the time of the demonstration, which occurred in Potsdam Square.

As Dr. Liebknecht is a soldier, an investigation of his conduct by a military tribunal was ordered. The tribunal caused his arrest. He wore civilian clothes when apprehended.

The Overseas News Agency says that the disorders in connection with the May Day demonstration were not serious, and that the manifestants were quickly dispersed by the police.

"Many inhabitants of the southern suburbs of Berlin were called to a meeting at 8 o'clock in the evening in Potsdam Square to celebrate May Day," the news agency says. "Some few curious persons went to the much-frequented square, but were easily dispersed by the police. Nine arrests were made for disorderly conduct."

LONDON, May 3.—"Serious trouble is reported to have occurred in Berlin and elsewhere in Germany on May Day," says the Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company. "Vast crowds, composed for the most part of women of the laboring classes, clamored for peace. The crowds were dispersed by the police and many persons were arrested. Two women were wounded at Chemnitz, Saxony."

A Geneva telegram to the Central News says.

"During food riots at Leipsic the police killed three persons and wounded seventy.

"In riots in Berlin it is reported twenty-five persons were killed and 200 wounded."

Dr. Karl Liebknecht is a member of the Reichstag and a persistent advocate of peace.

30,000 TAILORS BEGIN STRIKE IN GAY MOOD

Cloak and Suit Makers Laugh and Jest as They Walk Out of 1,800 Shops.

PICKETS TAKE THEIR POSTS

Union Leaders, Speaking at Meeting, Caution Against Violence—Walkouts in Jersey Towns.

Wearing their "Sunday" clothes, laughing and talking as merry-makers on a picnic, having no thought of "ills to come" nor caring "beyond the day," more than 30,000 cloak and skirt makers left their work-tables in about 1,800 lofts and shops all over the city and metropolitan district at 11 o'clock yesterday morning and joined the 30,000 other cloak and skirt makers who had been locked out by their employers. Thus the first general strike in the garment making industry since 1910 was begun. It seemed scarcely a serious affair to one watching the workers as they poured into Fifth, Fourth, Third, and Second Avenues, from the buildings where they had been employed and marched gayly to the branch union headquarters scattered over lower Manhattan.

There was almost no disorder. Abiding by the instructions printed on the union's strike order, the men and women "made no arguments" with their employers nor anyone else and did not loiter in the streets. Not one of the 30,000 was arrested, according to police reports. The only arrest incident to the first day of the strike was that of Harry Gold of 1,036 Fox Street, the Bronx, one of 300 men who left the Beethoven Hall, 210 Fifth Street, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning to distribute copies of the strike order. A policeman found him distributing the circulars at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-third Street, and arrested him when he was unable to show a permit. He was later fined $5 in the Jefferson Market Court by Magistrate Nolan and paid the fine.

Cautioned Against Violence.

Reaching their various branch headquarters, the strikers spent the early afternoon enjoying themselves, discussing the strike and other subjects of interest. Later speakers appeared at each hall and addressed the strikers, cautioning them to refrain from violence, to remain faithful to the union, and to conserve their resources. It was estimated yesterday by the strike leaders that few of the strikers would need assistance from the union for at least three weeks, but that when this time had elapsed the strikers would begin to feel the pressure of suspended wages.

But if the strikers themselves made the occasion of the strike a holiday, the strike leaders began what probably meant for them a long period of hard work. No sooner had the workers left their places than pickets appeared in front of each deserted factory, between 5,000 and 6,000 pickets in all dispersing throughout the city. As the manufacturers have made no known move to open their factories with strike-breakers, the picket force was put at a minimum.

Also by noon George Wishnack, Chairman of the strikers' Settlement Committee, had opened headquarters at the Hotel Latham, and within a short time representatives of half a dozen or more independent employers not affiliated with the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Association had applied for settlements. The committee received the applications and made ready to begin adjustments today or tomorrow. The terms upon which the committee will settle with individual employers were decided upon at a meeting of the general Strike Committee in Beethoven Hall last night. They are, in part, as follows:

A working week of forty-eight hours. The ten legal holidays recognized by law to be recognized in the industry. Limited overtime work, with double pay. A minimum wage scale varying from $12 to $30 a week for all branches of the industry. Guarantees of 75 cents an hour for piece workers. Agreement by manufacturers not to employ contractors who are not registered with the union and who do not maintain union standards of pay and sanitation. An equitable division of work.

Report of Strikebreakers.

Union officials asserted yesterday that two big manufacturers who were members of the Protective Association, the 409 members of which, with the 1,800 independents, make the 2,200 manufacturers affected directly by the strike, had resigned from the association because they disapproved of its policy in locking out the workers and had sought independent settlements with the union. No definite statement concerning this report was made at the headquarters of the association, 220 Fifth Avenue, except the general denial that any important resignations had occurred, and that there was no considerable dissatisfaction among the members. The Executive Committee of the association met for five or six hours yesterday, and it was rumored that plans for engaging strikebreakers and guards were adopted, but no statement was issued and no confirmation of the rumor could be obtained.

One of the busiest of the union officials yesterday was Benjamin Schlesinger, Chairman of the General Strike Committee, who spent the entire day in his office at 32 Union Square, receiving reports and conferring with his associates. In addition to having general management of the strike itself, Mr. Schlesinger, as far as possible, will look after the welfare of the 300,000 persons

Continued on Page 3.

NAME EDITOR DEVOY IN PLOT INDICTMENT

Superseding Bill Against von Papen and Alleged Aids Is Returned.

SENT BUFFALO TELEGRAM

Gaelic-American Writer Said to Have Vouched for Horst von der Goltz.

The Federal Grand Jury returned a superseding indictment yesterday against Captain Franz von Papen, former German Military Attaché; Wolf von Igel, still an Attaché of the Embassy, who was von Papen's aid during the former's stay in this country; Captain Hans Tauscher, the Krupp agent in this country; Alfred A. Fritzen, and Constantine Covani, all of whom were indicted recently for having plotted the dynamiting of the Welland Canal in the first weeks of the European war.

The superseding indictment returned yesterday names John Devoy, editor of the Gaelic-American, who last week wrote an editorial in which he made scurrilous references to the President, as the man who telegraphed to a Buffalo lawyer that Horst von der Goltz, German plotter, who has become a Government witness, was "all right," and that he, (Devoy,) would be responsible for von der Goltz's identification at a Buffalo telegraph office. Devoy asked John T. Ryan, the man to whom the telegram was sent, to "do all you can for him," meaning von der Goltz, who was at that time a trusted lieutenant of Captain von Papen's.

The new indictment names as coconspirators, but not as defendants, von der Goltz, Frederick Busse, and Carl Tuchendler. All these men are understood to have given valuable information to the Government.

The paragraph in the indictment in which the name of Devoy is mentioned and in which the text of the telegram that Devoy sent to Ryan is given states that on Sept. 16, 1914, von Igel "did cause and procure one John Devoy at and within the Southern District of New York to send to one John T. Ryan, at Buffalo, N. Y., a telegram of the tenor following, to wit:

New York, Sept. 16, 1914.
John T. Ryan, 163 Mutual Life Building, Buffalo, N. Y.:
Party who called is all right. I gave your address. Do all you can for him. Identify him at telegraph office. I will be responsible. Imperfect introduction due to my brother's death and hurry.
JOHN DEVOY.

Mr. Ryan is the man who paid to von der Goltz $400, which, it is alleged, was money originally furnished by Captain von Papen. Von Papen paid the money to a bank in New York, which in turn transmitted it to a bank in Buffalo, where, it is alleged, it was paid to Ryan, who, in turn, gave it to von der Goltz.

The superseding indictment also mentioned the Kaiser and charged that the plot was hatched to injure Great Britain and to help him.

MAY SEEK PROPAGANDISTS.

Senator Husting Asks to Have Pro-German Efforts Investigated.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—As a result of a conference today between President Wilson and Senator Husting, the Department of Justice will probably make an investigation to uncover the influences responsible for sending thousands of telegrams to Senators and representatives last week, urging that no action be taken leading to war with Germany.

Senator Husting has made a personal investigation and laid the results before the President. He told the President he could get no more information without the aid of the Department of Justice. He expressed the belief that the department could discover who advanced the money paid for the telegrams. The President listened carefully, but Senator Husting would not say what attitude he took.

Senator Husting has been in communication with Department of Justice officials, who have expressed a willingness to co-operate.

O'GORMAN WON'T SEEK RE-ELECTION TO SENATE

His Differences With the Administration Understood to Have Forced Decision to Retire.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Senator James A. O'Gorman of New York is expected to make formal announcement tomorrow or within the next few days that he will not be a candidate to succeed himself. His term will expire on March 4, 1917. Senator O'Gorman has been credited with the intention of retiring from the Senate if he became convinced that he would have a hard struggle to obtain reelection. It is now understood that he has decided not to be a candidate in the Senatorial primaries.

The retirement of Senator O'Gorman means, according to those having knowledge of the situation, that Samuel Untermyer will become a candidate in the primaries for the Democratic Senatorial nomination. He will have the backing of the Wilson Administration or at least that part of the Administration headed by William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Untermyer is now with Mr. McAdoo on a tour of South America.

Senator O'Gorman has not been on good terms with the Administration for practically the entire time that President Wilson has been in the White House. He has felt that he has been treated badly by the Administration in the matter of patronage and has voted on several occasions against Administration policies. The latest differences between Mr. O'Gorman and the President have arisen over the appointment of a postmaster for New York.

FOUR IRISH REBEL LEADERS EXECUTED; THREE OTHERS GET 3 YEARS IN PRISON; BIRRELL RESIGNS AS IRISH SECRETARY

Field Court-Martial Tries Some Rebels in Ireland; Others Are Being Sent to England for Decision

DUBLIN, May 2, (via London, May 3.)—An official statement, issued here today, said:

Rebels considered suitable for trial are being tried by a field general court-martial under the Defense of the Realm act. As soon as the sentences have been confirmed the public will be informed as to the result of the trial.

Others are being sent to places in England. Their cases will receive consideration later. The cases of women taken prisoners are under consideration.

The work of dealing with these trials is one of great magnitude and it is being proceeded with with all dispatch.

IRISH AT FRONT ATONE FOR REVOLT

Repulsed Heavy German Attacks While Fighting Was Going on at Home.

THEIR FIRST SEVERE TEST

Three Gas Clouds and Infantry Charges Failed to Shake Volunteers in France.

By PHILIP GIBBS.
London Chronicle Dispatches.
By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless to The New York Times.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, France, May 3.—Whatever comfort the Germans may have got out of their plot to stir up trouble in Ireland by inciting a few fanatical men to rebellion they found no comfort at all, but cold steel and machine gun fire, when they came up at the same time against the Irish race in the field of battle. It was a splendid coincidence that on the very night when the Sinn Fein were trying to besmirch the honor of Ireland in the streets of Dublin some Irish battalions here at the front should have been in the fighting line at one of the points of a German attack and should have given by great gallantry, proof to the world that the heart of Ireland is true and loyal.

At dawn on April 27 one of the Irish brigades was holding the chalk pit salient south of Hulluch. All through the previous day and night the enemy's artillery had been bombarding up and down the lines of the neighboring front with great intensity. Repeated explosions of bombs, more noisy at close range than the heavy artillery at work behind his lines, showed the German infantry was attempting to raid our trenches in various sectors not far away. The Hohenzollern redoubt was attacked and the enemy bombed out of one of the craters into which he had made a rush. Through the darkness of the night, faintly lightened by thousands of stars, throbbed the great scarlet glare when one of the enemy's mines exploded to the west of Hulluch. Another lurid flame zigzagged across the fields to the northeast of Vermelles. All the battleground of the Loos salient was in a tumult with high explosives.

There was no sleep that night. Irish officers going their rounds warned the sentries to keep a sharp lookout by a quiet word or nod. Irish soldiers in the dugouts behind the front line of trenches expressed the thought that perhaps before dawn the enemy might make an attack upon "the boys up there." These Irishmen kept cool. In the trenches they are as stolid as their English comrades, with a grim joke or two when the shells come crying overhead. But it was no joke just before dawn when the enemy's guns concentrated upon the Irish sector. The rush of shells and the great crash of their explosions as they flung up earth and sandbags showed the enemy meant serious business.

The Irish officers kept up the spirits of the men and said: "Steady, boys." The guns ceased to fire about 5 o'clock that morning, and after all the noise was a queer silence, which many birds were singing high in the blue sky of a brilliant morning, when there was a shout from one of the sentries. Slowly on the light northeasterly wind came from the German trenches a thick, sluggish volume of smoke. "Poison gas. Put on your helmets." The Irish boys grabbed the helmets they carried in little satchels slung across the shoulders. There was silence as each man put on the headdress and made himself like some queer beast in that frightful mask which always makes one shudder a little when men are seen wearing it. But it was proof against the cloud of death.

"I wish Sir Roger Casement could get a taste of it down his throat," said an Irish soldier.

The men waited without any sign of panic as the cloud came near. A Sergeant of the Dublins went among the men patting them on the shoulder and putting heart into them by cheerful gestures of disdain for foul vapours that rolled about them. The enemy's guns again bombarded, and then, as the cloud lifted, suddenly an infantry attack followed.

It was an utter failure. Far from being demoralized by the poison gas, the Irish spirit was fiercely aroused and they poured a heavy rifle fire into the German soldiers as they came rushing forward. Many fell and the others were checked by the barbed wire. So the Dublins shot them down before they could break through. An officer and forty dead Germans still lie there entangled among the broken strands.

A second cloud of gas was released from the German trenches opposite the northern, or left, and of the salient and rolled forward in waves about as dense as liquid. The infantry attack which followed was successful in getting into a portion of our trench held by the Inniskillens and some Dublins owing to the effect of shell fire upon the parapets. Fortunately a machine gun was in a good position and served by good men, so the enemy was caught by its fire and heavily punished.

From the support trenches the Irish organized a counterattack. Within half an hour the enemy was driven out, leaving many dead. An officer with four men of an Irish brigade in this sector advanced up the trench into which a German patrol had gained a footing and without any other aid put the enemy out of action.

A third gas attack was attempted, but failed to reach the Irish, and floated back in a swirl of wind to the enemy's lines. So they received a dose of their own poison.

This is the first time an Irish division has had to encounter an infantry attack, but these young soldiers behaved with the steadiness of veterans and fought through the deadly fumes with fine courage. Ireland's answer to Germany's plots in Dublin.

BIRRELL RESIGNS HIS IRISH POST

Admits to Parliament He Made False Estimate of Sinn Fein Movement.

SOUGHT TO MAINTAIN UNITY

Redmond Lauds the Secretary and Says He Himself Incurred Some of Blame.

LONDON, Thursday, May 4.—Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has resigned. He indicated his resignation from the Cabinet by taking the corner seat behind the Treasury bench when he entered the House of Commons yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Birrell, when he got a hearing, said he would have an opportunity as a private member of taking part in the debate on the Irish rising.

He candidly admitted that he had made an untrue estimate of the Sinn Fein movement and the possibility of disturbances such as had occurred in Dublin, especially in respect to the mode of warfare which had been pursued and the desperate folly displayed by the leaders and their dupes. Therefore, at the moment he learned from General Sir John Maxwell that the insurrection had been quelled he placed his resignation in the hands of the Prime Minister and it had been accepted.

He wished to say to his critics that the error, which he acknowledged and which had been of great and terrible consequences, had not proceeded from any lack of thought, consideration, or anxiety. From the outbreak of the war he took it to be only his duty to maintain unbroken and unimpaired, if possible, the position of Ireland as a whole to the common foe. In that hope and aim he had been gallantly assisted by Mr. Redmond. He thought of nothing else, cared for nothing else, wished for nothing else.

It had been said in the House, continued the former Secretary, that Ireland was to be the bright spot in the empire in the hour of the country's dire necessity. He hoped it might even yet still be said to be so. He was well aware of the difficulties of the situation and knew Ireland well enough to know that there was much which could give cause for great anxiety. He knew the difficulties were great and the ice thin. But he considered it to be his duty to run great risks in order to maintain in Ireland herself and in the face of Europe a picture of unbroken unanimity within the boundaries of her soil.

"I hope," Mr. Birrell went on, "that although put down as it is being put down, as it must be put down, the rebellion will be put down with such success, yet at the same time with such humanity displayed toward the dupes and the rank and file led astray by their leaders, that this insurrection in Ireland will never in the minds and memories of the people be associated with past rebellions or become an historic landmark in their country.

"When yesterday morning I rode down from Phoenix Park through the familiar streets of Dublin, on my way for the last time to the shores of Ireland, where I found the smoking ruins of a great portion of Sackville Street; when I was surrounded by the ruins of all the hopes and aspirations which I held during the last nine years, one ray of comfort was graciously permitted to reach my heart. That was that this was no Irish rebellion, for Irish soldiers are still earning themselves glory on all the fields of the war.

"The evidence is forthcoming that over these ashes hands may be shaken and much may be done; new bonds of union may be forged and new sources of strength and prosperity brought to the country. I, at all events, have done what I can to that end. And I still hope that some measure of good may come out of this great evil."

The Prime Minister, in making note of Mr. Birrell's statement, said that, without prejudicing the decision which might ultimately be taken, he was sure the House had heard Mr. Birrell not without emotion and sympathy, and he assured Mr. Birrell that he possessed in a peculiar degree the affection of all his colleagues.

Mr. Redmond said that the whole business in Ireland had been to him a misery and a heartbreak. He paid warm tribute to Mr. Birrell. He felt that he himself had incurred some of the blame which Mr. Birrell had laid at his own door. The Nationalist leader had concurred in the view that the danger of an outbreak was not a real one, and perhaps what he had said in conversation might have influenced Mr. Birrell.

While approving the vigorous quelling of the rebellion, Mr. Redmond begged the Government not to show undue harshness to "the great mass of unfortunate dupes involved."

BIRRELL AS CHIEF SECRETARY

A Diplomat Who Sought to Smooth Over Serious Situations.

Augustine Birrell had been in Parliament ten years, had achieved fame as lawyer, educator, and author of law books, biography, and literary criticism, when, in 1907, he was appointed Chief

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CASEMENT'S TRIAL SOON

Pearse, Clark, MacDonagh and Probably Connolly Shot in Tower.

CAPTIVES EAGER TO CONFESS

Government Expects Startling Information from Those Who Turn State's Evidence.

IRISH HERE ARE AGHAST

Swift Punishment of Chiefs Causes Outburst of Execration from Sympathizers.

LONDON, May 3.—Premier Asquith announced to the House of Commons this afternoon the execution today of the Sinn Fein leaders. He also stated that Sir Roger Casement would be tried with the utmost expedition.

[There was some doubt in London early this morning as to whether in announcing the executions the Prime Minister said that three or four of the Sinn Fein leaders had been shot. Some of the men in the Press Gallery understood him to say three leaders, but most of the reporters heard him as saying that four had been shot. The general understanding is that four of those who signed the republican proclamation have been tried by court-martial, found guilty, and were shot in the Tower of London yesterday morning.]

Those executed (the man in whose case the doubt occurs presumably being Connolly) were as follows:

PATRICK H. PEARSE, "provisional President of Ireland."
JAMES CONNOLLY, styled "Commandant General of the Republican Army."
THOMAS J. CLARK.
THOMAS MacDONAGH.

Three other men were sentenced to three years' penal servitude. They are Edmund W. Duggan, Pierce Beazlaw, and Joseph Maginnes.

Laurence Ginnel, member for the North Division of Westmeath, who is classed as a Nationalist, but follows the leadership of no party, greeted the announcement of the Premier with the cry of "Huns!" and gave notice that he would move a resolution calling attention to the shooting of "innocent men by this Hunnish Government."

DUBLIN, May 3.—One thousand prisoners were marched through the city today under strong military escort. The batch included many youths in their teens and several women. It is said that several thousand prisoners have been taken by the military.

HOLYHEAD, Wales, May 3.—Three hundred more prisoners from Ireland, of whom twenty were wounded were landed here today. The prisoners included a considerable number of persons evidently of somewhat higher station than those landed two days ago. Some of them were intellectuals who heretofore have been identified mainly with the Irish literary movement. Others were clerks, sportsmen, tradesmen, or farmers. Most of them appeared to be greatly exhausted.

Although all the prisoners wore men's clothing, it was reported that several were women, thirty or forty of whom have been made prisoners. Only about 5 per cent. of the prisoners wore the Sinn Fein uniform. There are undoubtedly many prisoners who are truthful in saying they knew nothing of the impending revolt when they were mobilized. Whether that will in any way mitigate their treatment by the Government is not known.

A number of the prisoners indicated their willingness to turn King's evidence and it is stated that some startling information will come to the Government from this source.

CAREERS OF EXECUTED MEN.

Four Irish Leaders Were Students of Social Problems.

Of the four Irish revolt leaders executed in London, Patrick H. Pearse, the "provisional President of Ireland," was about 33 or 34 years of age, and was known in Ireland as an authority on Gaelic literature. He started in life as a barrister, but devoted most of his time to literary and educational pursuits. For some time he was editor of the Gaelic Journal in Dublin, and later founded St. Endas School, which he conducted up to the time of the Sinn Fein rebellion.

Pearse had many friends in the United States. He lectured in this country on Irish ideals and Gaelic literature, the proceeds of his lectures going to the support of his school. The head of the Sinn Fein rebellion was the son of an Englishman, but was himself born and educated in Dublin. He was unmarried.

James Connolly, whose name is mentioned as among the Irish leaders executed in the Tower of London, was well known in this city, where he made his home for about ten years. His affiliations were with the Socialists and he was on intimate terms with many of those who make the Rand School of Social Sciences their headquarters.

Connolly came from the laboring classes, and although it was commonly believed he was a university graduate, he had as a matter of fact acquired a deep knowledge of social and economic sub-

jects entirely on his own motion. He was about fifty years old and had had a varied experience in all parts of the world which greatly aided him in his work as a writer. Twenty years ago he founded the Irish Socialist Party and was one of its warmest supporters. He was considered more devoted to Socialistic propaganda than to that of freeing Ireland, as may be seen in one of the small hand books, "Socialism Made Easy," which he prepared in 1909.

"After Ireland is free," he wrote, says the patriot who won't touch socialism, "we will protect all classes, and if you don't pay your rent you will be evicted same as now. But the evicting party, under command of the Sheriff, will wear green uniforms and the harp without the crown, and the warrant turning you out on the roadside will be stamped with the arms of the Irish Republic."

The point which Connolly made was that it was time to organize for a full, free, and happy life for all or for none, and that questions of Irish politics could wait until the great issues affecting humanity were settled.

Many of his observations were printed in a small paper which he published for three years in this city. It was called The Harp. While living in Dublin he wrote a book, "Labor in Irish History," which was favorably received. He also published a labor paper in Dublin, The Irish Worker.

Since his return to Ireland his comrades here have heard from him as an agitator and worker in the cause of socialism. He was perfecting the organization which he had originally established and was writing for various papers on economic subjects.

It was known here that he was a member of the Sinn Fein, and that he really had the cause of the Irish Republic deeply at heart, but much surprise was expressed that he should have committed himself to such a loosely-organized effort.

Algernon Lee, head of the Rand School, said last night that Connolly had many friends in this city and was much esteemed on account of his clear reasoning powers and his wide range of information.

Thomas MacDonagh was a close associate of Pearse and a highly educated man. He was for some time Assistant Professor of English Literature in the National University of Ireland, but resigned to become assistant to Pearse in St. Enda's School.

Thomas J. Clark was one of the leaders in the Fenian conspiracy of the early eighties. He was arrested and sentenced to life imprisonment, but was released after serving fourteen years. After a visit to America he returned to Dublin, where he opened a tobacco store. Clark married the daughter of Mayor John Daly in Limerick, another of the Fenian raiders. He is survived by his wife and four sons.

DUBLIN'S LORD MAYOR TALKS.

Tells How Revolt Interfered with Machinery of Municipal Life.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUBLIN, May 3, (dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I had a talk today with the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. Gallagher, who is engaged early and late in the task of feeding the poor, a problem which increases in difficulty every hour the city is cut off. Not only is there the question of feeding the people, but also the question of the sick, wounded, dying, and dead. We are at present entirely ignorant of the number of persons who lost their lives last week. The Lord Mayor, while not venturing an exact statement says the numbers run into the hundreds. Many civilians were killed or wounded by stray bullets.

"We have been doing our best to cope with the distress," said Mr. Gallagher. "The Government placed £4,000 at the disposal of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and yesterday I and the Master of the Rolls were allowed to go around the city in a Government motor and order the provision shops to reopen so that the people could buy food. The result has been that nearly everybody with means got the food they wanted. Fortunately we were able to keep the main drainage works going all the time so that the health of the citizens would not suffer. There was some interruption to the electric lighting, as some of the substations were in the hands of the rebels. There was no gas for more than a week.

"It will be some time before the tramways will be able to run, as rebels were in possession of the generating station, and a great many trolley wires are down. General resumption of business must depend to a large extent on the military regulations.

"It has been a matter of great difficulty to arrange for the burial of the dead."

SAYS BERLIN PROMISED AID.

Sent Irish Prisoners Home Secretly with Story of Help Coming.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUBLIN, May 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—A prominent Nationalist, who would not allow his name to be quoted, said today:

"I can assure you that not 200 of the men who have been doing their worst to destroy our dear old city had the slightest idea of what they would be called upon to do when the wretched affair started. It was organized by about a couple of hundred leaders, half of whom are riff-raff of the city and the other half educated neurasthenics.

"We have ample evidence to prove that the rebels had encouragement from enemies. Clerks and shopmen earning 25 shillings a week couldn't spend 7 or 8 pounds on rifles and ammunition out of their own pockets. Not a man among the rebels could put his hands on a thousand dollars of his own money, and the majority had nothing. Yet many of the men captured were found with plenty of money on them. They got money through America. The money was sent out there from Germany.

"We found traces of Irish prisoners who were captured by the Germans being sent back secretly to this country with assurances of the sympathy of Germany and promises of the magnificent help the German Government would send the rebellion."

SHIP'S GUNS HELD GALWAY.

Forced Rebels to Retreat—Three University Professors Arrested.

DUBLIN, May 3.—The situation in Galway resulting from the Irish revolt has been serious, according to advices just received. On Tuesday, April 25, 1,200 rebels, approaching from Oranmore were within three miles of Galway when a naval vessel shelled them from Galway Bay, compelling them to retire to Moyard Castle at Athenry.

On the following day another naval vessel landed 100 soldiers, who forced other rebels to retire toward that castle. Encounters between the rebels and small bands of police resulted in a number of casualties.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, May 4. — The Daily Mail's Galway correspondent says the arrests there include Professor Steinberger, Professor Walsh, and Dr. McEnri, all of University College, Galway. In Steinberger's house 800 sovereigns were found.

TROOPS THANKED OFFICIALLY.

Gen. Maxwell Expresses Especial Gratitude to Irish Regiments.

DUBLIN, May 2, (via London, May 3.)—In an order of the day thanking the troops engaged in the suppression of the rebellion here, Lieut. Gen. Sir John Maxwell, the military commander, says that owing to the tireless efforts of the soldiers all the rebels in this city have now surrendered. The order says further:

"I especially wish to express my gratitude to the Irish regiments which have so largely helped to crush the rising."

He is unable to refer in the present order, General Maxwell says, to the gallant behavior of the men, but he expresses his admiration for a small detachment which, while convoying ammunition, was attacked in Charles Street. After a splendid defense of three and one-half days, during which its leaders were struck down, the detachment delivered the ammunition safely.

LONDON, May 3.—"The situation in Ireland is quiet," says an official statement issued this evening. "The collection of arms and the arrest of fugitive rebels is progressing satisfactorily. A strict cordon is still maintained.

"Galway.—The police barracks at Oranmore, about seven miles east of Galway, was attacked by a party of rebels, but held out until relieved.

"West Riding of Galway.—The situation is well in hand. The rebels have been dispersed.

"The south of Ireland is quiet. Steady progress is being made toward the restoration of normal conditions.

"The situation in Ulster is normal."

FIRE DAMAGE $8,750,000.

Number of Buildings Destroyed in Dublin Given as 179 by Fire Chief.

DUBLIN, May 2, (via London, May 3.)—The Chief of the Fire Department estimates the damage to buildings during the revolt at £1,000,000 and to stock at £750,000. The number of buildings destroyed or damaged is 179.

The people of Dublin were permitted to move about the city freely today for the first time since the uprising, and crowds came out to view the ruins caused by the riots. Passes are still required to go through the military cordon in certain parts of the city, however, and examination posts have been established on all roads leading from Dublin. At these points automobiles and trains are searched for arms. Persons who intend to take passage on trains are scrutinized before they enter the stations. Only the Dublin, Belfast, Kingstown, and Greenore stations are open for the embarkation of passengers.

No reliable news of the war has reached Ireland for ten days, and incoming travelers are besought for the loan of newspapers, which pass from hand to hand. Motor cars in the rural districts are being literally held up by peaceable citizens who ask for newspapers. In the time of Ireland's isolation the rebels have circulated the wildest rumors concerning the progress of the war.

CALL EXECUTED MEN MARTYRS TO CAUSE

Irish - American Irreconcilables Here Say Punishment Will Increase Hatred of England.

The execution of the leaders of the Irish revolution in the Tower of London and the resignation of Augustine Birrell from the British Cabinet as Secretary for Ireland have made a profound impression among the Irish in this country antagonistic to England's methods. This much was admitted yesterday by the editors of local Irish papers, but none of them cared to talk on the subject.

J. C. Walsh, editor of Ireland, a Home Rule organ in this city, admitted, however, that he considered the effect of the action of the British Government would be held utterly wrong unless some very good reason were given for it.

Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan, who had indorsed the Irish revolt, gave out an indignant statement.

"England has again shown herself in her true colors and has committed at once an atrocious crime and a colossal blunder," declared Justice Cohalan. "Her murder of Pearce, Connolly, Clark, and MacDonagh has added four names to the long list of Irish martyrs and placed four additional names among the Irish imperishables. For every man thus done to death many thousands of others will spring up as her implacable enemies, determined to do all that they may in order to bring to an end her unholy reign of tyranny and savagery. Badly beaten in her struggle with the Central Powers, she dragged the Irishmen to London in order to glut her savage hate upon them, and thought by their murder to frighten the Irish race.

"Through the Defense of the Realm act and the suppression of patriotic newspapers, England is doing all she can to force the people of Ireland to resort again to what Gladstone termed 'the wild justice of revenge,' said Joseph W. Gavan, a lawyer prominent in local Irish societies and the pro-German organization, "Friends of Peace," when asked yesterday what he thought of the execution of the leaders of the Irish rebellion in the Tower of London. "It is simply another experience that convinces Irishmen at home and abroad of the futility of trusting to England for any measure of justice or to any agitation carried on in England or to the recreant Irish leaders who are now drawing $2,000 a year salary from the British Treasury.

"The British Government did not execute the leaders of the rebellion in South Africa a few months ago; they did not execute Sir Edward Carson, who swore that he and his Ulster volunteers would resist an act of Parliament giving Ireland home rule, but made him a Cabinet officer; nor did they execute the police or military authorities who were held responsible by a coroner's jury for the shooting of defenseless men and women in the streets of Dublin by the Scotch Borderers a few weeks prior to the outbreak of the European war.

"England, through Sir Edward Carson and the mutinous military officers of the Curragh, sowed the seed of revolt among the Dublin Volunteers, and the men they have executed are now added to the long roll of Irish martyrology and will forever be loved and honored by every Irish patriot. Ireland has never forfeited one iota of her claims to independence, and nothing but total separation from England will satisfy her exiled sons and daughters. The men who are fighting England's battles in Flanders and elsewhere are no more representative of the Irish race than are the tramps, the rif-raf, the idle, and the unproductive of the United States. They are the scum of Ireland, and not more than 30,000 of this class are in England's fighting ranks, the recreant Redmond's assertion to the contrary notwithstanding."

Robert E. Ford, editor of The Irish World, said:

"The shooting of Pearse, Provisional President of the Irish Republic, and his associates will serve only to make the war between Ireland and England more bitter. The Irish revolution is being conducted according to the rules of civilized warfare. Pearse was a prisoner of war and should have been treated as such. To shoot him down was a piece of base brutality, and will no doubt cause reprisals by the people of Ireland. Pearse, like Washington, represented a people throwing off the yoke of England. Washington would have been shot down like Pearse had he fallen into the hands of the English."

Jeremiah A. O'Leary, Director of the United Irish Societies of New York, said that the men who signed the declaration of the republic knew they were signing their death warrants.

"Those men knew their efforts would fail," Mr. O'Leary added, "but they were not striving for immediate results. They sought to place the cause of Ireland before the world like a thunderbolt. They have succeeded."

Meetings and exercises of a memorial character undoubtedly would be held by Irish sympathizers in the city and throughout the country, Mr. O'Leary said.

John D. Moore, National Secretary of the Friends of Irish Freedom, said:

"Humanity must be truly shocked, and England will be held to 'strict accountability' for its lynch-law executions. In the minds and hearts not only of every man and woman of the Irish race, but of every true man and woman of all races, this bloodthirstiness of the English Government will be condemned. These executions—they can properly be called murders—prove that England today is the same cruel England that first covered its Irish victims with pitch before burning them; that manacled its subjects in India, who aspired to freedom, to cannon-mouths and blew them to atoms. And it is the same England that today is using her greatest endeavor to starve and destroy human beings of all ages, sexes, and conditions in Germany, Austria, and Hungary."

EGAN DENOUNCES DEVOY.

Says Gaelic American Editor Planned and Directed Irish Revolt.

Patrick Egan, former United States Minister to Chile, after he had read last night of the execution in the Tower of London of the principal leaders of the Dublin revolt, remarked that if England should have shot anyone, it was John Devoy, editor of The Gaelic American of this city, and his associates.

Mr. Egan, who is a Home Ruler and a follower of John Redmond, said he and associates of his faction of Irish-Americans knew that the Dublin revolt had been planned and directed from New York by John Devoy, whom he characterized as the brains of the uprising. He said he knew that it had been financed by German money, obtained by Devoy in this country and in Germany and charged that the men who had led the uprising in Ireland had been assured that on May 2 a German army would land in Ireland to fight the English. It was when they realized they had been deceived that the rebels gave up without further struggle, he said. Mr. Egan said he also had reason to believe that some of the arms used in Dublin had come from this country and that Devoy had been guilty of violating the neutrality of the United States.

"My heart goes out to those men who had to face the firing squad in London today," said Mr. Egan. "They were brave boys, sincere in their love for Ireland, but they had been deceived into backing an impossible cause. I do not think England should have had them shot. Ninety-eight per cent. of all Irishmen were not in sympathy with the revolt and England has nothing to gain by shooting people after it is over, for although Ireland will not look upon Pearse and Connolly as martyrs, they will resent their execution.

"If any one were shot it should have been John Devoy, who hatched the whole nefarious scheme here in New York and was personally responsible for it. I think that men should die in London because they were deceived by a man who is willing to fight Ireland's battles from the stage and lecture platform in America, where he knows he is safe. If justice were done, he would be the victim of the Tower of London executioners.

"For years he has had Ireland honeycombed with his agents. After the war he got German aid. I have heard of one contribution of $50,000 he received for his Sinn Fein cause from Germans here in New York. He got other funds in Germany. He got arms in Germany and he sent arms from here, I have every reason to believe. His charge that the State Department told England of the revolt in advance is foolish, for English agents knew about it.

"There is no doubt that Sir Roger Casement was hand in glove with him. Now, I know Sir Roger is crazy, crazy for notoriety. He means nothing to Ireland and never did. He was a paid German agent, who tried to organize in German prison camps a regiment of Irishmen to go to Ireland and fight England. He nearly lost his life in the attempt. But the honor of a death for Ireland's sake should not be given to him. I hope England will just keep him locked up.

"No one knows better than I what has been going on in Ireland. I was over there a few months after the war started, and found in many of the new coast hotels German army engineers were serving as waiters. Devoy helped to put them there, and why they didn't get in better work, I don't see.

"Devoy is a destructive and dangerous agent. He and his Clan-na-Gael never did any good to Ireland or anyone else but themselves. Justice Daniel Cohalan and Justice Goff, who have helped his cause, never did Ireland any good. Devoy with his German money, and with the help of Jim Larkin and his Socialist-Labor friends, has caused a lot of good Irishmen into a hopeless cause. Devoy is in New York; Larkin is hiding in Chicago. Sure, they let the other fellows spill the blood! Devoy was among the Irish rebels arrested in the 80's. All of them agreed to fight their indictment to the last. Devoy alone pleaded guilty, and ask any man in Ireland if he knows John Devoy, and he will say, 'Sure, I know "Guilty Milord, Devoy."' That's the sort of a man he is."

AMERICAN PLANS FOR ROME.

Drawings for a New Approach to St. Peter's Submitted to the Pope.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, May 3.—The Pope has just accorded an audience to Eric Gugler, McKim Fellow of the American Academy, in regard to the proposal to alter the plan of Rome so as to form an appropriate approach to St. Peter's. The changes will necessitate tearing down or removing several blocks of buildings between St. Peter's and the Tiber, including the house generally supposed to have been at one time the residence of Raphael. The idea has attracted the attention of the Pope and a number of leading Roman architects because it is designed to make St. Peter's visible from the heart of Rome and at the same time to give a direct approach from which the famous domes of the edifice may be seen as Michelangelo, in his original conception, intended they should be. At present from almost any point of observation within the city the two smaller domes are completely hidden and the great central dome is half obscured by the Sixteenth Century façade.

Mr. Gugler, who holds this fact accounts for the disappointment so commonly associated with the first view of St. Peter's, left for consideration by the Pope a number of detailed drawings of the alterations proposed and a colored model in wood of St. Peter's and the whole area involved. Mr. Gugler has been at work on the project for two years and lectured several times upon it before the Association of Roman Architects.

COSTA RICA IS CUT OFF.

Interruption of Communication Causes Alarm in Salvador.

SAN SALVADOR, May 3.—Telegraphic communication with Costa Rica has been interrupted since yesterday. Costa Rican residents of Salvador are greatly alarmed as to the meaning of the break in wire service.

A dispatch from San Jose on May 1 reported serious earth shocks there, causing the destruction of a number of buildings and alarm among the population, who fled to the streets, fearing the city was about to be destroyed.

BIRRELL RESIGNS HIS IRISH POST

Continued from Page 1.

Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Mr. Birrell had educated himself to be a statesman and came to his new office well prepared and confident in the righteousness of the mission of the British Empire, but he had a high standard to maintain, for his immediate predecessor had been the now Lord Bryce.

His first test came in a few weeks, when there was a strike among the coal dockers of Belfast, aided to a certain extent by the constables, who wanted shorter hours and more pay. He met the leaders of the strikers, as well as the head officials of the municipality, and effected a compromise. All were charmed by his logic, simple manners, and intelligent grasp of the situation.

His second test came in 1913 during the Transport Workers' Union riots, led by James Larkin. This he put down in the same manner and with scant punishment for the offenders. He took the same course in the revolt of Sir Edward Carson and the Ulster Volunteers, and his influence made itself felt in excusing the officers of the regular army who had declined to go to Ulster to put down the rebellion.

Mr. Birrell first came into notice as the author of a volume of whimsical essays called "Obiter Dicta," which has been compared to Lamb's "Elia." His paper on Gibbon moved Lord Morley to say of its author that he "has given us a number of pungent, of pithy, of witty, of live and deep-reaching sayings, which we shall all remember as long as we remember literary criticism at all." His "Res Judicatæ" has been compared to Brinsley Sheridan at his best.

The late Chief Secretary for Ireland was born sixty-six years ago in Liverpool, where his father was a Baptist minister. He was educated at Amersham and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and called to the bar as a member of the Inner Temple in 1875. He has been twice married. His second wife is a daughter of the late Frederick and Lady Charlotte Locker and first cousin of Lord Elgin and niece of the late Lady Augusta Stanley, wife of Dean Stanley.

GERMANY'S REPLY PROMISED TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

agent of the President, who was called here to take part in the grave consideration of the international situation.

While no statement was forthcoming as to details of the conference, it was made evident after its conclusion that President Wilson stands firm on his demand that Germany abandon present methods of submarine warfare and will not accept any response from the Imperial Government in the nature of a compromise or move intended to evade the issue. Unless there is a declaration by Germany that the methods complained of by the United States have ceased, diplomatic relations will be broken.

The President is not in a compromising mood. The note sent to Germany on April 18, which contained the statement of the intention to sever diplomatic intercourse unless Germany discontinued illegal submarine warfare, was his last word on the subject. And enough was said today in the best-informed quarters to show that he was becoming restive over the delay in meeting his demand. While this answer is expected to reach Washington within the next few days, any delay beyond the end of this week may bring positive action that will take the form of an ultimatum or an actual break. But the feeling is general, based on press dispatches from Berlin, that the German answer will be in Washington by Sunday.

In the knowledge that everything that is being sent out of Germany concerning the position of the Imperial Government toward the American demand is being closely censored, officials are able to draw conclusions from the Berlin press dispatches. The State Department has had no word from Ambassador Gerard since last Friday. No doubt is felt here of the accuracy of Berlin press advices to the effect that Germany's position will be stated clearly, and that the Imperial Government's response will contain a statement of the nature of new instructions to submarine commanders as to the future conduct of submarine attacks.

This is taken to mean that Germany intends to meet the American demands half way at least. New instructions must necessarily mean modifications of the instructions under which German U-boats have been running amuck among the commerce of the world without regard to the frequently repeated admonitions of the United States. But no half-way advances will satisfy this Government. Germany must accept the interpretation of the Administration of the rights of noncombatants on the high seas and the limitations placed on the operations of vessels of war against vessels of commerce, or suffer the penalty of a severance of intercourse with the one great power that has not entered the European conflict.

Instructions to Gerard.

Officials were frank today in admitting that there had been no communication from Ambassador Gerard or his Embassy since last Friday. But they declined to say officially whether any communication had gone forward to Mr. Gerard during that period. Their reticence was due apparently to a desire to conceal that the State Department had received from Mr. Gerard a request for instructions as to what he should say to the Kaiser. It is gathered that the Ambassador was told that this Government adhered in spirit and letter to the position taken in the note of April 18 and that this note comprised its final answer.

While officials will not admit definitely that such a response was sent to the Ambassador, it is known from the positive statements in well informed quarters that no other answer was likely. Press dispatches from Berlin tell of the receipt by the American Embassy of a long cipher message which was forwarded to Mr. Gerard at Great Headquarters and reached him before he left there on his return to the German capital. The cipher message was doubtless notice from this Government that it stood squarely on its declaration of intention to sever relations if Germany refused or evaded the American demand.

In view of the close censorship established over dispatches to American newspapers concerning the submarine crisis, observers in Washington feel that they are able to get some insight into the character of the German answer. They argue that the little that the censor has permitted to go out of Germany must be strictly accurate, and taking that little as a basis they conclude that the statement that the Imperial Government will reveal to the United States the nature of the new instructions issued to submarine commanders shows that Germany has decided to revise her submarine policy in the hope of satisfying the United States.

The rather general expectation here is that the German reply will centre around the new instructions and that the Imperial Government will point to them as an earnest of its intention to remain on friendly terms with this nation. It is the expectation also that Germany will couple her notice of modified instructions to submarine commanders with the expression of a desire to discuss with the United States the matter of coming to a definite understanding as to the character and limitations of submarine warfare against vessels of commerce that will satisfy the views of this Government.

Should the modifications meet the wishes of the United States there will be no objection on the part of President Wilson and his advisers to entering into such a discussion. But no discussion will be possible except on the definite understanding that there will be no renewal of illegal methods of submarine warfare by Germany while the discussion is in progress. What this Government is after is an abandonment of these illegal methods. If suspension of them is promised in a way to show that they will not be renewed without due notice to this Government that arrangement probably will be satisfactory to the Administration. But renewal would mean an immediate severance of diplomatic relations, and the impression is strong here that this is exactly what Germany desires to avoid.

Washington Sets Time Limit.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—President Wilson, Secretary Lansing, and Colonel E. M. House held a long conference tonight at the White House. It is understood that the submarine situation was discussed, but Secretary Lansing said later that he had received absolutely no word from Berlin regarding the character of the German note, which press dispatches said probably would be handed to Ambassador Gerard tomorrow.

The President and his advisers are keeping their minds open while they wait for the German note. The long delay very evidently has created a bad impression, however, and it was authoritatively stated today that the issue would have to be cleared up this week if diplomatic relations with Germany were to continue. The President is known to be unalterably determined to adhere strictly to the position assumed by the United States in its demand that Germany immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare.

No proposal of any kind will be accepted by the American Government, it is said, unless it includes a declaration of intention to stop sinking peaceful ships at once. In this connection press dispatches to the effect that new orders to submarine commanders would be told of in the German note were read with interest by officials, but comment was withheld pending the disclosure of the nature of the instructions.

CALLS ON AMERICAS TO BACK UP WILSON

Brazilian Paper, Resenting Rio Branco Sinking, Urges a United Front Against Germany.

RIO JANEIRO, May 3.—The Jornal do Commercio protests vehemently against the sinking of the Brazilian steamship Rio Branco, announcement of which was made yesterday. It thinks it impossible that "America will continue to witness with folded arms the continuation of these tragedies."

The paper suggests co-operation with the United States, saying:

"It is our imprescriptible duty to react against these degrading crimes. The whole of America ought to reinforce the action of the United States. To leave the United States to act alone would be equivalent to the collapse of the Pan-American idea. Germany would be obliged to capitulate before the unanimous protest of the peoples against her manner of making war.

"The name Rio Branco symbolizes all the noble principles of high diplomacy and international law. The German torpedo has injured these principles more than the ship. Our duty is to protest against brutal and unjustifiable crime, like the United States, with which we ought to unite absolutely."

The announcement of the sinking of the Brazilian steamship Rio Branco, which was received in a London dispatch, gave no details as to the cause of the disaster.

SPANISH STEAMSHIP SUNK AND MAN KILLED

Five Others of Crew Wounded by Explosion, the Nature of Which Is Unknown.

MADRID, May 3.—The Spanish steamer Vinifreda, bound for Liverpool, was sunk on April 30. One man aboard was killed and five men were wounded.

The first officer says he felt a shock and that this was followed by a violent explosion, and the ship sank in ten minutes. The Captain and most of the crew were below asleep, and saved themselves as best they could in the ship's boats.

It has not yet been established whether the Vinifreda was torpedoed or struck a mine. The public is excited over the disaster, and is eagerly awaiting details.

LONDON, May 3.—The British schooner Maud of Jersey has been sunk by a German submarine.

Spain with Us on German Issue.

PARIS, May 3, 5:01 P. M.—The Spanish Government, says a dispatch to the Temps from Madrid, is disposed to support the policy of the United States regarding submarine warfare, and if America asks neutral powers in general to safeguard their rights Spain is willing to subscribe to a general understanding, with a view of preventing Germany's continuing the present method of submarine warfare.

ANDERSON EXPECTS WAR.

Former Federal Official Believes We Will Be Involved.

Chandler P. Anderson, a former counselor of the Department of State, returned yesterday on the Anchor liner Tuscania from London where he has been for four months as chief counsel for the Chicago meat packers. Everything had been settled most amicably, he said, and in his opinion it was a very creditable thing for the British Government to do, considering that the nation was struggling for its existence.

"From a financial point of view," Mr. Anderson said, "I believe the Allies wish that this country would enter the war because they think that would help to bring the struggle to a speedy end. Also the Allies desire America to have a part in the peace settlements in regard to the world conditions after the war.

"I had to do with the notes up till last October in the State Department and have always had the impression that America would be dragged into the war. If we do not take part in this struggle the United States will be an outcast among the nations after peace has been declared. From all I heard on the other side I do not believe that Germany will relinquish her submarine warfare or modify it in any way.

"People who stay at home and have never seen the devastated cities in France and Belgium have no idea what war means today. Germany strikes when Germany's hour strikes, as Roberts said, and there is no telling what would happen here if war was declared against her. There would be no waiting on their part. The Germans might blow up the Capitol or do any one of a hundred things of a similar nature to destroy life and property and strike terror into the people."

TAKE PASSENGERS FROM TWO LINERS

British Remove Man, Woman and Girl from Ryndam, Man from the United States.

Two neutral liners arrived in port yesterday after having been held up by the British Government. In the case of each, seizure of passengers was made in the course of unusually strict surveillance of papers and manifests.

When the Holland-America liner Ryndam arrived from Rotterdam with 635 passengers, the officers reported that one passenger was taken off at Kirkwall, with all the mails, and two more were removed at Falmouth.

The first was Gustav Krebs of Philadelphia, about thirty-eight years old, who was traveling in the second cabin with his wife and two daughters, Irene and Pauline. The latter were permitted to remain on the Ryndam. It was stated by the naval officer who boarded the liner at Kirkwall that Krebs was a German. His wife said her husband had taken out first naturalization papers here.

The Ryndam called at Falmouth on April 29, and was detained until April 23. There the British authorities took off Mrs. Gertrude Evelin and her young daughter, Anne Marie, without making any explanation. Mrs. Evelin protested to the alien officer in charge at Falmouth, when ordered to go ashore on the tender. She said her home was in San Francisco and that she and her daughter were on their way there.

The Scandinavian - American liner United States, which arrived from Copenhagen via Kirkwall yesterday, was detained twenty-two hours at the latter place. Arthur Zuber, in the second cabin, who boarded the vessel at Christiansand, was taken ashore. He was described on the passenger list and on the manifest as a Swiss, but the British naval officer said he was a German Army officer in disguise.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—Mrs. Gertrude Evelin, who, with her five-year-old daughter, was taken off the Ryndam by the British authorities, was a native of Germany, according to facts brought out today by an investigation by representatives of the Department of Justice. Mrs. Evelin was at one time employed by the Hamburg-American Line as a stenographer.

James E. Evelin, her husband, an Englishman by birth, but a naturalized American, spent an hour today with Don Rathbun, Department of Justice representative here. Evelin, who is employed at the fair exposition grounds, said his wife and child went a year ago to Cassell, Germany, to settle a relative's estate.

AGREE ON 400,000 MEN IN FEDERAL MILITIA

Senate and House Conferees Pave Way for Maximum Force Considered by Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Reorganization and federalization of the National Guard as proposed by the House, whereby there would be created a militia reserve of approximately 400,000 men, was tentatively agreed to today by the conferees on the Army bill. The Senate's provisions for the National Guard were along the same line as those in the House bill, but would provide for only 250,000 men.

Some of the Senate amendments to the original bill respecting the militia may be accepted tomorrow, including the Wadsworth amendment, which would require enlisted officers and men to take an oath to the United States as well as to the State.

The conferees struck a deadlock, temporarily at least, when they reached the Federal volunteer reserve provision of the Senate bill, and after spirited debate the matter was passed over without action. This proposed force of 260,000 men, which was twice saved in the Senate by a close vote after it had been bitterly opposed by champions of the National Guard, will probably not be agreed upon by the conferees. It was asserted emphatically tonight that the Senate conferees would not yield on the point, and prediction was made that the committee would have to report a disagreement on that feature.

83

Insuring an active Directorate

MUCH of the responsibility of management falls upon the Executive Committee of the Directors of a Trust Company or Bank.

The Executive Committee should therefore be as representative of the entire Board as possible.

Nine members of the Columbia Trust Company's Executive Committee are elected annually from the Board. They serve one year. A tenth member is appointed each month to serve one month.

There are always ten members of the Board on the Executive Committee. By this rotation plan all members of the directorate share actively in supervision and management responsibility.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT: 60 BROADWAY
IN SHOPPING CENTER: FIFTH AVENUE AND 34TH STREET
IN HARLEM: 125TH STREET AND LENOX AVENUE
IN BRONX: 149TH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE

CLYSMIC THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

LASTING SATISFACTION

POSLAM SOAP

comes through the daily use, for Toilet and Bath, of this Superior soap, which combines so many qualities of goodness and purity. At All Druggists. 25 cents and 15 cents.

WAR PICTURES IN BOOK FORM.

Ten numbers, earliest available, of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, bound in book form. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of One Dollar. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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MORE THAN A RESTAURANT— A BROADWAY INSTITUTION

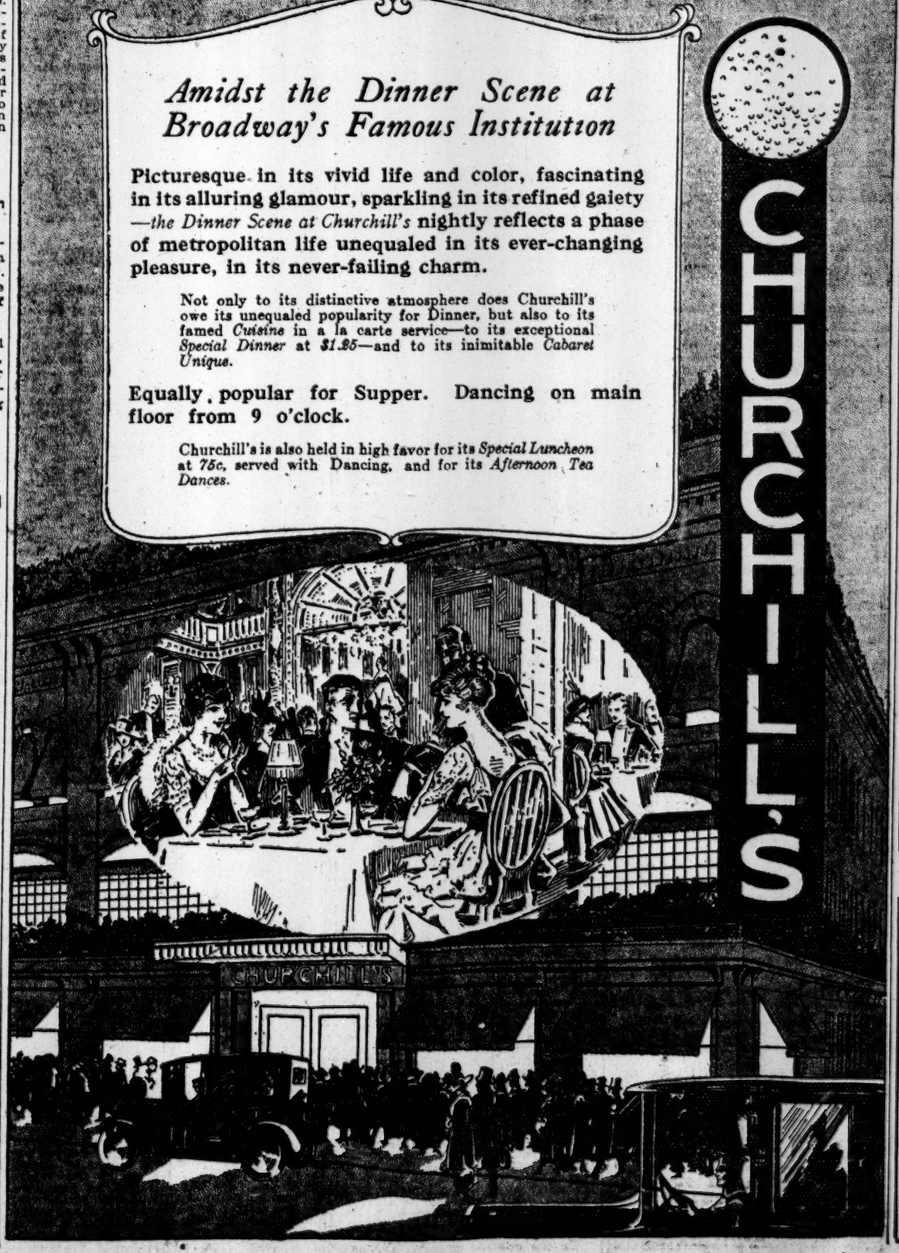
Amidst the Dinner Scene at Broadway's Famous Institution

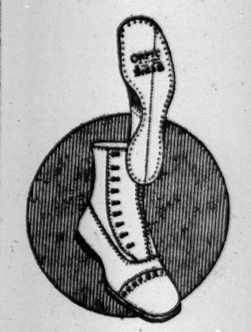
Picturesque in its vivid life and color, fascinating in its alluring glamour, sparkling in its refined gaiety —*the Dinner Scene at Churchill's* nightly reflects a phase of metropolitan life unequaled in its ever-changing pleasure, in its never-failing charm.

Not only to its distinctive atmosphere does Churchill's owe its unequaled popularity for Dinner, but also to its famed *Cuisine* in a la carte service—to its exceptional *Special Dinner* at *$1.25*—and to its inimitable *Cabaret Unique.*

Equally popular for Supper. Dancing on main floor from 9 o'clock.

Churchill's is also held in high favor for its *Special Luncheon* at *75c*, served with Dancing, and for its *Afternoon Tea Dances.*





The Right Shoes NOW Mean No Broken Arches

And the *right* shoe is Best's Orpic (Pat. Sept. 8, 1915), the *new* orthopedic shoe, endorsed by leading orthopedic surgeons. Neither heavy nor bulky, with no steels or bracing of any kind.

Best's Orpic (Pat. Sept. 8, 1915) Shoes are all-leather—*solid* leather, leather *all through*. No paper or "composition" in heels or soles, no cardboard stiffening in box-toes or counters, no patching of vamps with cheaper leather under the toe-caps where it "won't show." Cost of materials, scarcity of leather, war make no difference in *quality* at Best's.

Bring your children to Best's for shoes—for the *right* shoes and for shoes that *wear*. The largest assortment of Children's Shoes at Popular Prices in New York City.

Fifth Avenue, West Side, Corner of 35th Street

As newsdealers cannot return unsold copies of Sunday's New York Times, their supplies are limited to actual sales. Readers should therefore give a regular order to their newsdealers.

POSING AS DESERTER, FAY TELLS WAR TALE

Tired of Trench Work, He Says He Came Here to Get Out of Europe and Into America.

SAW MILLIONS IN HIS BOMB

Meant to be Humane and Only to Cripple Ships—Thought He Was About to Catch Russian Plotters.

On the witness stand yesterday in his own defense Lieutenant Robert Fay, who is on trial before Judge Howe in the Federal District Court with Walter Scholz, his brother-in-law, and Paul Daeche on the charge of conspiring to sink vessels carrying munitions to the Allies by attaching time bombs to them, drew a picture of himself as a "practical deserter" from the German Army working hard upon a war invention for blowing up freighters that he intended to sell to the United States Government.

His introduction to the jury was spoken by his counsel, Judge Henry Unger, who described him as a dreamy inventor with visions of wealth before his eyes. The acquisition of explosives by Fay, Mr. Unger contended, was the result of a combination of circumstances and the engineering of those anxious to find a plot victim.

The accused showed self-possession on the stand, and there were times when he insisted in reshaping questions asked him by Mr. Unger or of answering them in his own way. He spoke good English in a conversational tone that did not carry far beyond the jury and so slow was he and into so many details did he persist in going that Judge Howe had to interfere several times to hasten the examination.

Fay said that in the days and hours that preceded his arrest he became suspicious and figured out that he had come across the trail of blackmailers or Russian secret agents. In the desire to find out just what was being plotted, he said, he had purchased a small amount of explosives so that those whom he suspected would regard him as a "sucker."

Planned a Humane Bomb.

Fay told the jury that even in the designing of his bomb for attaching to a steamship rudder he was guided by humanitarian motives, for he sought not the loss of life but rather the disabling of the vessel. In demonstrating his invention he used the prosecution's model of the stern of a single crew steamship with the alleged infernal machine attached and showed knowledge of his subject.

Fay was irritated when Mr. Unger asked him whether Fay was his right name.

"It was my name when I was christened and when I went to school," replied Fay with a show of heat.

He told of coming first to this country in 1902 and staying until his return to Germany in 1906. He was asked what his objects were in coming to New York in 1915 and he replied his was a two-fold object; first, to leave Europe and second, to get to America. There was a titter in court. A discussion that lasted some time then arose between counsel and bench as to how much of Fay's testimony would be binding upon Scholz and Daeche.

With enthusiasm Fay told of fighting in the trenches in the Vosges. To lay stress on heroism was all nonsense, he said, because at the front every one, even doctors and nurses, was under fire. Because of his constructive ability, Fay said, he was promoted to Adjutant of his battalion. He became a sort of star battalion trench builder.

"I had been to another regiment," he continued, "and when I returned to our own I found that my battalion had been cut down to about 250 men. We were at Hill 196 and somehow the French had our position and our artillery was firing at its own men. When I returned in the midst of this my battalion chief spotted me and said: 'You must square me. We have no reserves and it looks to be all up.' I realized I had the drop on him and I told him that I'd try to square it for him if he would do anything he could for me. He said, 'All right, it's the Iron Cross, first class, for you.' I told him I wasn't looking in that direction.

Practically a Deserter.

"By making a determined stand we not only beat off the French but made prisoners of almost all of those before our part of the trench. After that I put the question squarely up to my battalion chief, telling him I wanted to get out of it.

"If I might ask the reporters not to print it, I should say that I practically left the army a deserter, and, while I might be court-martialed if I returned, it is hardly likely."

Fay was in the midst of his trench story when the Fire Department Band, in City Hall Park for the bestowal of medals on members, struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner," and it was necessary to take a recess until the witness could be heard.

Fay gave it as his opinion that the sinking of the Lusitania was not a justifiable act, and it was thinking of that that led him to work upon a bomb that would cripple and not sink a steamship. How he engaged in the automobile business in Union Hill and how he became possessed of two motor boats was explained by the witness. At his meeting with Dr. Kienzle, who is also indicted as a plotter, Fay said he discussed his invention. "I had what might be called 'inventitis,'" he said. "I figured it out that if Brittania ruled the waves the man with my bomb could rule the harbors, and what's the use of ruling the waves if you can't rule the harbors?"

His meeting with Captain von Papen was described. Von Papen did not like the scheme, and the two, Fay said, had an argument as to the way Americans felt. Von Papen, he said, was opposed to working Canada through this country. Fay quoted von Papen as saying his scheme was politically a bad one. Though his pride was hurt when von Papen expressed doubts as to the efficiency of his invention, Fay said he continued to work upon his naval mine. He expected later to find a market for it.

Expected to Get $500,000.

The witness said he was sure he could sell his invention to some manufacturer or Government for $500,000, because, he said, money is no object in war. Indeed, whatever happened, he said it had been his intention to offer it to the United States Government.

His narrative brought him down to his meeting with Paul Siebs, who came to this country as Dr. Karl F. Oppegaard, and who purchased for him the potassium chlorate and later arranged through Carl L. Wettig of the Whitehall Trading Company for the purchase of trinitrotoluol, or T. N. T. He first became suspicious of Siebs because he traveled under two names, and he began to suspect Wettig, who he thought might be English. Because he had told Siebs that he was a high German official he began to believe that perhaps he was going to be blackmailed.

"In fact," said the witness, "I began to believe that this man (Siebs) was actually in the employ of some one doing underground fishing."

In giving the order for the small amount of T. N. T. Fay said he was not only curious to see what would develop but he thought the commission might enable Siebs to get an overcoat. Finally Fay said he got tired of the whole affair and gave orders to the garage man where the T. N. T. was to be delivered to refuse to receive it and to tell those who delivered it "to go to hell."

By the time it was actually delieverd Fay said he was convinced that a counter plot was in operation, and having heard much of detective stories he thought he would see the thing through.

"I was interested," he added, "and so I told Scholz not to be surprised if he was arrested. Then we figured out just what would happen. I got in touch with von Papen's office and asked for a certain man who was doing detective work for the German Government. I took this man into my confidence and we arranged to get to the bottom of the matter and land those Russian agents, if there were any behind the scheme."

"What about the wig?" asked Mr. Unger, pointing to the brown wig and false mustache that were found in Fay's possession, and which are now a Government exhibit.

"That was for my own embellishment," answered the witness, who is bald of head.

Getting down to events preceding his arrest in the woods of Grantwood, N. J., the witness told of his first meeting with Wettig, when the latter came to his home about delivering the T. N. T.

"When the landlady told me on Sunday morning that Wettig was down stairs," he continued, "I thought it time to get up. I had never met him before, and I wanted to see what he looked like."

Fay went over the story, now in evidence, of how he, Wettig, and Scholz went into the woods to try the sample of T. N. T., and how the police came upon them and arested the trio for "murdering a girl."

Fay said that he was just beginning to believe that they had been picked up on suspicion of murder when one of the young detectives remarked to him that he was a pretty hard man to trail.

"Then I knew in an instant that we were not arrested because of a murder." Fay branded the remark of the detective as careless police work, just as he said the police, in allowing Wettig, their informant, the liberty of the jail, destroyed the carefully arranged deception that he and Scholz were arrested on suspicion of murder.

The police, he said, had "the prejudice" against them because they knew they had caught "German spies and that was all there was to it."

Once Judge Howe interrupted Fay in his opinion of the police, but he insisted that his opinon was necessary so that the jury could see the reason for some of his actions after his arrest. He told of his attempt to bribe the detectives, and said that he sought the easiest way out of trouble.

"A person from abroad gets a different opinion of the police of America," he continued. "The newspapers are apt to exaggerate, and the people abroad do not think they can be compared with those abroad. My experience is that they are men of absolute integrity, though at the time I did not know that."

Fay insisted that his alleged co-conspirator, Daeche, had never been informed by him about any plot to blow up ships. Daeche believed, he said, that an invention was in progress and had no participation in any plan other than to supply him (Fay) with explosives he thought necessary in developing the invention.

The cross-examination of Fay will go on today.

SAYS GERMANS FEAST AS BRUSSELS STARVES

French Correspondent Reports Great Suffering, Due to Officers Taking Supplies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 3.—"The Brussels population is almost starving that German officers may feed abundantly," says the Journal des Débats' Brussels correspondent. "Elaborately uniformed and monocled officers stroll the streets and flood the restaurants from noon to late at night, where their gastronomic feats insult the misery around. Establishments they prefer commandeer for their benefit thousands of kilos of flour, meat, fruit, and vegetables, which causes a yet more abnormal rise in prices for the public.

"The small bourgeoisie and working classes suffer terribly. Potatoes cannot be bought; meat, butter, and fats are far too dear for them. The worst sufferers are the women and children who fill the hospitals, exhausted by privation."

THROW AUSTRIANS BACK.

Italians Repulse Repeated Attacks on Mountain Positions.

ROME, May 3.—The following official communication was issued today:

In the Tonale zone small enemy attacks against our positions on Castellaccio Pass were quickly repulsed. In the Lagarina Valley we cannonaded enemy trains and convoys.

Between the Adige and Brenta there has been an intense artillery duel. Enemy aeroplanes, which were attempting to fly over the intervening mountainous region, were driven off by our aviators. The enemy made repeated unsuccessful attacks on Marmolada Mountain and the upper Boite.

In the Isonzo region the situation is comparatively calm.

BERLIN, May 3, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The following official statement was issued in Vienna today:

Italian Front—Fighting is still in progress in the Adamello sector. There were violent artillery engagements near Riva and in the Col di Luna sector. An attack by Italians on Rotwand summit was repulsed.

SPARTAN WOMEN IN FRANCE.

Tell Their Sons to Defeat the Enemy or Die for Their Country.

Donald Harper, an American lawyer who has lived in Paris for more than twenty years, returned yesterday on the French liner Espagne with his wife and children for a visit. He said that the spirit of the French people was one that could not be crushed. Mothers in sending their sons to the battle field, he said, told them to conquer the enemy or die for France, but not to return without victory.

Mr. Harper said that President Wilson's address to Congress, translated and priated in all the French newspapers, was eagerly read by thousands. The French people, since reading the address, he added, believed that America would enter the war and that the President had struck the keynote of action, meeting all expectation of the Allies.

RELIEF STEAMER BEACHED.

Fridland, Grain-Laden and Damaged, Fails to Make Harbor.

LONDON, May 3.—The Swedish steamer Fridland, which was reported damaged yesterday and in tow of the Dutch steamer Batavia IV. has been beached.

The Fridland, which was under charter by the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, was on a voyage from Portland, Me., with a cargo of 7,000 tons of wheat, for Rotterdam. The Batavia IV. in a wireless dispatch Tuesday afternoon said the Fridland was being towed to the mouth of the Thames.

SAYS
JIMMY THE OFFICE BOY

"Say, Buttons! Who is the particular party orderin' up a bottle of Davids' Ink?"

Many people are particular. That's why a majority of the finest hotels provide Davids' Inks for their guests.

We manufacture every variety of writing inks, mucilage, glue, paste, sealing wax, etc. Sold by dealers in every land.

THADDEUS DAVIDS COMPANY
Established 1825

FRENCH GAIN AGAIN AT DEAD MAN HILL

By Brilliant Assault, Paris Says, They Gained Enemy Positions and Took 100 Prisoners.

GERMANS TRY IN ARGONNE

Penetrate French Lines, but Are Driven Out—No Change at Verdun, the Berlin Announcement.

LONDON, May 3.—The French War Office tonight reports another gain in the Verdun sector. Northwest of Le Mort Homme, (Dead Man's Hill,) near the extreme left of their Verdun front, the French, "by a brilliant assault," the official report says, carried German positions this afternoon and captured 100 prisoners.

There has been a renewal of fighting in the Argonne region with the Germans in the offensive. This afternoon's French report tells of an attack by three companies which was repulsed with "heavy loss" after a brief success. The German version of this encounter says German patrols reached the French second lines and returned with some prisoners. Of the Verdun sector Berlin announces: "The situation remains unchanged."

The Belgian forces in the neighborhood of Dixmude have again been engaged in close fighting. The German report tells of a surprise attack which penetrated their lines.

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight reads:

West of the Meuse there was a violent bombardment in the sector of Avocourt. Toward the end of the afternoon our troops, by a brilliant assault, captured German positions northwest of Le Mort Homme. We took about 100 prisoners and four machine guns.

On the rest of the front the artillery activity was intermittent.

The text of the afternoon statement of the French War Office was as follows:

In the Argonne district, after a spirited bombardment with shells which released irritating gases, the enemy undertook yesterday evening a small attack in which three companies took part upon our trenches between Haraźée and Four de Paris. The Germans were successful in gaining a footing for a few moments in our advanced positions, but they were not able to maintain this success and had to retire. They sustained heavy loss by our fire.

In the region of Verdun there has been fairly intense activity on the part of the opposing artillery forces in the sectors of Le Mort Homme and Douaumont. Our long-range pieces bombarded the railroad station at Sebastopol, to the east if Vignuelles. Flames were observed at the station.

In the Lorraine district there has been an encounter between patrols near Moncel.

The night passed quietly on the remainder of the front.

The following official communication was issued late last night by the British War Office:

Nothing of importance has happened in the past twenty-four hours. The operations on both sides have been confined to artillery actions, some of them slight and some heavy, together with a little mining activity. Today we blew up three mines east of Souchez and at the same time bombarded enemy trenches in that vicinity.

There also have been fairly heavy bombardments by both sides from St. Eloi to the south of it on a front of about 1,000 yards, and also westward of Angres.

Yesterday our aircraft carried out a considerable amount of work, in spite of the thundery weather. Few hostile craft were seen.

The Belgian official communication reads:

Artillery duels continued all night in the region of Dixmude and were resumed with violence this morning. The bombardment lost its intensity this afternoon. There is nothing to report on the rest of the front.

Germans Enter Belgian Lines.

BERLIN, May 3, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The following announcement was issued today by German Army Headquarters:

North of Dixmude our detachments succeeded by a surprise attack in entering the Belgian line and took several dozen soldiers prisoners.

In the Four de Paris sector our patrols reached the Second French lines and returned after capturing several prisoners.

The situation remains unchanged in the Meuse (Verdun) sector.

First Lieutenant von Althaus shot down his sixth enemy aeroplane above the Caillette Wood. Another French aeroplane was brought down in a combat in the air south of Thiaumont. Anti-aircraft guns brought down two more aeroplanes south of Talou Ridge, and a fifth plane was destroyed by machine-gun fire near Hardaumont. The pilot of the last mentioned aeroplane was killed and the observer seriously wounded.

German View of Verdun Situation.

BERLIN, May 3, (by Wireless to Tuckerton.)—A German correspondent on the Verdun front is quoted by the Overseas News Agency today as declaring that the French during the last few days have been making violent local attacks on the German lines before the fortress and suffering heavy losses in their attempts to recapture observation posts that the Germans had taken.

The Germans, the correspondent points out, control a large area behind their lines available for the disposition of reserves and the bringing up of supplies, while the French are forced to concentrate in dense masses in the sectors of a fan the rims of which are formed by the lines which the Germans are attacking. Thus, every road and every camping place, in fact every foot of land, is under the German fire, while the French artillery is forced to cover a large area seeking out spots where it is supposed the German troops are located. On the other hand, the correspondent declares, each German shot finds its mark, and the German heavy artillery causes havoc.

RUSSIANS REPEL ATTACKS.

Check German Attempts to Rush Positions at Various Points.

PETROGRAD, May 3.—The War Office communication issued today says:

Enemy artillery has bombarded sectors of the Jacobstadt and Dvinsk regions.

In the region east of Vidza and Tveretch, after artillery preparation, the Germans attempted to debouch from their trenches to attack, but were stopped by our fire.

Tuesday morning, following a bombardment enemy detachments assumed the offensive in the region of the village of Antony, northwest of Postavy, but were repulsed. A second German attack in the same region also was unsuccessful. In the region of Baronovitchi and the Oginsky Canal there has been an artillery duel. South of Olika we made some progress.

In the Sopanoff region, northwest of Kremenez, the enemy exploded a mine, but we occupied the crater.

In the region northwest of Jarmolintse and south of Proskuroff, an enemy albatross was compelled to descend owing to motor trouble. We captured the aviators.

Czar at Great Spring Review.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 3.—Today witnessed the Spring review on the Hujl Mersfuld parade ground of thousands of husky peasants in drab and khaki. The Emperor, who has just returned from the front, came to Petrograd with a glittering staff and was received with great enthusiasm and cheering. Correspondents are not allowed to estimate the number of the troops.

CHARGE LOSS OF PENELOPE.

Germans Hear the British Cruiser Was Ruined in Lowestoft Fight.

BERLIN, May 3, (by Wireless to Tuckerton.)—The British cruiser Penelope was so badly damaged in the naval engagement off the British coast that followed the German bombardment of Lowestoft on April 25 that she cannot be repaired, according to reports received in Holland, says the Overseas News Agency today. The agency statement says:

"A dispatch from Rotterdam states that the crew of the Dutch steamer Berkelstrom, which was sunk on April 23, declared on their return from England that they were in Harwich when the British cruiser Penelope was towed into the harbor. The cruiser was found, after the battle of Lowestoft, to have been so badly damaged that it was impossible to repair her, members of the crew stated."

STAGE SWORD USED BY KING

British Monarch's Knighting of Actor-Manager Is Dramatic.

LONDON, May 3.—King George used a sword procured from among the properties of the Drury Lane Theatre in conferring knighthood upon F. R. Benson, the Shakespearean actor-manager, in that historic playhouse last night.

The incident was dramatic. Summoning Benson to the royal box, the King made him a knight striking him on the shoulder with the theatrical sword. Mr. Benson was the organizer of the Shakespearean tercentenary in which all the prominent British artists participated.

STORM TURK POSITION.

Russians Report Success in the Upper Choruk Valley.

PETROGRAD, May 3.—The War Office tonight issued the following bulletin:

Caucasus Theatre.—In the upper Choruk Basin in a night attack we seized an important sector of the enemy's position, which we consolidated.

In the direction of Diabekr we again drove the enemy back in a westerly direction.

In the Erumiah region we repulsed an attack by an enemy detachment.

Asks $50,000 for Being Called 'Spy.'

A suit for $50,000 for being called a Government spy and discharged from employment was filed yesterday in the Hudson Circuit Court against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company by William H. Chambliss, of Eighth Street, Jersey City. Chambliss was a pilot on the company's steamboat, Hackensack, when he was discharged on May 1, 1914. He was charged by company officials with being a spy for the Government, which accusation, he said, has made it impossible for him to get employment as a pilot and has done him an irreparable harm.

Permit Code Cables to Portugal.

The Western Union Telegraph Company announced yesterday that the nine codes authorized under the British censorship may now be used in messages exchanged with Portugal.

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NOTE:—Professor Galeno is the originator of the Galeno Course of Spanish and the Loose Leaf Lesson System—as taught by him on the Pacific Coast and endorsed at the Panama Pacific International Exposition—1915. The Professor has always taught Spanish as a principal—never as an employee of any organization or institute. He will personally instruct this class.

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HEAR FISKE'S REPLY TO DANIELS READ

Admiral Tells Senate That Secretary, Despite Denial, Did Get Unpreparedness Report.

ATTACKED BY TILLMAN

Letter Ascribed to Malice, Wounded Vanity, and Disappointed Ambition — Lodge Defends Admiral.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—On the recommendation of the Committee on Naval Affairs, Rear Admiral Fiske's letter to Vice President Marshall charging Secretary Daniels with misstating facts was read to the Senate this afternoon. In this letter Admiral Fiske takes issue with the statement that Secretary Daniels never was furnished with a copy of Admiral Fiske's letter warning the department of the unprepared state of the navy in 1914.

In submitting the letter Senator Tillman, Chairman of the committee, said:

"The Secretary of the Navy has nothing to conceal and courts an investigation if one is demanded. Neither he nor his friends here like this kind of sniping or guerrilla warfare. Therefore, I content myself with asking that Fiske's letter to the Vice President be published in the Record, so that all may judge how little there really is to his utterances except malice and wounded vanity. Disappointed ambition, too, has had much to do with his conduct. He has brooded over what he supposes to be his wrongs until he seems to be obsessed, and I really feel sorry for him."

Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, who sponsored the resolution requiring Mr. Daniels to make public Admiral Fiske's report on the unpreparedness of the navy, said:

"I think the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Tillman) does an injustice to Admiral Fiske. The Secretary of the Navy has seen fit on one or two occasions to attack the veracity of Admiral Fiske. It was done before the House Committee, and he did it again quite gratuitously, as it seemed to me, when he sent in his letter to the Senate in answer to my resolution.

"Admiral Fiske is an officer of the highest rank, who has had an unblemished career in the navy. He is engaged in no sniping or guerrilla warfare, but has the desire that every honorable man has to protect his own reputation for truthfulness. That, I think, he has a complete right to do. The facts can easily be determined when they are all laid before the Senate.

"I only wish to say this word, for I did not wish injustice done to a distinguished and patriotic officer."

In his letter, referring to Secretary Daniels's statement to the Senate, saying he never had been furnished with a copy of the Fiske unpreparedness letter and expressing great surprise to learn that such a communication had been filed, Admiral Fiske wrote:

"This statement constituted an accusation against me of a grave breach of official propriety—in fact, of actual underhandedness, of an attempt to conceal an important letter from the Secretary; while as a matter of fact I was always scrupulously careful never to permit him to receive or to remain under any mistaken impression, or to be in ignorance of any important matter, if I could prevent it."

"The statement," Admiral Fiske continued, "appeared in The New York Herald and in many other newspapers of April 23, 1916, and injured my reputation for fair dealing. For this reason I respectfully request permission to appear before such persons as you may designate and state facts which I and other officers remember very clearly and which are noted in my diary, showing that there has been a lapse of memory on the part of the Secretary. In particular I wish to show the two following entries that appear in my diary:

Nov. 5. I showed the Secretary a paper I had written to him, stating navy is unprepared and needs more men, more training and a general staff. He made almost no comment on my paper, though he read it carefully. During conversation Secretary referred to time in early April, 1913, &c., &c.

Nov. 10. I showed Assistant Secretary a copy of my letter to Secretary on unpreparedness of the navy, lack of training, lack of general staff, &c. He said it was bully, and he would keep it, &c.

"Attention is invited to the fact that, although the copy of the letter sent to the Senate was dated Nov. 9, while the entry in my diary was Nov. 5, yet, nevertheless, my diary shows that the contents of the letter were the same as the contents of the letter of Nov. 9.

"My recollection is that I kept the letter on my desk a few days, intending to take up the matter again with the Secretary, but finally decided not to do so, but merely to file it, and that a fresh copy was made. The date was probably changed by inadvertence, but no change was made in the letter beyond possibly some verbal alterations. Certainly no change was made in the character or purport of the letter.

"I should like to prove by my diary that this letter was merely concentrated essence of a great many oral conversations carried on frequently after the war began, in which I repeatedly urged on the Secretary the peril of the country and the need for more men, a General Staff, and more progressive training."

ALLIES SEIZE 450 SHIPS.

Captured Craft Detailed by Curzon, Who Tells How Loss Is Offset.

LONDON, May 3.—Earl Curzon, Lord of the Privy Seal, announced in the House of Lords today that a total of 450 enemy ships had been detained, seized, or captured by the Allies in all parts of the world since the beginning of the war.

He added that it was an encouraging fact and a curious coincidence that the British merchant ships lost through war operations were exactly balanced in number and tonnage by the new ships added to the register during the war.

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VILLISTAS LOST 40 IN TOMACHIC FIGHT

Dodd's Troopers Made Moonlight Drive to Attack Band in Mountain Retreat.

IN SINGLE FILE, LED HORSES

Colonel Rode Through Flanking Fire to Direct Men — Tracy a Picturesque Scout.

By FRANK B. ELSER,

Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

IN THE FIELD WITH GENERAL PERSHING, BELOW NAMIQUIPA, Mexico, April 29, (by Motor Truck to Columbus, N. M., May 3.)—Colonel George A. Dodd's detachment of the Seventh Cavalry, looking more like Villistas than American troopers, what with patched and tattered uniforms, cowhide sandals, and Mexican mounts, reached the Rancho Providendia, near here, yesterday, bringing first-hand accounts of the fight with Villistas at Tomachic on Saturday, April 22.

The troopers brought also news of the movements of Carranza troops to the south, notably in the Guerrero district, movements which officers of Colonel Dodd's command characterized as apparently sincere efforts directed against Villistas, but which were construed here in some quarters as a sudden show of action designed to sustain the contention of the de facto Government of Mexico that it can handle the Villa situation unaided.

The Seventh left behind two dead and brought here three wounded, who are now comfortably quartered and on the road to recovery at the headquarters field hospital. The dead, killed by rifle fire at Tomachic, were buried with full military honors on a hillside in the little town of Minaca, whence the column started on April 18 on the march through the mountains which culminated in the fight.

Wrapped in their own blankets and sewed in tarpaulins, the troopers' bodies were lashed on the backs of pack mules, lying face downward, and in this fashion were carried twenty-five miles along mountain trails. At sunset on the evening of the 23d, Sunday, they were placed in wooden coffins made by comrades and lowered into graves at Minaca, not far from the spot where Don Macgregor, the American newspaper man killed by Villistas, is buried. Taps was sounded, and in leaving a volley was fired over the graves.

Bandits Offer Resistance.

The Tomachic fight will go down as the last encounter of Americans with Villistas prior to the Scott-Obregon conference, which may or may not alter the status of the punitive expedition, as the first dash following the Parral affair and as the most picturesque and stirring encounter of the campaign to date. Our men were under heavier rifle fire than in any previous engagement, their horses were more nearly exhausted, and the bandits, concealed behind rocks, in scrub oak thickets, and in caves, made a show of resistance that no other column had experienced in the scattered fights that have marked the pursuit of Villa.

Twenty Villistas, double the number first reported, were killed and twenty or more were wounded. No prisoners were taken. Why no more Americans were killed or wounded, in view of the heavy firing, which lasted from 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon till dark, is puzzling.

Tomachic, a settlement of probably 200 souls, lies about twenty-five miles west by south of Minaca. Yet to reach it, traversing mountain trails, where at times troops went single file afoot, leading their horses, required three days and the better part of three nights. The column left Minaca, 150 strong, on the morning of April 18. Ahead of it rode Charles Tracy, cowpuncher, scout, horse rustler, and man killer, a Texan by birth, but of late years of Arizona, Sonora, and Chihuahua. As Tracy expresses it, following the Villista trail was "as easy as following a circus parade," for 200 horsemen—and that was the approximate strength of the enemy—cannot obliterate the signs of their passing even over rocks, and once the trail was picked up, it was easy to hold it, and the whole problem was that of outriding the bandit.

Colonel Dodd, notwithstanding his advancing years, is a commander who spares neither horses nor men when circumstances demand it, and he kept those troops going at a rate that was heart-breaking. In the mid-afternoon of April 21 the column reached Yoquivo, a mining town south of Tomachic, and found it deserted except for a few women and children, and, strangly enough, two Americans. I shall not mention the names of these men, for they gave Dodd information that the Villistas had left the town only the night before. The bandits had held a dance and had drunk tequela and mescal, and had ridden out of town toward Tomachic, boasting what they had done at Columbus and what they were going to do to the "gringoes."

Forced March by Moonlight.

The column paused from mid-afternoon until midnight, then by moonlight pushed on by forced march, and at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon reached Tomachic. The town lies in a horseshoe, with a mountain overlooking it from east and west and with a knoll rising just beyond the town proper. Tracy rode ahead, as usual, and had no more than approached within range of the town when firing began. A moment later a band of mounted Mexicans was seen riding out of town on the road toward Minaca, and then the fight began.

L Troop of the Seventh, under Captain William P. Moffett of Minnesota, charged into the town, raked by a fire from the mountains, which flanked them both from east and west, and the rest of the detachment came behind. The main body of the enemy escaped in the first rush, and the three-hour fight which developed was mainly with snipers who stuck to their hiding places on the mountain sides. One Mexican was killed while concealed in and sniping from an adobe chimney.

One trooper, his brain pierced when he was going forward in skirmish line, was the first man killed. He died instantly. Another, acting as orderly and holding the horse and that of an officer, was shot through the abdomen as he stood at the edge of the town. He lived till 4 o'clock the next morning. His last words were to Tracy, the scout:

"How many did we get, Tracy?" he asked. And then he died.

Using two machine guns, dismounting and concealing horses where possible, the detachment fought its way into the town, directing its fire on the mountain sides. One woman resident of the town was wounded.

Colonel Dodd, running the gantlet of the flanking fire from the hills, rode into the village and, with a few officers, took up a position on the knoll. Troopers shot at the sniper, who, it was believed, mortally wounded a trooper, and Tracy, firing at 350 yards with an army rifle, shot him dead in the mouth of a cave. When Tracy rode into this camp last night the big spurs taken from this dead Mexican dangled on his heels.

A white horse and a black hat were conspicuous during the fight. From the knoll where Colonel Dodd stood the white horse flashed here and there in the mountain scrub. Every time it appeared it was fired at. Finally it disappeared. Next day this horse, wounded, was found at Santo Tomas. Its owner, General Manuel Baca, had been killed by the people of Santo Tomas.

Shot at a Black Hat.

Captain E. C. Gillen of I Troop of the Seventh spotted the black hat moving in a cornfield. At first he thought it was a crow. He watched it, then he signaled for two men to fire. The hat dropped. Under it was a Mexican officer. Troopers found him, badly wounded but game, lying with his eyes closed and jaw set as if dead. An overzealous and none too conscientious Sergeant wanted to kill him, but Captain Gillen would, of course, not allow this. They searched the wounded man, taking his arms and ammunition and a small sack of gold and silver, melted in a lump, loot from somewhere. He was well dressed, more than well armed for a Mexican, and unmistakably an officer of some consequence. While our men bent over him the fire from the hillside grew hotter and they ran for cover. In the evening, when search was made for the wounded officer, he was gone. He had dragged himself away.

Sergeant Rogers, E Troop, scaling the mountainside to a cave where it was thought a Villista had been killed, came on the man unwounded, crouching on a ledge. Rogers shot him dead with a pistol.

Fighting of this sort went on till sundown. Most of those Villistas who remained in the hills to snipe were accounted for. But the main body, taking to the mountains beyond the town, made good its escape, for the American horses were too weak to be spurred into pursuit. Many, moreover, were wounded. The country thereabout, as Colonel Dodd describes it, is a veritable "devil's playground," and the command, with its dead and its wounded and its staggering mounts, had all it could do to make its painful way back to Minaca. As there was no quarry ahead, however, it was not necessary to follow tortuous trails, and the trip, which required three days going, was made in a day on the return.

After the dead had been buried the command came on to the Rancho Providencia, where today it was recuperating. Many came into the rancho astride native hogges or burros. The horses had been ridden literally to death.

It was a strange procession that the column made approaching Providencia. Only one man in the command was without a beard. Everybody's clothes were patched or tied with bits of string. Colonel Dodd himself had a patch in the seat of his riding breeches. One Captain had on sandals and above them what was left of his cavalry boots. Behind a cavalry horse, huge by comparison, would come a tiny, moth-eaten burro, the legs of the trooper riding him almost touching the ground.

Passing through Santo Tomas, the column learned the details of the killing of General Baca by the citizens, and Colonel Dodd gave a reward to the man who said he fired the shot which killed him. Twenty pesos was the amount.

Suspect Villa Is Dead.

Contrary to the opinion held by officers of Major Howze's squadron of the Eleventh Cavalry, who, after penetrating almost to the Durango line, reported that they believed Villa still alive, officers of the Dodd command were inclined to credit the rumors of his death. One guess appears as good as another.

Troops E, H, I, and L of the Seventh took part in the Tomachic fight. The Villistas engaged were commanded by General Candelario Cervantes, Colonel Jesus Rios, Colonel Cruz Domingos, and Baca. This, at any rate, according to native information. With our troops at the time of the engagement was the Carranzista Major Eliseo Gonzalez, with a small detachment of Carranza troops.

Tracy has proved to be one of the most valuable scouts with the expedition. He was already in this country when the expedition was launched, trying to recover from Villistas forty-three sacks of ore, stolen by Pablo Lopez from the El Tigre Mining Company in Sonora, in December last. With one Mexican he was trailing the band when the American troops crossed the line. His connection with the expedition became almost automatic. He led the troops into Guerrero when the Seventh fought Villistas there on March 28 and he has been with Dodd ever since. North of Guerrero he and a small detachment of troopers rescued two American ranchers, Henry Acklin and Walter Mabean, who with eight Carranza soldiers, were under siege by Villistas in a ranch house. The Villistas fled at the approach of our troops. Acklin and Mabean are now at headquarters, glad to be alive.

Corporal McGhee Buried.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, Namiquipa, Mexico, May 2, (via Wireless to Columbus, N. M., May 3.)—The body of Corporal Benjamin McGhee, who died yesterday of wounds suffered at Parral, was buried here today with military honors. McGhee was a member of Major Frank Tompkins's Thirteenth Cavalry command. Before the services the men of the headquarters camp gathered to pay a silent tribute to the flag-covered coffin. The body was interred under a wooden cross on an immense mesa near the camp. Arrangements were made that it may be taken home later.

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Barclay Street, corner Church.

OBREGON AGREES TO SCOTT'S PLAN

Continued from Page 1.

Namiquipa. From that point regiments will be gradually detached and transferred to Colonia Dublan until finally the whole force occupies a restricted zone along the border.

It is regarded as altogether probable that a certain percentage of the troops will recross the border some time before the word comes that the Carranza Government has accomplished its mission. While the Carranza forces are sweeping through Southern Chihuahua and Durango the Americans will be looking after stray groups operating to the north.

Obregon's Aid Pledged.

General Obregon, it is understood, is pledged to throw every available man of his military strength into the hunt for the marauding bands. It is believed that almost all the 25,000 men suggested by General Carranza as a Mexican border patrol, in case the American Government consented to withdrawal, will be utilized in the campaign. The American force will block effectually any flight northward of the bandits.

Railways will not be utilized for the American withdrawal, because the marching distances will be short. There will be no need of the railways for the shipment of supplies because of the shortening of the line of communications and right to use them is understood to have been relinquished.

Every effort will be made to avoid conflicts between the natives and the American troopers. The latter are to keep out of all towns and villages and to make every effort to avoid contact with Mexicans.

The retirement of the Americans will be dignified and contingent on the effective co-operation of the Mexicans.

The situation was so unpromising two days ago that General Scott decided to hold a meeting with General Obregon personally. That is how the conference which has resulted so satisfactorily had its inception. General Scott speaks Spanish fluently and knows probably as much of the Mexican way of thinking as any man in the army. Besides, General Obregon is said by certain high American army officials to think "more like an American" than any other Mexican. It was with a view toward becoming better acquainted with Obregon and letting Obregon become better acquainted with him that General Scott accepted the invitation of A. J. Mcquatters, an American mining man, to attend luncheon at the Hotel del Norte yesterday. Mr. McQuatters was also to invite General Obregon.

Funston's Absence Explained.

The fact that it was a private party to which invitations were issued by a person not in any way connected with the official conferences explains several of last night's little mysteries—the absence of General Frederick Funston, who represented the United States jointly with General Scott at the first conference and who is expected to attend the ratification conference, the presence of Mr. McQuatters, and the informal manner in which the coference was held.

The relief that is felt at the two military headquarters is shown in different ways today. At General Scott's private car the officers smile and chat cordially today; they had been grave before. Colonel R. E. L. Michie of the General Staff laughs and says nothing can be said at the present time, but that it is a mighty pleasant day; Captain Fitzhugh Lee, General Funston's aid, talks about the big league baseball results and expresses the hope that he will be able to see the Washington team in action soon. General Scott and General Funston have spent most of the day taking a "siesta" after their sleepless night.

In the vicinity of General Obregon's train officers of his staff have exchanged the Mexican salutation, the abrazos—it is a sort of half Nelson—many times during the day, and they have been more cordial to Americans than at any other time since Saturday. General Obregon himself was in high good humor all morning.

General Obregon hopes to leave here for Mexico tomorrow afternoon. On his return to the South he expects to hold a conference with his Generals. All have received instructions to gather in Mexico City soon. The conference, it is said, is to be for the purpose of co-ordinating the work of the different leaders and effecting closer relations generally.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—A long telegram in code reached the War Department late tonight from General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, giving a full report on his conference at El Paso with General Alvaro Obregon, the Carranza War Minister. Up to the time the message was decoded, the Washington Government had no official knowledge of the result of the conference, although Administration officials had made no secret of their satisfaction over the news in press dispatches from the border saying that an understanding had been reached and danger of a clash with the de facto Mexican Government removed.

General Scott sent a brief message earlier in the day that he was preparing a full report for transmission to Secretary Baker. The Secretary and General Bliss, acting Chief of Staff, were on watch for the report all day and far into the night. As the hours passed it became clear that no action toward ratification of the agreement could be taken until after President Wilson had studied General Scott's dispatch tomorrow.

The Mexican problem is being handled by the President personally, it is understood, and no step will be taken without his sanction.

ASKS INVESTIGATION OF N. Y. PRESBYTERY

Dr. Alexander of Pittsburgh Wants General Assembly to to Act Without Delay.

SAYS CLIQUE RULES HERE

Accusations Follow Criticism Provoked by Admission of Union Seminary Graduates to Ministry.

The Rev. Dr. Maitland Alexander, a prominent Pittsburgh clergyman and formerly Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, has accused a group of liberals in the Presbytery of New York of unfair practices in a statement printed in the current number of The Presbyterian. He suggested that this Presbytery be investigated by a Committee of Visitation.

The highest body of the Presbyterian Church, the General Assembly, begins its sessions in Atlantic City on May 18, and in various directions are heard suggestions that, once for all, the status of New York be settled. The agitation began, as was told in THE NEW YORK TIMES, when the Presbytery of Cincinnati made an overture to the General Assembly that the metropolitan Presbytery be dismissed from all fellowship, because it had voted to admit to the ministry three graduates from the Union Theological Seminary, despite their disbelief in doctrines deemed essential by the conservatives.

"It seems to me," wrote the Rev. Dr. Alexander, "as if the Presbyterian Church has come to the place where she must decide as to whether she will make her own deliverances as to doctrine and practice and what shall be required of her candidates for the ministry, or whether her policy and practice shall be dictated by a small body of men who look from their places of preferment with contempt upon all who do not agree with them, and who, while holding views radically different from the theology of the Presbyterian Church, prefer the loaves and fishes of her communion to the husks of the communion in which their views entitle them to a place.

"The Presbyterian Church has always stood for democracy, not aristocracy, either of knowledge, wealth, or position. And now it is commonly reported that a small clique, directors of or teachers in the Union Theological Seminary, together with their supporters, having control of the Presbytery of New York, are said to be violating the constitution of the Church and the directions of its Assembly for the purpose of promoting an un-Presbyterian institution in which they are officeholders or in which they are pecuniarily interested.

"It is a matter of common fame that they threaten the Presbyterian Church by saying that if they are compelled to submit to the will of the Assembly and come under its doctrinal direction as regards the admission of licentiates they will cut off the gifts of their churches to our Presbyterian agencies and thus embarrass the Church.

"They are also in a position to bring serious pressure to bear on some of the ministers of the Church, who serve in subordinate positions or in charges needing Presbyterian help, to vote with them in these matters or to be absent themselves when the vote is being taken.

"They are also in a social way able to make men who cannot agree with them very uncomfortable, particularly younger men, at whose alleged ignorance they are said to laugh, and who when they stand up for their orthodox convictions are said to be openly told that if 'they wish to progress in their fields they must change their views.' Indeed it seems that the body of liberals, with Union Seminary as its centre, is determined to control the Presbyterian Church and force its views upon her notwithstanding 'they are in an exceedingly small minority numerically, however great their social and financial standing may be.'"

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W. U. Berger, Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept. C., B. & Q. R. R., 1184 Broadway, New York. Phone Mad. Sq. 5706.

OBREGON EULOGIZES SCOTT.

Wonders How He, "in Politics," Has Such "Sterling Honesty."

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, May 3.—To Baldomero A. Almada, his general agent in the United States, General Obregon expressed his entire satisfaction today with the outcome of the long conference with Major Gen. Scott on Tuesday. He declared that General Scott had proved to him that the American people were sincere and honest and that any minor differences which existed in his mind before the conference had been dissipated.

"For the first time since he came to the border General Obregon was pleased with the developments in the situation last night—or, rather, early this morning," Mr. Almada said today. "We talked until after 2 o'clock and he expressed his regard for General Scott in the highest terms.

"'General Scott is an honest man,' he declared to me as we sat in his car. 'There are few men who are wholly honest that I have ever met, and General Scott is one of them. How he can be in politics and maintain that sterling honesty is more than I can understand, for politics and honesty do not travel together as a general rule.'

"General Scott impressed General Obregon with his absolute sincerity of purpose," Mr. Almada continued. "General Obregon told me that he had come to the border with misgivings and was distrustful, but when he met the American General, he said, all of his doubts were dissipated and he realized that he could talk freely and could trust General Scott implicitly."

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Club Cocktails

taste even better than your own when you happen to strike it right.

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These parcels are now offered for the amount of the former first mortgage plus interest, costs and taxes which had accrued at the time of the foreclosure sale, or less than 70% of their value as originally fixed by our appraisers, and the above record demonstrates the average soundness of their judgment. But the fact that means most to the investor is that the Company is back of these properties and that the genuineness of the opportunity, and the assurance that the property is precisely as represented, can therefore be relied upon.

We have previously advertised in this column three of the FIFTEEN parcels in question, the following three are the second so offered.

Arrangements can be made for liberal mortgage accommodation to the purchaser.

Three Parcels at Rock-Bottom Prices

Assessed in 1916 for $35,000. Can Be Bought for $27,000.

Southwest corner of Sackman Street and Eastern Parkway Extension fronting 112 feet on Eastern Parkway Extension and 96 ft. 2¼ in. on Sackman Street, four story and cellar brick twenty-family steam heated apartment, sixteen apartments containing five rooms and bath, three apartments containing four rooms and bath, and one apartment containing three rooms and bath. Total rental when fully rented $4,416, at present there are eight vacancies. Within a short walk of the East New York Station of the Long Island Railroad and about one block from the Manhattan Junction station of the B. R. T.

Assessed in 1916 for $25,900. Will Sell for $24,000.

South side of 75th Street, 180 feet east of Colonial Road (1st Avenue), fronting 220 feet on 75th Street and having a uniform depth of 100 feet and a 10 foot driveway extending through to 76th Street. The property contains a large three story and cellar frame house, located in the finest residential section of Bay Ridge on high ground with a magnificent view of the harbor and bay.

Rents for $5,016.00. Will Sell for $29,000.00.

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B—(30x75)Four-family frame dwelling, 211 West Ave. Rents.... $648.00
C—(50x70) Three story frame store and five flats, northwest corner 2d St. and West Ave. Rents..... 1248.00
D—(125x100)5 4-family frame dwellings, 2812-14-18-24-28 West 2nd St. Each rents $624, total..... 3120.00
Total rent.....$5016.00

We shall be glad to mail upon request a list giving full particulars of these and 12 other properties.

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Fruit-trimmed effects, in Madagascar straw and felt combinations—large Georgette sailors—smart Hemp Hats—Batiste Hats—Sport Hats of silk and linen ribbon, Hats of djersette and Shantung—Spanish Sombreros and other smart new effects.

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25c Prophylactic Tooth Brushes—at.....19c	25c Size Djer Kiss Talcum—at 19c
35c Size Limestone Phosphate—at.....23c	$1 Size Rexall Syrup Hypophosphites—at.....49c
	Pebeco Tooth Paste—at.....29c
	50c Size D. & R. Cold Cream—at.....33c

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SEE IN WORLD COURT BEST PEACE SURETY

United States-Canadian Commission Cited as Proof That the Idea Is Workable.

PREPAREDNESS NEEDED, TOO

Must Have Force to Compel Obedience by Any Recalcitrant Nation Declared Outlaw.

Two United States Senators whose names have been mentioned in connection with the Republican Presidential nomination, two members of the Canadian-United States International Commission, a former Governor of Connecticut, and others prominent in many fields, spoke in favor of a world's court yesterday at the three sessions of the World Court Congress. The morning session was held at the Biltmore and the others in Carnegie Hall.

All the speakers were agreed as to the efficacy and the workability of an international tribunal for the settlement of all disputes. The necessity for preparedness, not only pending the establishment of such a court but afterward also, in order that the court's decisions might be backed up, found few doubters. Enforcement of the decrees by the outlawry of any nation which would not obey the court's decrees was the suggestion of ex-Governor Simeon E. Baldwin.

Success of U. S.-Canadian Court.

The International Joint Commission to settle matters of dispute between this country and Great Britain, particularly matters affecting the Canadian boundaries, was given as an illustration of an arbitration commission that is working successfully. Two members of the commission—H. A. Powell, K. C., of Canada, and ex-Congressman James A. Tawney—told of its work and compared it with the proposed World Court.

"The commission is looked upon with feelings of perfect trust, Mr. Powell said. "The design of the commission," he explained, "is to settle matters of dispute between the two countries and thus avoid, under all circumstances, an appeal to arms. These two countries may refer to us any and all matters which may arise and be a source of friction between them. It is our right to adjudicate them, and in case of a difference between the members of that commission provision is made for the appointment of an arbiter by The Hague Tribunal.

"We solemnly pledged to each other that, in the matters which came before us, patriotism would be assumed, and we would consider matters on the basis of law and justice and in accordance with the principles of law and justice only. For years we have been anxiously engaged quietly, unknown to the great majority of the people of the two countries, settling matters of great moment. We have settled matters before which the cause of the war which disturbs Europe sinks into insignificance.

"The man who would prevent the outbreak of war must study the psychology of the crowd. In it lies the greatest peril to international peace. If a nation feels that it is being deliberately wronged by another naion, we have an outraged sense of justice clamoring for revenge. If the two nations have, in their moments of calm, provided some tribunal to which disputes of that kind shall be referred, the wronged nation will almost without exception turn instinctively to that tribunal for justice."

The Basis of Success.

Mr. Tawney also cited many cases of importance where matters at issue between the United States and Canada had been of long standing and were finally disposed of by the commission.

"To be effective in the settlement of international disputes," he said, "any tribunal created for that purpose should possess three separate and distinct functions. First—It should be a court of last resort with jurisdiction over issues involving the rights, obligations, or interests of nations in their relations to each other, and in their relation to the inhabitants of each other where justiciable questions only are involved. Second—It should possess full power, when called upon by two or more nations, to arbitrate their differences and make an arbitral award. Third—It should also be a court of inquiry, clothed with power to investigate and render advisory judgments.

"If it is said that to clothe an international court with the functions named would be impracticable or inconsistent and that there should be separate tribunals for the exercise of each function, my answer is that with the exception of the power to render an arbitral award, the International Joint Commission is today successfully and satisfactorily exercising all these powers in the prevention and settlement of disputes between Canada and the United States and between the people of these two countries.

"The commission is in itself unique. It is the only permanent judicial international tribunal in the world composed exclusively of the subjects and citizens of the two Governments whose final jurisdiction in the settlement of their disputes it is authorized to exercise. It is unique also because it is the only permanent tribunal in the world before which the people or two nations enjoy the right to appear and be heard on their own behalf, face to face, and there present, under oath, their respective contentions in regard to their mutual rights and interests and have their differences finally settled by a tribunal with final jurisdiction in their respective countries."

Emphasize Need for Defense.

The necessity for an adequate national defense was emphasized by several of the speakers at yesterday's session, as on the preceding day. James Speyer, who presided at the afternoon meeting, called attention to the fact that the league did not advocate a limitation of armanments, but stood for preparedness.

"It is quite clear that if we succeed, as we hope to, in convincing our people of the desirability and feasibility of a World Court, and finally get our National Government to suggest and champion its establishment to the other great powers such a suggestion or recommendation would carry much greater weight if these other nations knew that we are not only willing to fight for what we think is right, but also are thoroughly prepared to fight if need be, both on land and sea."

The United States is becoming rapidly Prussianized, Frederick W. Hinrichs said. "That very spirit, which has made Germany what it is, is the very spirit which has received lodgment in the history of this Republic in the hearts and minds of the people," he said. "We must teach our children from the cradle that they are part of the State and that every boy is going to defend the fatherland in some military capacity. I am full of love for my country, and, if necessary, I could lay down my life for my country, but I believe that it is much more important that we should learn to live for our country."

War Quick But Destructive.

Professor Albert Bushnell Hart declared that mankind for hundreds of thousands of years has been aware that the method of war is the quickest and surest way for the minority to overcome the majority in spite of their organization. "Peace within countries and between countries," he said, "can be maintained only so far as men can be induced to see that the quick way is not only the robber's way, but that it is the costly, destructive way. The World Court, in the last analysis, depends upon convincing mankind that its reasonable ambitions may be realized in world peace by some kind of elastic, fixed understanding."

Professor W. B. Guthrie declared that what was needed was not so much a legislative body among nations, but an international court. "The successful means of reaching international accord will be courts," he said.

Fewer controversies will arise if a world court is in existence, in the opinion of Judge D. D. Woodmansee. "When this war is over," he said, "we want to go to the nations of Europe with plans perfected, with a scheme thoroughly wrought out, that shall induce them to co-operate with us in the most splendid enterprise of the century."

Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, Secretary of the Woman's Peace Party, asserted that the chief obstacle to enthusiasm for a world court was that the idea is not sensational, and requires reason, imagination, and money for propaganda. She advocated an increase in the income tax of the wealthy to pay defense expenses, declaring that if that were done capital would turn to the world court as a permanent solution of international difficulties.

Ex-Governor Baldwin suggested that any nat on that might refuse to comply with a judgment of the court should be cut off from the family of nations. "If thus left in the position of an outlaw," he said, "could any nation in our day find life tolerable cut off from the mails, telegraph and telephone service, and excluded from commerce?"

Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illinois spoke on "The Duty of Neutrals in Creating a World Court." "The greatest duty of this Republic is to remain at peace with the world," he said.

Dr. Talcott Williams, speaking on the need for the court, said: "Such a court is necessary as a link between international law, which already exists, and the organization of an international force, which should exist, strong enough to make war more perilous than peace. Were the United States adequately armed, its army and navy, joined to the forces of the peace leagues, would make arbitration wiser than war for any nation and any league."

CAVALRY RACE TO NEW YORK

Militia Will Ride 250 Miles to Sheepshead Bay Tournament.

Colonel Charles De Bevoise, commanding the First Cavalry, N. G. N. Y., announced yesterday that a feature of the military tournament to be held at Sheepshead Bay from May 20 to 27, next, would be a cavalry race from a dozen cities in this part of the country to the tournament grounds on Long Island. The race will be over courses 250 miles in length and will be the first of the kind ever held in this country. Colonel De Bevoise, who is in charge of this feature of the tournament, said yesterday that entries had already been received from military organizations in various cities in the eastern section of the country. All of the riders will be National Guard cavalrymen.

The points selected by the National Guard from which the race will start are Washington, D. C.; Altoona, Penn.; Ithaca, N. Y.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Rutland, Vt.; Manchester, N. H., and Boston. Entries have been received from all of these cities, and, in addition, from Baltimore, Md.; Harrisburg, Penn., and Philadelphia.

The maximum distance to be covered in twenty-four hours, or a proportion thereof, will be seventy miles. There will be no change of horses, and the cavalrymen will carry the lightest possible equipment. Each will bear a message from his commander to the military authorities here, and the race will be so timed that the entrants will arrive at Sheepshead Bay between the hours of 2 and 6 P. M. on Monday, May 22, the third day of the tournament.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the East, and his aide, Captain Gordon Johnson, have been asked to act as judges of the race, for which several handsome trophies have been offered.

WEST POINT CADETS SEE BIG GUNS WORK

Sandy Hook Proving Ground Visited by 1916 Graduating Class —Giant 16-Inch Fired.

The West Point 1916 graduating class, 125 cadets, invaded New York yesterday morning on their way to the Sandy Hook proving grounds to be initiated into the mysteries of the Government's artillery, from the sixteen-inch rifle, the mightiest weapon in the world, throwing a 2,400-pound projectile twenty-two miles, to the tiny pom-pom rapid-fire anti-air craft gun, with its bark like that of an angry Skye terrier, shooting a vicious little one-pound bursting shell some two miles into the air. With the West Pointers at Sandy Hook were about seventy-five visiting officers and a scant half-dozen favored civilians.

The cadets, who for three days had been going over the battlefield of Gettysburg, arrived at Sandy Hook in the late forenoon. They were taken at once to where the 16-inch giant, an 1893 model, had been mounted. Although it is believed by officers that the new 16-inch gun, soon to be finished, will outshoot the present rifle, the 1893 model will outdistance the ordnance of any ship in any navy in the world. A comparison of this gun with the 42-cm. howitzer of Germany shows that the American weapon shoots a shell one and one-half times as large more than twice as far as the German piece.

The rifle, which is destined for the Panama Canal Zone, is mounted on a disappearing carriage, a new design, details of which are held secret. Yesterday was the fourth time the monster had been fired. The carriage was kept from operating to the full extent lest some mischance happen. It costs nearly $250 to shoot a 16-inch gun with a low charge. In war the cost is $100 more.

Next to "sixteen," attention was largely centred on a beautifully proportioned 14-inch rifle, a weapon of very recent make, whose tapering muzzle made the 16-inch gun nearby look like a bulldog compared with a collie. To the cadets was shown a new field gun, a 3-inch, just completed. It is said that it is constructed on a model the Allies now are trying to perfect. The details of this gun are kept secret, but it may be said that it can be trained at a tremendous elevation, giving it a range of more than seven miles. This gun is expected to revolutionize field gun construction.

The fledgling officers also saw shrapnel fired at a column of dummies, charging four abreast. Not a dummy survived.

The commanding officer at Sandy Hook, Lieut. Col. L. H. Ruggles, was in charge of the day's work. The Cadets returned to West Point last night. They graduate in June.

URGES CAMPS NEARER CITY.

Cuvillier Writes to Secretary Baker About the Matter.

Assemblyman Louis A. Cuvillier, former chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs in the Assembly, mailed a letter to Secretary of War Newton D. Baker yesterday, in which he urged the establishment of military training camps nearer to New York than Plattsburg. Mr. Cuvillier believes these camps should be organized in all parts of the country.

"The Plattsburg camp is an excellent idea," said his letter, "but the great trouble in securing enlistments is due to the fact that these camps are located in remote sections of the country and many miles from the large cities, and the average citizen cannot afford the expense of transportation to these camps. As the Governments, both Federal and State, have armories and military posts in or adjacent to all large cities, would it not be practicable for the War Department, in co-operation with the Governors of the various States, to establish training camps in and adjacent to the large cities?"

The number of enlistments for the Plattsburg camps, the first of which starts next month, now totals more than 7,000 men from this part of the country. Enlistments are being received, it was said yesterday, at the rate of about 200 a day.

Police Form Machine Gun Squad.

A machine gun squad has been organized among the policemen of the 143d Precinct, Fourth Avenue and Forty-third Street, Brooklyn, and for the last two weeks the men have been perfecting their marksmanship in the Second Naval Battalion Armory at the foot of Fifty-second Street. The gun the policemen use is of French manufacture and can fire 600 shots a minute. The Bush Docks and several big munition plants are in the precinct and the squad has been organized in preparation for possible strike riots.

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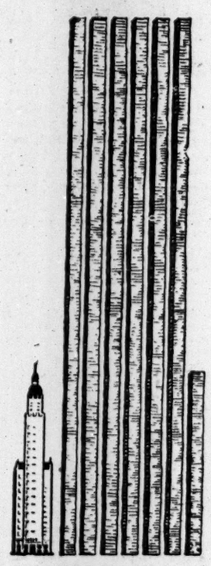

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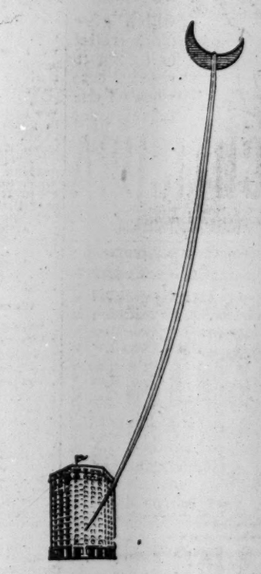

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Butterick's British edition of The Delineator has a larger circulation than any similar magazine in the British Empire. The French edition of The Delineator (Le Miroir des Modes) has a larger circulation than any comparable magazine in France. Likewise, the German edition of The Delineator (Moden Revue) is the leading magazine of its kind in Germany. One hundred and twenty-five million copies of the Butterick periodicals are published each year. In five languages they exert a potent influence all over the civilized world.

THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE

One monthly issue of our three American women's magazines, The Delineator, The Designer, and The Woman's Magazine, is more than a million and a half copies. One issue piled flat, one copy on another, would make a stack 14,410 feet high, equal to the altitude of Mt. Rainier, or 19 times the height of the Woolworth Building.

The paper Butterick uses each year reaches the staggering total of 3,922,000,000 square feet. If the Butterick magazines were printed on one press, working eight hours a day, it would take five years to print a single edition.

THE Delineator

This enormous edition goes out twelve times a year. And Butterick receives from America alone more than three million letters a year relating to these publications and the service which they represent. That means ten thousand letters every working day. This very hour some thousand people are writing to Butterick. The reason for Butterick's magnitude is the scope and depth of Butterick's service.

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The sixteen-story Butterick Building in New York has been outgrown in a decade. The business has increased 250% in seven years. Outside of the building the rentals now amount to more than $250,000 a year.

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GEN. WOOD INDORSES CITIZENS' BIG PARADE

Tells Executive Committee We Must Prepare Against and Not For War.

7,200 IN WALL ST. DIVISION

Applications of 25,000 Men Seeking Marching Space for May 13 Already Refused.

The Executive Committee in charge of the Citizens' Preparedness Parade, to be held a week from Saturday, and which, it is stated, will be in point of numbers and the representative character of the marchers the greatest civilian demonstration of the kind ever held in this country, held a meeting in the Yale Club yesterday afternoon to discuss the final plans for the parade. Seventy-four trades were represented at the meeting, and the reports of the Chairmen in charge of organizing those trades indicated that if all the marchers were to pass the reviewing stand, at Twenty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, they would have to swing by at the rate of 11,000 an hour for a solid ten hours. One hundred and fifteen thousand men and twenty thousand women will march.

At the meeting of the committee yesterday Major General Wood, commanding the Eastern Department of the army, was present and indorsed the movement as a great patriotic enterprise. The demonstration he described as "the right move at the right time."

"The interest of the people of this country in the matter of preparedness," said General Wood, "was never greater. This question with us is one that we should give the same earnest attention that we give to our business affairs all the time, realizing that the preparedness we need and desire is a preparedness against and not for war. We believe that in the United States we have something worth defending, and we intend to defend it if the time ever comes. We believe in arbitration and we believe in peace, and we believe in working for them. But the fact remains that we all know that trouble is all about us.

"Preparedness in the last analysis is nothing more nor less than peace insurance, and if we are to be properly insured it will take money and patience and time to get it. As business men, you know that in order to compete with an efficient firm your business must also be efficient. What we need to do is to apply to this business of preparedness the same broad, sane principles that business men apply to their affairs."

Women in Wall Street Division.

General Oliver B. Bridgman, who is organizing the Wall Street units for the parade, reported that up to noon yesterday 7,200 Wall Street men had enrolled in the Wall Street battalions. A division of women employes of banks, brokerage houses, and other Wall Street institutions is now in process of organization.

The Sporting Goods Committee reported that they would have at least 500 men in line, the Publishers Committee estimated that their force would number 500, while Mgr. Connolly of the Clerical Division said several hundred priests and ministers would march to show that a large proportion of the clergy favors adequate national preparedness for any emergency.

Since last Saturday, when the limit of marchers whom it will be possible to pass in review was reached, marching space for about 25,000 men has been refused, it was stated, and every day more applications of thousands are being refused because there is no more room to be had in the long line, the head of which is due at the reviewing stand at 10:50 A. M., while the last man is scheduled to pass twelve hours later.

Until 3:30 P. M., all the marchers will proceed to the Plaza, at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, and after that and until about 8 o'clock at night the divisions will disband at Thirty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. The women will march between 6 and 8 P. M., and will disband at Thirty-first Street. The National Guard, which will parade after 8 o'clock, will assemble at Ninth Street and Fifth Avenue and march to Fifty-ninth Street. Boy Scouts will line the route of the parade all day to assist in keeping the crowds back and the street clear.

Names of Business Firms Barred.

No signs or banners bearing inscriptions of a critical or political nature will be permitted, nor will the name of a single bank, store, or other business whose men are in line be permitted to be displayed. All men will march as members of the general trade, and not as representatives of any particular establishment. And no marcher, except the Guardsmen, will be in uniform.

The Mayor's escort, which will represent each of the seventy-four trades in the parade, will wear silk hats and cutaways. At the meeting yesterday one man proposed a motion to substitute derbies for the silk hats, but was voted down by an overwhelming majority. The reviewing officers will be Mayor Mitchel, General Wood, and Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher.

An interesting part of the woman's division of the parade will be the unit composed of college women. Miss Grace Leigh Duncan, a Wellesley graduate and a member of the Woman's University Club, has organized the college women's contingent, and is in daily receipt of applications from college women to take part in this patriotic demonstration on Saturday, May 13. The headquarters of the college women's division is at Suite 6,082, 1 Madison Avenue, where enrollment may be made.

Another interesting division will be composed of professional and amateur nurses. Miss Frances Howland, daughter of the late Judge Howland, has the enrollment for this division in charge.

SEEKS TO ROUSE WOMEN TO DUTIES IN DEFENSE

Mrs. Bates Reviews Work, Aiming to Bring 8,000,000 Under Comprehensive Plan.

Mrs. Lindon Bates, Chairman of the Women's Section of the Movement for National Preparedness under the auspices of the National Civic Federation, outlined yesterday the work of her section in the past and present.

The section is the successor of the Women's Section of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, of which Mrs. Bates was Chairman and which was dissolved last December. Although the reorganization made necessary a new enrollment, the machinery of the Relief Section was used and a large number of women united to conduct an educational campaign.

Not all the 8,000,000 women included in the membership of this and allied organizations have individually given support to the preparedness campaign, but they are being reached with printed matter of the Women's Section.

Mrs. Bates, Mrs. L. Van Rensselaer, Secretary of the Women's Section, and others have spoken recently in St. Louis, Buffalo, Rochester, St. Paul, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, and other cities.

"The campaign of the Women's Section," said Mrs. Bates, "is entirely educational and does not include a program of preparedness. We think the men know more than we about what constitutes adequate defense, so we leave the details to them. In our literature we stress only two things: adoption by Congress of a defense program that shall meet with the approval of the army and navy experts, and universal military service.

"Another thing we strongly advocate is physical and moral training in the public schools. We do not indorse military training in the schools because we think it can come to better purpose after a boy has grown up, but we do urge a system of training in matters of health, discipline, and conduct which shall make the boys fit for the military camps later.

"The Women's Section is not a militaristic organization. We deplore militarism and do not want it. We want simply defense of America's ideals and citizenry."

BACON NOW THE HEAD OF SECURITY LEAGUE

Menken Declines Re-election and Ex-Ambassador Is Chosen as His Successor.

FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION

Plan Work for Army and Navy Increases and Compulsory Military Training for Boys.

The National Security League held its first annual national convention yesterday at the Hotel Astor, and Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France, was elected President to succeed S. Stanwood Menken. Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to England, was re-elected Honorary President. Delegates were present from every part of the United States, representing 160 branches of the league, which began its active existence fourteen months ago.

The league decided upon the following program for the coming year:

1—Insistence upon the immediate passage of the bills increasing the strength of the army.

2—Immediate measures to bring the navy to second place among the sea forces of the world.

3—Compulsory military training of all boys.

4—The development of American nationalism.

In his annual address President Menken said the greatest work before the league was the development of a national spirit in the United States. He referred to Secretary of War Baker's statement that we needed not alone military preparedness but also industrial and spiritual preparedness, and quoted Mr. Baker directly as saying: "At the present time the greatest glory for Americans is to work and think for America rather than fight and die for it."

Mr. Menken advocated the employment of lecturers and writers to supply to organizations throughout the United States material to stir pride in America and to give a conception of the duties of the individual citizen, which, the speaker said, were much neglected.

Mr. Menken said, in part:

Methods of Work.

"The league should do everything in its power to so assure national security, and, while I would not advocate any diversion from our concentrated efforts toward military preparedness for the moment, I recommend that it appoint a committee on the broader aspects of preparedness which would have as its objective (1) the bringing to the American people by the aid of the best obtainable lecturers and writers a realization of what is being done by other great and patriotic people for the development of their own nationality; (2) what modern methods of organization mean in establishing the permanence of a State, and (3) the menace to our country and the loss to the individual through inefficient government by the people, whether municipal, State, or national. We cannot hope or expect in this country to adopt, nor do we want parental government or efficiency made a burden rather than an aid to individualism or democracy, but there should be general knowledge on the part of our citizens of what is being done by competitive nations.

"America will not maintain its position unless its citizens devote a larger share of individual service to the country, and if the league approaches these questions tactfully it can secure a measure of support for a campaign of this character that will make our organization an influence for good beyond any other. The people will find their own solution for these problems if they are clearly presented to them. Universities, academies, schools, granges, labor unions, and numerous patriotic bodies are, I am sure, perfectly willing to take up the discussion of these subjects if we will but give them data in proper form.

"There has been no time in the history of America when the opportunity for creative work, for strengthening the nation, was as great as it is today. We can consecrate ourselves with the greatest confidence to the broad work of the league that its direct result will be of service not alone to our own countrymen but to the world at large."

Election of Officers.

To President Menken was tendered the nomination for re-election, but he refused it. He was nominated after the reading of a letter from former Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, praising the work for national preparedness done at the direction of Mr. Menken. The Nominating Committee then placed in nomination the following slate of officers, which was confirmed by the delegates:

Honorary President, Joseph H. Choate; Honorary Vice President, Alton B. Parker; President, Robert Bacon; Vice Presidents, S. Stanwood Menken of New York, George Wharton Pepper of Pennsylvania, Frederic L. Huidekoper of the District of Columbia, Eric Fisher Wood of Pennsylvania, George von L. Meyer of Massachusetts, Willet M. Spooner of Wisconsin, and Luke E. Wright of Tennessee; Secretary, Herbert Barry of New York; Treasurer, E. H. Clarke of New York; Chairman Board of Directors, Charles E. Lydecker of New York; Directors, Franklin Q. Brown of New York, Charles E. Lydecker of New York, H. H. Chamberlain of Massachusetts, Henry L. Stimson of New York, Willing Hare of Pennsylvania, W. C. Church of New York, H. B. Harris of New York, Chase Mellen of New York, and Lawrence Abbott of New York; Delegates at Large, John F. Stevens of New York, D. J. Haff of Kansas, C. W. Feigenspan of New Jersey, Ralph D. Mershon of New York, William H. Wiley of New York, Henry A. Wise Wood of New York, Raymond B. Price of New York, Arthur Woods of New York, C. C. Webb of New York, Robert P. Perkins of Michigan, Robert Bacon of New York, Karl F. Behr of New York, Alexander Laughlin of Pennsylvania, W. H. Hobbs of New York, Eversley Childs of New York.

A delegate will later be chosen by each State.

At the conclusion of the convention proper the delegates from New York held a meeting and adopted resolutions asking the National organization to request all members to write to Governor Whitman urging him to sign the Welsh-Slater bills providing for military training in the public schools. The Governor has granted a hearing on these bills next week. The military feature of the measure was opposed by a majority of the members of the New York City Board of Education and by State Commissioner of Education John H. Finley.

LORIMER IS ACQUITTED.

Jury Finds in His Favor in Chicago Bank Case.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 4.—The jury in the case of ex-Senator William Lorimer returned a verdict of not guilty at 12:30 this morning. The case was given to the jury at 6 o'clock last night.

Judge William Dever in his charge to the jury said that if the defendant was found guilty he might be punished by a fine of $2,000, or five years' imprisonment.

Lorimer and thirteen of his business associates were indicted for conspiracy in connection with the failure in June, 1914, of the La Salle Street Trust and Savings Bank and the subsequent closing of nine other banks and trust companies controlled by the Lorimer-Munday coterie.

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CANADA REFUSES G. T. PLEA.

Won't Take Over Western End, but Will Lend $8,000,000 to Road.

OTTAWA, May 3.—Correspondence laid before the Canadian Parliament tonight showed that a demand was made by the Grand Trunk Railway that the Canadian Government take over the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway from Winnipeg to the Pacific Coast, which was built with the backing of the Canadian Government and the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

This system was a project of C. M. Hayes to rival the Canadian Pacific. The idea was developed to a transcontinental system, the Canadian Government building from the Atlantic to Winnipeg a line to be leased to the Grand Trunk Pacific, which was to build from Winnipeg to the Pacific. The rails are down across the continent.

The company declined to take over the eastern section and the correspondence read tonight showed that on Dec. 10 it asked the Government to take over the western section as well.

The Canadian Government declined to take the system and relieve the Grand Trunk of its obligations. Instead, it has provided a loan of $8,000,000 to pay the interest on the bonded obligations and ordered an investigation into the affairs of the company.

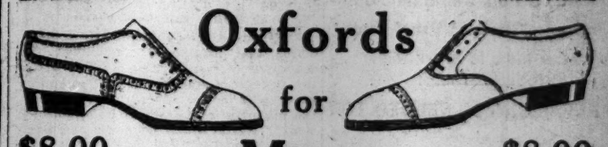
In a letter Chairman Smithers disclosed the fact that Premier Borden offered on behalf of the Canadian Government to "advance by way of loan sufficient money to supply any deficiency in the amount required to meet the fixed charges of the Grand Trunk Pacific for a period of, say, five years."

Chairman Smithers declined to enter into any arrangement which would involve the Grand Trunk in "the accumulation of further liabilities."

General Wood Addresses Masons.

Major General Leonard Wood spoke on preparedness yesterday morning at the second session of the 135th annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of New York in Masonic Hall, West Twenty-fourth Street, near Sixth Avenue. The speaker, who recently was made a member of Anglo-Saxon Lodge of Brooklyn, repeated what he has said on former occasions to the effect that the present movement for greater national defenses was not preparedness for but against war. He said this nation's policy of fair play had been demonstrated in its policy toward Cuba.

J. J. SLATER
Black—Tan and Dark Tan
Tan Russia, Black Russia



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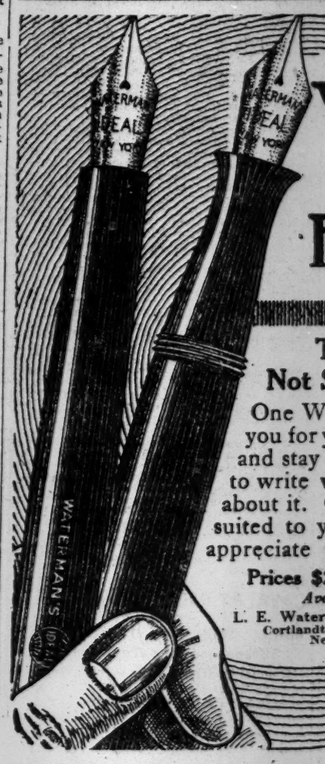

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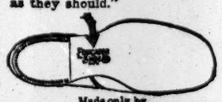
But see that EDUCATOR is branded on the sole. Otherwise it's not the correct Educator shape that "lets the feet grow as they should."



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Double Page—Gunners Revolving Pit—New German Aeroplane.

A Page—The Captured Zeppelin.

Aeroplane Destroying a Balloon in the Clouds.

Death's Long Roll in Mazurian Lakes—an extraordinary cartoon.

Scenes and Maps all the Way from Westende to Soissons—the English Front.

German Giants of the Sea.

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WARD SAYS BARNES MAKES USE OF ROOT

Quotes Ex-Senator as Saying He Did Not Want His Name Voted Upon.

FIGHT IS ON HUGHES NOW

Old Guard Leaders Believe California Defeat Ends Roosevelt's Chances for Nomination.

William L. Ward, who is one of the most influential of the Republican leaders aligned with Governor Whitman, said yesterday that the active propaganda now being conducted in this State for Elihu Root was begun less for the purpose of bringing about Mr. Root's nomination for President than for the purpose of thwarting any attempt on the part of the Governor to caucus the New York delegation to the Republican National Convention for Justice Hughes of the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Ward said he questioned whether Mr. Root seriously intended that his name should go before the Chicago convention. Coming from Mr. Ward, the statement was taken as an indication that the leaders and delegates allied with Governor Whitman will make a fight on Mr. Root when the delegation holds its caucus after arriving in Chicago on the eve of the convention. If Governor Whitman has his way it is likely also that Mr. Ward will be selected to succeed William Barnes as Republican National Committeeman from this State.

"I had a talk with Senator Root six weeks or less ago," said Mr. Ward yesterday at the Biltmore. "He told me then that he did not want me or any other man to vote for him in Chicago. In fact, he gave me distinctly to understand that he did not want his name to go before the convention at all. The Root campaign now carried on from the recently opened headquarters in this city, in my opinion, was instigated by Barnes for the purpose of keeping the delegates away from some other candidate."

Root Boom Is Very Active.

Mr. Ward, who was one of the dozen or so delegates from this State to support Colonel Roosevelt for the Presidential nomination four years ago did not say whom he had in mind. It is taken for granted, however, that Mr. Ward will follow the lead of Governor Whitman and vote for Justice Hughes on the first ballot.

It is no secret that Mr. Barnes and the leaders who stand with him for a "straight goods" Republican nominee at present are marshaling their combined strength against Justice Hughes with a view to eliminating him as a Presidential possibility, now that they regard the Roosevelt danger as past. Only a few weeks ago, while Colonel Roosevelt threatened to become a troublesome factor, they openly declared their willingness to accept Justice Hughes, if that was the only way in which Colonel Roosevelt's drive for the nomination could be blocked.

Of late, friends of Mr. Barnes have expressed the opinion that if the Root boomers manage to make good their claim that they have corralled a majority of the delegates from this State for their candidate, Justice Hughes will publicly disclaim any intention of accepting the nomination if tendered, thus check any further activities on the part of those who would like to see him nominated and leave the field free to the more active aspirants for Presidential honors.

An air of great cheerfulness pervaded Root headquarters in the Manhattan Hotel yesterday. Charles M. Pepper, who is the official publicity promoter of the Root boom, said that since the headquarters for Senator Root had been opened they had received messages indicating heretofore undiscovered Root sentiment in many parts of the country. The result of the California primaries where the "regulars" won a clean-cut victory over the ticket headed by Governor Hiram Johnson, Roosevelt's running mate on the Bull Moose ticket four years ago, it was said beyond doubt would give Mr. Root some of the delegates from that State. Mr. Pepper received a telegram yesterday in which it was stated that the regulars had won by at least 50,000 majority and that it was a straight-from-the-shoulder blow at Colonel Roosevelt, for the candidates who went down to defeat were pledged to the Colonel.

Mr. Pepper said that support for Mr. Root had been promised by some of the delegates from Colorado, where the Colonel was thought to be strong, and from Utah, where United States Senator Reed Smoot and Governor William Spry are members of the Republican Big Four. Yesterday afternoon William P. Bynum, one of the North Carolina delegates, sent the following telegram from Greensboro, N. C., to ex-Congressman John W. Dwight, who is in charge of the Root headquarters:

"I am heartily in favor of the nomination of Senator Root as the candidate of the Republican Party for President. He is acknowledged by all to be peculiarly qualified for that exalted position, and especially at this time. As a delegate to the Chicago Convention I shall take pleasure in standing steadfastly for his nomination."

Burton Headquarters Here.

New York just now is the Mecca for Presidential booms. In addition to the Root headquarters there is a Roosevelt campaign headquarters, opened under the auspices of a nonpartisan committee; there is the Business Men's League headquarters in the interest of the T. Coleman du Pont boom at the Waldorf, with Ormsby McHarg in charge. Yesterday notice reached some newspaper offices on the letter head of "Samuel Alexander Cohen, Detective," that he had opened headquarters at 200 Broadway for ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, who is in undisputed control of the Buckeye delegation.

That the very active boom of such a dignified candidate as Senator Burton should come to this city in the custody of a "detective" caused a surprise and a great deal of amused comment in political circles when it became known last night.

"These headquarters have been open because it seemed to be a demand for such a place," read the announcement in part. "Unlimited inquiries have been received daily by telephone, telegraph, and letter inquiring as to the candidacy of Senator Burton. Other headquarters to further the candidacy of Senator Burton will be opened in Chicago and St. Louis within the next few days."

United States Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman, who came from Washington last night to address the peace meeting at Carnegie Hall, said that with the convention only a little more than a month off, the situation was such as to baffle prediction.

"Down in Washington we have quit making predictions," said the Senator. "It's the toss-up of a coin. Any one who can predict what will happen at Chicago must know more about politics than men who have made a study of the subject for years.

Delegates Will Do the Voting.

"One thing is certain—the convention will nominate this time. It will be made up of non-stampedeable delegates. The galleries may do all the shouting and hurrahing and have all the good time they want, but the delegates will do the voting."

Senator Sherman has all but two of the delegates from Illinois pledged to his candidacy. Stand-pat Republicans and Progressives who went out with Colonel Roosevelt four years ago and have since returned have united on him. Among the delegates at large pledged to Senator Sherman, for instance, are Medill McCormick, the Chicago publisher who was one of the managers of the Roosevelt pre-convention campaign in 1912, and Congressman William B. McKinley, who led the Taft pre-convention fight in Chicago.

ASK ROOSEVELT ABOUT ROOT

Colonel's Callers Say Nomination Would Mean Third Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., May 3.—Reports about the grooming of ex-Senator Elihu Root by certain leaders and interests for the Republican nomination for President have served further to complicate the political tangle in which Republican and Progressive parties find themselves on the eve of the national conventions of those organizations at Chicago on June 7.

In the mixture of opinions and beliefs one point is established beyond the slightest possibility of doubt: Mr. Root could not, even though he had the sanction of Colonel Roosevelt, obtain the Republican nomination, and with it the support of both parties.

The nomination of Root would result in a third party ticket, whether Colonel Roosevelt or another appeared as the actual leader of such a movement. It might even mean a repetition in more detail of the scene enacted in 1912 at the Republican convention when delegates who were for the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt walked out of the convention and held a rump meeting in Orchestra Hall.

These facts are told by delegates to the Republican and Progressive conventions who have come here to see Colonel Roosevelt and talk over with him the Root boom and other matters. They have stated to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that the situation, if Root were nominated, would be out of Colonel Roosevelt's hands and that the Colonel, even if he wanted Root, would not be able to hold in line the men who followed him out of the Republican Party in 1912 and who blame Root more than any other for the defeat of the Colonel at the last national convention.

A Purpose in Root Boom.

These delegates, too, are convinced that the reported boom for Root is not a very serious matter except in the minds of a few leaders and financiers who perhaps believe that Root could be elected if nominated, and in the minds of William Barnes of New York and a handful of other politicians who would rather go down to defeat under Root, as they did under Taft in 1912, than permit of a situation where there would be the slightest possibility of Colonel Roosevelt's getting away with the nomination at Chicago unless it was clinched in advance by some iron-bound agreement such as they might hope to form for Root's nomination.

The general feeling is that the Root boom is being used for a purpose which is not the nomination of Mr. Root; that the majority of those who openly are saying that they are for Root are in fact quite satisfied that he will not be the nominee, and hope, when the Root boom finally collapses, after it has been demonstrated plainly that Republicans and Progressives cannot unite on him, they will be able to bring Hughes forward as the man and the only man who can settle the squabble aroused by the Root and Roosevelt booms.

These political leaders are hopeful also that the concentration of thought and publicity on Root for a time may bring about enough pressure on the part of men who are determined to get the Republican Party back in power, to "smoke out" Justice Hughes to the extent that he may appear as a more eligible candidate than at the present time. Few hope for a public declaration on the part of Hughes before convention time; they do hope, however, for concessions on his part sufficient to make possible his selection by the Republican convention without too severe a disagreement which would make the nomination untenable in the viewpoint of Justice Hughes.

Referred to Colonel's Statement.

Three of the delegates, two Republicans and one Progressive, called upon Colonel Roosevelt today to find out where the Colonel stood on the Root boom and other features of the campaign. They put the questions to him and got one answer, the advice to read his statement issued upon his return from Chicago and take it at face value.

In that statement Roosevelt said that he had not promised his support to any man and neither had he said that he would oppose any man. Concerning his own attitude he said in the statement that it would be unwise to nominate him unless the party was ready to follow the program he had outlined in his Chicago address.

These men repeated to Colonel Roosevelt what others had said, namely, that there could be no hope of party harmony as between Republicans and Progressives if Root were the nominee of the Republicans. They were even doubtful whether, if at this stage of the race, there could be complete harmony if any other than Roosevelt were the nominee. But on that point they were less definite, while their words as to Root were final.

These three delegates were firmly of the opinion that the actual leaders of the Republican Party today were not seriously contemplating the nomination of Root even if they could put him over on the Republican convention.

The defeat of the Constitution in New York State has been cited frequently of late as an indication of what would happen to Root himself if he appeared before the people and asked their support as a candidate for the Presidency.

With a united party behind him, they say, Root could scarcely expect to win, and facing an open split like that which beat Taft in 1912 and put Mr. Wilson in the White House, they hold that all thinking men are pretty generally agreed that Root would not have the least chance and would appear simply as the leader of a forlorn cause. They express doubt that he would carry a single State, even those carried by Taft in 1912.

Think Root Men Want Hughes.

Some have expressed the opinion that the men who are ostensibly behind the Root boom in good faith feel that it is better to centre attention on one man, even though they know he will not be nominated and they do not want him nominated, than to permit delegates from all States to remain divided upon a score of candidates. With Root as a stalking horse and with always the hope that Hughes may become available, there is a feeling in the minds of these men that they will be able to keep the situation in hand and the nomination away from Roosevelt when the final test at Chicago comes, according to opinions expressed here.

Colonel Roosevelt will go to New York tomorrow and spend a few hours at his offices. He will return to Oyster Bay by motor in the evening.

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ROOSEVELT SECOND CHOICE.

Nearly Half the Illinois Delegation Said to be for Colonel.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Of the fifty-eight Illinois delegates to the Republican National Convention it is reported that at least twenty-six will go to Roosevelt as soon as they have satisfied their instructions for Sherman. The figures are attributed to Sherman managers, who, after canvassing the situation, are said to estimate that fully 45 per cent. of the Illinois delegation appear to favor Roosevelt on the first ballot taken after the "favorite son" voting. The remaining 55 per cent. of the delegation are said to be split, the bulk favoring Hughes, some being for Root and one or two for James R. Mann.

A more accurate line on the second choice sentiment will be sought at the meeting of the State Committee at Springfield next Tuesday.

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Would fit this foot as comfortably as a Greek sandal

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*Broadway at 27th	**125th St. at 7th Ave.	NEWARK, N. J.	JERSEY CITY
*Broadway at 37th	**152d St. and 3d Ave.	**825 Broad St.	**108 Newark Ave.

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All stores sell men's shoes.

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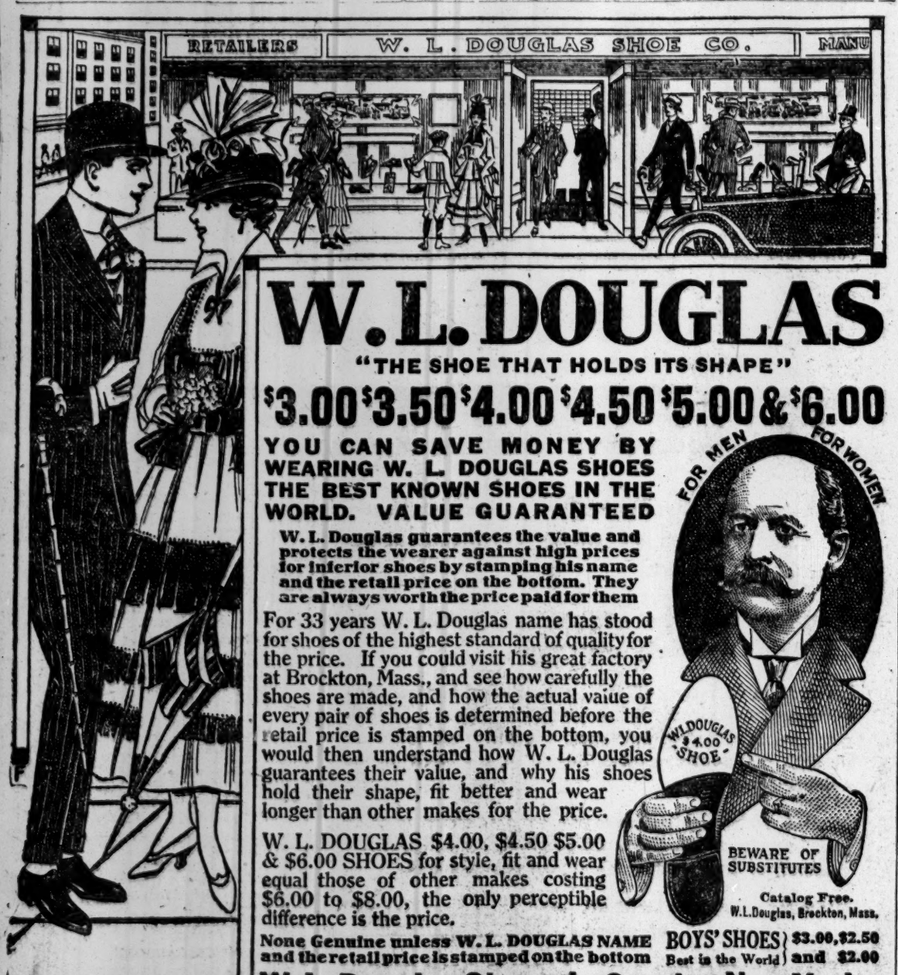

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BAR ASSOCIATION DEFENDS MARSHALL

President Wickersham Signs Protest to Speaker Against Action by House.

BAD EFFECT ON LAW IS SEEN

Impartial Administration of Justice, It Is Urged, Is More Vital Than Official's Criticisms.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Speaker Clark received today a long protest from the Executive Committee of the Bar Association of the City of New York against any further proceedings, either by impeachment or for contempt, against H. Snowden Marshall, Federal District Attorney of the Southern District of New York, before the criminal prosecution of Representative Frank Buchanan of Illinois and others is brought to a conclusion. This course is urged on the ground that legislative proceedings brought by a member of Congress, indicted or about to be indicted, against the Federal attorney bringing the suit, would have a bad effect upon the enforcement of criminal statutes.

The protest is signed by George W. Wickersham, former Attorney General of the United States, as President of the Bar Association. It was presented to the Speaker today by Randolph Harris of the office of Charles P. Howland, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bar Association. Representative Hulbert of New York presented Mr. Harris to Speaker Clark for the purpose, but knew nothing of the protest.

Recites History of the Case.

The protest concludes with the plea that the charge of contempt against Mr. Marshall is unimportant in comparison with the broader aspects of the case. It suggests that all action be delayed till the criminal prosecutions are disposed of. The protest in part follows:

May 1, 1916.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: By vote of the Executive Committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the attention of the House of Representatives is respectfully invited to one phase of the proceedings pending against H. Snowden Marshall, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, for an alleged violation of the privileges of the House of Representatives which, from the reported proceedings, appears not to have been specifically brought to the attention of the House, but which has excited the most widespread concern, not only among the members of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, but among the whole body of the bar.

In order to make entirely clear the reasons for this concern, and not for the purpose of suggesting in any way an interference with proceedings by the House of Representatives, deemed by it necessary to the preservation of its dignity or the protection of its privileges or prerogatives, attention is invited to the following facts:

For some days previous to Dec. 14, 1915, it was reported in the newspapers that an investigation was proceeding before the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York which might result in the indictment of certain Congressmen.

On Dec. 14, 1915, Congressman Frank Buchanan, Representative in Congress for the State of Illinois, arose in the House and said that he impeached H. Snowden Marshall, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, for malfeasance and misfeasance in office.

On Dec. 23, 1915, the Grand Jury in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York found an indictment against the Hon. Frank Buchanan and others for violation of the Federal statute.

On Jan. 12, 1916, Representative Buchanan again presented to the House charges, and declared that he impeached Mr. Marshall of high crimes and misdemeanors, and then charged him in vague terms with wrongdoing, but with no specific wrongful act.

Thereupon Representative Buchanan proposed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire and report whether the action of this House is necessary concerning the alleged official misconduct of H. Snowden Marshall; whether he has conspired," &c.

Discusses Work of Sub-Committee.

The resolution authorized the committee to take testimony and to appoint a sub-committee to act in behalf of the whole committee whenever it was advisable.

Representatives Carlin, Gard and Nelson were appointed by the Judiciary Committee of the House as such subcommittee to take testimony.

The sub-committee called before it the members of the Grand Jury which had indicted Representative Buchanan and asked them about the proceedings before the Grand Jury during the investigation preceding the indictment and at the time the indictment was voted.

[The questions and answers are included in the letter. They were taken from the official printed report of the hearings before the sub-committee.]

We have not attempted to give the whole colloquy in each case, but merely to indicate the nature of the inquiries. Inquiries of the same general character will be found running all through the testimony of the five witnesses named.

The committee asked Assistant United States Attorney Sarfaty, the attorney who presented the case to the Grand Jury:

(1) Whether he made an argument before the Grand Jury. (Report, pp. 187, 195.)

(2) Whether an investigation was made of Representative Buchanan and Messrs. Lamar, Shultels, Martin, and others by the Detective Department of District Attorney's office. (Report, p. 187.)

(3) Who were the detectives assigned to this work. (Report, p. 187.)

(4) Whether any private firm was engaged in the work. (Report, p. 188.)

(5) Whether any evidence was presented to the Grand Jury against Buchanan. (Report, pp. 190, 192, 194.)

(6) Who made the complaint and who furnished the information against them to the office of the District Attorney. (Report, pp. 193, 201.)

Mr. Sarfaty declined to answer certain questions on the ground that the United States Attorney and the Attorney General had so directed him.

Near the end of his examination one of the sub-committee said to Mr. Sarfaty (Report, p. 202):

"I want to inquire of you whether you expect to be in New York in the next few days?"

"I certainly do."

"Because the committee may have an interesting communication to make to you."

No opinion is here expressed upon the question of whether or not Mr. Marshall's communication of March 4, 1916, to the sub-committee of the Committee on the Judiciary constitutes a breach of the privileges of the House, and it is assumed that that question will be correctly and judicially decided by the House.

What this association desires respectfully to submit to you and the House of Representatives is a consideration of the effect upon the administration of criminal justice of legislative proceeding undertaken at the instance of a member of Congress indicted, or about to be indicted, in investigating the United States Attorney under whose direction the indictment has been, or is being prosecuted, before the trial of the member who has been indicted, and in reference to the very subject matter of the indictment.

The successful working of our system requires that the persons entrusted with power in any one of the three branches of Government shall not encroach upon the powers confided to the others. Certainly only alleged offenses of a grave and exceptional character, supported by convincing evidence from responsible sources, should justify an investigation by a legislative body into the conduct of a criminal prosecution of one of its members then pending undetermined in a court of justice.

The Constitution, in Section 6 of Article 1, grants to members of Congress privilege "from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same."

Even this privilege does not apply in cases of treason, felony, and breach of the peace. A member of Congress has no rights when the criminal law has been set in operation against him, to which the humblest citizen is not also entitled, except those established for the benefit of the legislative body of which he is a member, rather than for him.

This question vitally concerns the impartial administration of justice, and appears to be of much greater importance than the form of the criticism expressed by an official or any person concerning the procedure of the sub-committee of the House Committee on the Judiciary. This important question appears to have been overlooked by all committees of the House of Representatives dealing with the charges against United States Attorney Marshall, and for that reason this association begs respectfully its careful consideration by the House before action is taken on the charges against Mr. Marshall of improper criticism of the sub-committee, which is asserted to constitute a breach of the privileges of the House.

Respectfully,

GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM,
President.

VOTE PINCHOT DOWN IN POWER FIGHT

Conservation Congress, 116 to 39, Indorses the Shields Measure for Developing Resources.

IGNORES FRAUD CHARGES

Minority Delegates Assert in Bitter Debate That Gathering Was Packed by Power Interests.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Advocates of the Shields water power bill, pending in Congress, won their fight in the National Conservation Congress today when the Congress voted to adopt a majority committee report indorsing the measure. Gifford Pinchot, who at the last congress, three years ago, defeated a proposal somewhat similar, vainly opposed today's action. Charges that the convention was packed by the power interests were made and denied. The vote, 116 to 39, came after the divided committee report had been debated all the afternoon. The majority report of the committee favored the Shields bill, which provides for construction of dams in navigable streams under licenses to be issued by the Secretary of War and gives grantees the right to operate plants for fifty years, reserving to the Government the right to take over the plants at the end of that period at their acual valuation.

As a substitute the minority offered a set of resolutions which said that the congress believed undeveloped power sites should not be disposed of in perpetuity, but should be retained in Federal control, "to be developed and used under such liberal rules and for such certain and definite tenure as will encourage the use of private capital therein, and that the development shall be under such public control that the consumer, the operator, and the investor all will receive fair treatment."

The majority report said that acute necessities of the present demanded legislation, and that the Shields bill, already passed by the Senate, adequately safeguarded the interests of the public and the rights of investors.

The Pinchot delegates charged that the Congress had been called to create sentiment favorable to the Shields bill and that it did not represent the true conservation sentiment of the country. Mr. Pinchot asserted that special interests were trying to mold the Congress into a lobby for water power legislation.

"This shows to what lengths the interests are prepared to go to further legislation to serve their own particular ends," he said. "This Congress should represent the real conservationists of the country, who want legislation that will do the most for the public good and will serve the purposes of no special set of men."

D. E. Worsham of Atlanta, President of the Congress; G. E. Condra of Lincoln, Neb., Chairman of the Executive Committee, and M. L. Alexander of New Orleans, Chairman of the Credentials Committee, denied that any "interests" had been favored in naming delegates or committees.

Charles S. Barrett of Georgia, President of the Farmers' Union, asserted that the convention had been packed and that it was being used to exploit the power interests.

Most of the speechmaking was done by the supporters of the minority report, but there were several vigorous defenders of the Senate bills.

"What the country needs," said ex-Governor Hawley of Idaho, "is immediate legislation that will permit development of water power. For eight years there has been a campaign of water power destruction. It has reached the point where it defies every right of capital and all common sense."

Supporters of the majority report asserted that water power could not be developed under the present laws. They said that a majority of the Senate had decided that the Shields bill was a wise measure after lengthy hearings and debate, and insisted that no one could accuse the United States Senate of being influenced by special interests in passing the bill.

William L. Saunders, Second Vice Chairman of the Naval Consulting Board, in an address before the Conservation Congress today, outlined the work being done by the Naval Consulting Board for National Preparedness. Mr. Saunders told of the organization of a national engineering force which was now investigating the country's industrial resources. Mr. Saunders said that the United States soon would face exhaustion of its raw materials. Organization, direction, and encouragement of mines and industries rather than Government ownership, he said, were needed to conserve American resources.

Germany's drives in the present war through territory rich in resources were directed toward future possession of raw materials, Mr. Saunders asserted.

MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS FOR HUGHES AFTER FORD

Justice's Name the Only One Mentioned in State Convention's Resolution.

LANSING, Mich., May 3.—Republicans of Michigan, at a harmonious State convention here today, indorsed Justice Charles E. Hughes for President and selected four delegates at large to the national convention. A dispute over the indorsement of Justice Hughes was disposed of by compromise at the meeting of the Resolutions Committee.

Wayne County delegates, including those from Detroit, wanted the committee to recommend Justice Hughes as the most desirable candidate for the Presidency. Six of the thirteen members of the committee opposed this action and urged that no particular candidate be mentioned. After debate it was agreed to submit a resolution recommending that the Michigan delegation to the Chicago convention support Justice Hughes or "some other good Republican." As a result of the primary vote Michigan must cast its first ballot for Henry Ford of Detroit.

The delegates at large selected are Mayor Oscar B. Marx of Detroit, Albert E. Petermann, Calumet; Benjamin Hanchett, Grand Rapids, and George W. Cook of Flint.

The resolutions dwelt upon industrial protection and military preparedness.

Arthur H. Vandenberg of Grand Rapids, in his keynote speech as temporary Chairman, asserted that the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis next month could write its platform "in five short words: 'We have changed our minds.'"

"And the country's answer," said Mr. Vandenberg, "will thunder back: 'So have we.'"

Mr. Vandenberg stated that the Republican Party stood behind President Wilson "in matters of international moment," but he criticised the President's foreign policy, and urged the convention to be undivided "in standing for a new national leadership in which we may have a confidence equal to our loyalty."

CONGRESS ON UNTIL SEPT. 1.

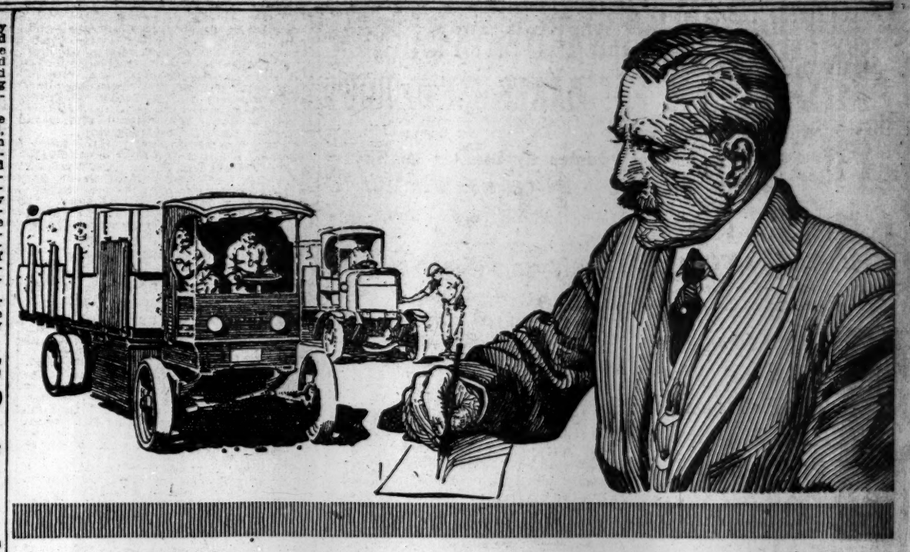
Kern Says Legislative Program Will Carry Session to That Date.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Democratic Steering Committee of the Senate tried to devise a way today to hasten the legislative program of the session. At the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. Kern, the majority leader, said he did not believe Congress could possibly adjourn before Sept. 1.

The general opinion is that adjournment will come later than that, if the program is to be carried out, although in some quarters it is thought that many measures will be abandoned and adjournment effected earlier.

The program adopted today was simply for the immediate future. It was agreed that the Rural Credits measure, now before the Senate, should be pushed to enactment. Then the Good Roads bill would be disposed of; then appropriation bills, and then the Child Labor bill.



Is the Gas Truck the Economic Equal of the Electric in City and Suburb?

City and suburb is the key to that question. We grant, at once, its *rightful* field to the gas truck. As well deny the gas pleasure car's fitness to make long runs and few stops as to argue against the gas truck in its logical field.

But think of the gas truck on short hauls with many stops.

Does the chauffeur stop his engine while the gas truck waits for the traffic man's signal?

The electric truck consumes no power except when moving.

And when the traffic man gives the signal, which truck gets under way first?

Of two trucks—one gas, the other electric—started at the same time over a short haul in congested traffic with many stops, the electric will lead the way home nine times out of ten.

Tires and "fuel" are big items in trucking. On electrics tires generally outrun their guaranteed mileage—and gasoline is going up fast.

The dependence you can put in your trucks has a lot to do with their economy. During the first three years—the best years in a gas truck's life—the average gas truck is out of commission four times as much as a G. V. Electric.

You'll understand why if you'll compare the complicated mechanism of a gas engine with the simple motor of an electric—about as complex as an electric fan.

These statements are not mere generalities—every one has been worked out time and again in practically every kind of business during the fifteen years we've been making G. V. Electric Trucks.

The results we can quote you are not claims, they are the figures at the bottom of the cost expert's columns.

We can prove to you that, in 85% of all city and suburban trucking, the G. V. Electric Trucks are the most economical—the most efficient.

If we couldn't do so, how could we have over 22% of all the motor trucks in New York City? You know what it means to try to "get" New York.

Our records of performance cover 75 industries and 15 years. They probably contain figures that apply to *your* business. They are yours—for the asking. Just tell us your line of business and see if we can't save you money.

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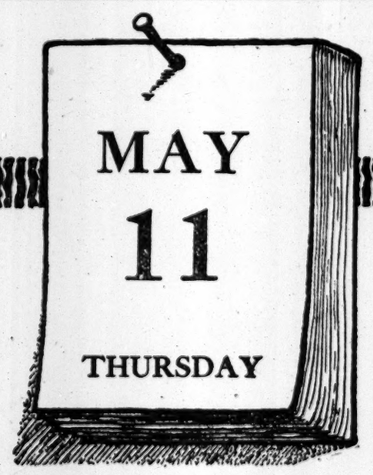

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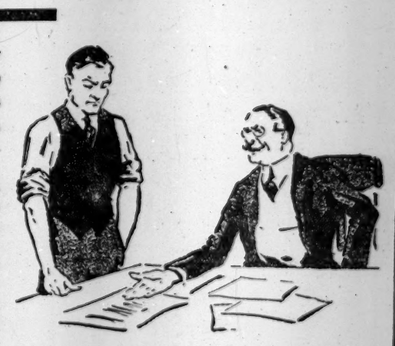

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Union Club, New York City
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New York Dock Co., "
American Bank Note Co., "
Merchants & Mfrs Exchange, "
New York Evening Journal, "
Bellevue Hospital, "
New York Hospital, "
Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co., Chicago

CENTRAL TO REFUSE DEMANDS OF UNIONS

Vice President Hardin Says Road Won't Yield to Telegraphers.

EXPECT STRIKE AT ONCE

Company Willing to Confer with Separate Groups, but Union Insists Signal Men Must Be Included.

Although H. B. Perham, President of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, said yesterday at the Hotel Continental, where he is staying, that he hoped for an immediate settlement of differences between the New York Central and Nickel Plate Railroads and the 5,000 members of the Telegraphers' and Signalmen's Unions, officials of the New York Central frankly admitted that they expected the threatened strike to take place today or tomorrow and that they had made preparations in expectation of it.

In fact, statements by railroad officials and reports from all points that would be affected by a strike of telegraphers and signalmen combined to emphasize the railroad's expectancy of immediate labor troubles. It was admitted by an employment agency in the city that 1,500 men had already been sent from this city to act as telegraphers, signalmen, and guards in the event of a strike, and last night hundreds of men were answering advertisements for strikebreakers. Reports of the arrival of strikebreakers in Albany, Poughkeepsie, and other places were also received.

A. T. Hardin, Vice President of the New York Central, said yesterday that the demands of the unions of telegraphers and signalmen would not be granted, and this means, if the union officials stick to their issued threat, that the strike will come at once. It will not, however, seriously affect the operation of trains, according to Mr. Hardin.

"The New York Central," he said, "is a public service corporation and any strike will not be permitted to interfere with train service. We do not expect that the men will really quit as a body, although they may strike in isolated groups. We have offered to meet them and deal fairly with them, and if they decide to strike we shall have men ready to fill their places.

"The railroad telegraphers want to associate with their own settlement other trades or occupations, but the company insists that each trade settle with us for itself. Each trade, as a matter of justice to itself, ought to have a right to conduct its own negotiations. If groups of workmen employed in the same occupation will delegate representatives to present grievances to us, President Smith himself will open hearings and all matters in dispute will be adjusted. We will not, however, deal with a large body representing several different occupations or trades."

Will Insist on Single Settlement.

Mr. Hardin in this statement distinguished the fundamental difficulty that may cause the strike, for, although Mr. Perham expressed yesterday a willingness to compromise with the railroad on the questions of hours of work and rates of pay demanded by the telegraphers and signalmen, he said positively that the groups of railroad employes included in the two unions represented by him would not deal with the railroad separately, but would insist upon a single settlement of their difficulties. Mr. Perham explained that the question was one of trade unionism against industrial unionism. The employers, he said, wanted to continue the system of trade or craft unions because this separated the employes into smaller units and made the unions of more or less unskilled workmen whose places could be easily filled impotent.

Against this system, said Mr. Perham, was that of industrial unionism in which all of the members of an industry, or a great number of them, amalgamated for their common good, the highly skilled workers lending their strength to those less necessary to the employer. The New York Central, he said, would not be permitted to break up the industrial union into many small trade unions. He continued:

"We are asking for a ten-hour day instead of a nine-hour day for many of our members, for increases in pay varying from 13 to 15 per cent., and for recognition by the railroads of the Brotherhood of Signalmen of America, which is affiliated with the telegraphers' brotherhood, although we are not asking for a strike and are positive that our 5,000 members will quit work to a man if the order is issued, we do not desire a strike and are willing to meet the railroads in a fair compromise. A strike would cost us from $400,000 to $500,000 and the railroads a great deal more. Why should all of this money be spent when an agreement is possible. I shall wait at the hotel today and tonight for word from the New York Central, no officer of which has notified me that our demands will be rejected. If I have not heard anything by tomorrow I shall make another effort to confer with a responsible official of the railroad and avert the strike. If my effort fails—there'll probably be a strike."

Mr. Perham said he did not believe that the railroad could obtain telegraphers and signalmen of sufficient experience and skill to work as strikebreakers, and he ridiculed the idea that only a few of those now working would strike.

"I know that there are 190 strikebreakers in Albany," he said, "and our representative there has informed me that only nine of them are competent to do the work for which they have been engaged. Also, I have just received a telegram from our organizer in Buffalo to the effect that agents of the New York Central have been canvassing our members and, out of several hundred in the district, persuaded only five to agree to remain at work in case of a strike, three of which five later changed their minds and said they would strike. Reports from Syracuse are that the men of that district are standing pat to a man.

"In opposing us, the Central is standing alone. We have made settlements with many of the most important roads in the country and peaceful negotiations are now pending with some eight or nine others. We have not had a strike since 1905, which shows that our union does not seek difficulty. The wage scale of the New York Central is lower than the scale of other railroads in this part of the country and we think that our demands for its increase are entirely justified."

A report came last night from Cleveland, Ohio, where President A. H. Smith of the New York Central arrived yesterday, that the railroad had already begun to lock out signalmen, and that the strike seemed unavoidable. Railroad officials here, however, denied that a lockout had been declared and that Mr. Smith had gone to Cleveland in connection with the strike.

Trouble between possible strikers and strikebreakers is thought to have been averted in Albany yesterday by the action of a hotel proprietor in requesting 100 intended strikebreakers to leave his hotel. The hotel had already been made the headquartrs of the Telegraphers' Union, and it was upon the request of these that the non-union men were put out. They gave up their rooms without remonstrance.

Sixty proposed strikebreakers arrived yesterday in Poughkeepsie, which will be a division headquarters of strikers if the walk-out occurs. The situation in the town was tense last night, but there was no outward appearance of trouble.

NEW LABOR WAR THREATS.

Clothing Workers May Go Out—More Return in Building Trades.

Two new centres of trouble agitated the labor situation in the city yesterday. Some hotel cooks made threats and a strike of 2,000 members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America was discussed. Against these disturbances, assurances were given that the carpenters' and painters' strikes, in which some 15,000 men have been involved, would soon be settled.

The hotel disturbance occurred in the Claridge when thirty cooks quite work because four fellow-workmen had been discharged for fomenting trouble. Frederick Kast, chief steward of the Hotel McAlpin, which is the same management as the Claridge, hurried to the scene of difficulty, and finally persuaded the cooks to return to work, but not before Policeman Lonigan had been summoned to prevent threatened violence.

The makers of men's clothing belonging to the Amalgamated Clothing Makers of America, who are employed in several factories which, according to labor leaders, have been using nonunion labor, decided yesterday to strike in favor of 2,000 unless the employers made a settlement with them.

It was learned yesterday that the striking jewelry workers, who returned to work on Tuesday, had not yet finally settled their difficulties and that further trouble was possible. Peter Schneider and John J. MacIlvoy, members of the Executive Board of the Jewelry Workers' Union, admitted last night that the men had returned to work upon the condition that the manufacturers would call a meeting at which an eight-hour day and a promise of no discrimination because of strike activity would be indorsed. This meeting, however, has not yet been called.

The Building Trades Employers' Association, which has been the body most affected by the strike of 3,000 carpenters and joiners, will hold a meeting tonight, it was said yesterday at their headquarters, 34 West Thirty-third Street, for the purpose of coming to terms with their striking employes. William J. S. McMillan, counsel for the strikers, predicted yesterday that a satisfactory agreement would be reached and that the strike would end next week.

M. Hartley, Secretary of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, some 12,000 of whom struck last Monday, said yesterday that individual employers were rapidly making agreements with the union and that, in his opinion, all of the men would return to work before next Monday.

The 1,800 employes of the Standard Silk Company at Phillipsburg, N. J., who threatened to strike if their demands for fewer hours and increased pay were not granted, were notified yesterday by their employer that the demands had been granted.

Two strikes of pickets were made yesterday at the plant of the Leolastic Company's works in Bayonne, where 200 weavers have been on strike for ten days. The fifty blacksmiths employed by the Babcock & Wilcox Company in Bayonne struck, and eighteen employed yesterday by 150 of their fellow-workmen.

STRIKE MENACES HEALTH.

No Tugs to Haul Away City's Garbage—50 Ships Now Anchored.

The strike of tugboat engineers, besides tying up shipping in the harbor and adding to the already congested conditions of the piers, threatens to menace the city's health by making impossible the removal of garbage to Barren Island.

At the office of the Stanwood Towing Company, which has the contract for towing garbage scows to Barren Island, it was learned today that only three of its six boats were in operation.

On account of the strike only two of the seven tugs of the Moran Towing Company, which has the contract for taking the ashes excavated from the new subways and dumping it at sea, are at work. The earth is piling up at Piers 6 and 7, East River.

Incoming liners with mails and passengers were delayed yesterday by the scarcity of tugs. There was only one tug, the Excelsior, to handle the Holland-America liner Ryndam at Hoboken and the steamship United States of the Scandinavian-American Line, which docked on the same side of the North River. After giving those ships berthed Captain Richard Barrett hurried across to put the Anchor liner Tuscania alongside her pier, at the foot of West Thirteenth Street.

When the French liner Espagne arrived at noon from Bordeaux she had four tugs waiting off the pier for her, as the Moore Towing Company, which has the contract, had agreed to pay their engineers' demands.

There are now fifty steamships anchored between the Statue of Liberty and Staten Island waiting to get to piers, and the number is increased every hour or so.

When the 514 longshoremen employed by Brady & Gloe of 15 Whitehall Street, loading the Swedish liner Stockholm and the Italian liner Dante Alighieri at Piers B and C, Jersey City, struck on Tuesday night for 40 cents an hour for a ten-hour day, with 55 cents overtime and 65 cents for Sundays and holidays, it was granted, and the men went to work at the usual hour yesterday morning. Two hours later they quit and demanded an eight-hour day, with 40 cents an hour, 60 for overtime, and 80 cents for holidays and Sundays, and any hours between midnight and 7 A. M. This demand was granted by the contractors at 1:30 in the afternoon, and the longshoremen went on board the steamship.

In a few moments they returned to shore to demand an agreement in writing. The Stockholm ought to have sailed yesterday with passengers and mails, but is still tied up at her pier, as is the Dante Alighieri, which was due to sail at 2 o'clock today for Genoa. The Dante has eighty tons of freight still on the pier. The Russian Ballet troupe of eighty performers is booked to sail on her for Cadiz.

Brady & Gloe had contracts for loading forty-one steamships now in New York Harbor. Each of the fifty or more vessels lying at anchor in the bay is costing $1,000 a day, and each berth alongside a pier costs $300 a day. In addition to the longshoremen striking in Jersey City, it was announced last night that the employes of the Brown Engineering Company and of the Theodore Smith Sons & Co., both in Hudson Street, Jersey City, would go on strike today.

About 600 machinists employed in the Erie Railroad shops in Jersey City struck yesterday for an increase of 4 cents an hour and were induced to give the company until next Tuesday to answer.

Extra details of police were sent to the Pennsylvania piers yesterday after the longshoremen had quit work on the steamships, but there was no trouble.

Thomas L. Delahunty of the Marine Engineers said yesterday that the Vierow Towing Line, the Overseas Towing Company, and the Shamrock Towing Company had agreed to pay the demands of the engineers, and that their tugs would be working today.

In the hope of tying up the railroads and cutting off the food supply of the city, delegates from the engineers union made a tour of the harbor yesterday afternoon to induce men on the car floats, which deliver 90 per cent. of the food, to join them in the strike. The men were still on duty late last night, it was said.

The longshoremen of the International Mercantile Marine Company at the Chelsea piers were told last night that the new scale of wages, 40 cents an hour for day and 60 cents for nights, and 80 cents for Sundays and holidays would go into effect today.

The spread of reports that the steamship companies were earning millions has been the cause of the water front strike, it was said. The tugboat owners have recently increased their charge for docking steamships from $10 per tug employed to $15, and have made a general increase of 25 per cent. in their towing charges.

MINERS ARE DISSATISFIED.

Take Officials to Task for Accepting Open-Shop Agreement.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., May 3.—Consideration in detail of the tentative agreement reached between the Scale Committee of the United Mine Workers and the anthracite coal operators was begun here today by the Mine Workers' Convention and on the hard coal fields. The first paragraph of the agreement, which provides that it should be entered into between "Districts 1, 7, and 9, representing the mine workers' organization, and the anthracite operators," provoked a discussion of recognition of the union. District President Dempsey of Scranton, in explaining the paragraph, said that the miners have effective recognition of their organization with the exception of the closed shop. It was the best that could be obtained under the circumstances.

Several delegates expressed dissatisfaction with the paragraph because it did not provide for the closed shop, and stated they had been instructed by their local unions to vote against limited recognition. There can be no satisfactory recognition without the closed shop, they said.

After about a dozen delegates had spoken for the closed shop, District President Kennedy of Hazleton declared that the form of recognition was the best that could be obtained. He said he was just as much in favor of the closed shop as any delegate on the floor. The debate with the operators in the conference, President Kennedy said, was "bitter and vicious," and after seven days' discussion a break was imminent. Realizing their responsibility, he said he and the miners' committee considered whether they should go to a strike on the sole issue of a closed shop and plunge 180,000 men into a serious struggle. Faced with such a situation, Mr. Kennedy continued, the officers of the union accepted the form of recognition contained in the tentative agreement as the best that could be obtained at this time.

President White told the delegates that the agreement was the largest step toward final and complete recognition ever taken in the anthracite fields. "The miners' organization," he said, "will be looked to to maintain discipline. The day of the individual employe is over in the hard coal fields."

STEEL STRIKERS SEEK PEACE

Ask Mediator to Arrange Meeting—District Under Martial Law.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, May 3.—Ten miles of the Monongahela Valley is under martial law tonight as a result of yesterday's riots, in which two strikers were killed and five or more injured. Three of the four troops of cavalry ordered out for strike duty last night by Governor Brumbaugh have already arrived. They are the Governor's Troop of Harrisburg, Troop C, of Captain George C. Jacks, Troop H, also of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Captain Charles C. McGovern, and the Sheridan Troop from Tyrone, which was transported right into the yards of the Westinghouse plant.

The plants of the American Steel and Wire Company and the Edgar Thompson Works of the Carnegie Steel Company resumed operations tonight, but large forces of police were stationed just inside the gates ready for any emergency.

The military are in complete control tonight, and the Westinghouse strikers have receded from their position by asking Frank Gilday of the Department of Mediation and Conciliation at Washington to arrange a meeting with President Herr of the Westinghouse Interests, which will likely take place tomorrow.

Deputy Sheriff Morgan of Allegheny County is making arrests tonight in Braddock and East Pittsburgh, wherever he finds a striker that took part in the riot yesterday. He is supplied with 500 John Doe Indictments at the instance of the District Attorney. Strikers or leaders were arrested last night in the persons of Fred H. Merrick, J. W. Hall, and Anna Bell, the girl who has caused a lot of trouble to the police since the strike began.

30,000 TAILORS BEGIN STRIKE IN GAY MOOD

Continued from Page 1.

affected by the strike. He estimated this number from the fact that there were 60,000 strikers, with an average of five persons to the family of each.

Police to Protect Pickets.

One of Mr. Schlesinger's first acts yesterday was to telephone to Police Commissioner Woods and ask for protection for the union's pickets. He assured the Commissioner that the strikers would not be disorderly, and the Commissioner promised all proper protection.

According to Mr. Schlesinger the present strike will probably change the map of the clothing industry.

"I'm not a prophet," he said yesterday, "but each big struggle in our industry has changed its map. There was a time when the cloak trade was controlled by a few big men, such as the Jonasson firm, Freedman Brothers, Freedlander, Blumenthal, and others. During the fights that these men had with their employes they lost their control and the smaller manufacturers in much greater numbers rose up in the industry.

"In the trade at present there are the 400 members of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association and some 1,800 other manufacturers who are not really manufacturers for themselves, but sub-manufacturers who work for the members of the association. Now, if the employers belonging to the association resist the union for too long a time, the more capable of the sub-manufacturers will make terms with the unions, reopen their shops and become the real manufacturers in the trade, supplanting the members of the Protective Association."

An extension of the strike may occur, it was learned yesterday. In the direction of the Waist and Dressmakers' Union. Union officials were informed yesterday that several members belonging to the Waist and Dress Manufacturers' Association had begun to have work done in their shops for the cloak and skirt manufacturers whose employes are on strike.

Strike Extends to Jersey.

Although the waist and dress manufacturers about a year ago entered into an agreement with the union regarding pay and hours of work and now have no labor troubles of their own, according to Mr. Schlesinger, a strike will be declared in any factory where work is ordered done for the cloak and skirt manufacturers. The waist and dress manufacturers, against whom complaint has been made and whose factories will be investigated by the union, employ about 600 men and women, so this number may be added to those on strike.

The walkout yesterday, according to reports, was as complete in Newark, Jersey City, and other nearby places where there were cloak and skirt factories as it was in the city. About 500 workers employed in twenty shops in Newark struck, and a larger number walked out in Jersey City.

Retail buyers in the city are said to be supporting the manufacturers in the strike controversy.

RICHARD BARRY SUES THE MUTUAL FILM

"The Secret of the Submarine," About to be Released, Author Says, Is His Scenario.

SEEKS $100,000 DAMAGES

His Story for a Serial Picture Was Submitted to Movie Companies—Injunction Hearing Today.

A petition in a suit brought by Richard Barry, author, for a permanent injunction against the showing of a new serial motion picture advertised for release next Monday, and for $100,000 damages, was filed yesterday in Part I., Special Term of the Supreme Court. The Mutual Film Corporation, its President, John R. Freuler; the American Film Company and its President, Samuel S. Hutchinson, are made defendants in the case, which will come up for hearing before Justice Hotchkiss this morning. The firm of Butcher, Tanner & Foster of 1 Madison Avenue are Mr. Barry's attorneys.

In the petition Mr. Barry sets forth that he is the author of "The Secret of the Submarine," a serial picture, the first chapter of which has been advertised for release next Monday; that he owns all rights to the story from which the picture was made, and that he never sold nor offered for sale to the defendants the rights to the story. The petition avers that the plaintiff has ample proof of these facts, and that when he called upon the defendant, Hutchinson, to advise him of them Mr. Hutchinson refused to discuss the matter with him and referred him to his attorney.

Says Reels Parallel His Story.

Accompanying the petition is a group of exhibits by which the plaintiff will endeavor to show that the picture to be released by the Mutual corresponds in title, theme, plot, characters, and the keystone that links the various chapters of the serial to a scenario written by Mr. Barry last Summer and submitted subsequently to a number of companies and agents. Advertisements printed in trade papers, interviews given out by Mr. Hutchinson and advertising matter issued by the film companies are included, together with a copy of Mr. Barry's scenario, in the exhibit in the attempt to show that Mr. Barry's scenario and that from which the film was made are identical. The petition also avers forth that the plaintiff saw six reels comprising the first three releases of the film and that they parallel his story in even greater detail than the advertisements reveal.

Refers to Secret Process.

The title of Mr. Barry's scenario refers to a secret process discovered by Ralph Burke, an inventor, by which a submarine draws oxygen from sea water and is thus enabled to remain submerged indefinitely. The inventor dies and his secret, which is sought by all the nations, is lost. His daughter, Cleo Burke, inherits her father's library, which, he has confided to her, is of great value. Being in financial straits she sells the library at auction, and after the dispersal of the books she finds a message written by the inventor before his death and placed in the coffee mill saying that the secret in cryptogram was in one of the books of the library.

This was the basic portion of the serial as set forth in the copy of the plaintiff's scenario, and the succeeding chapters were to show episodes of the search for and recovery of the books till the one containing the secret was finally found. Lieutenant Jarvis Hope, U. S. N. and Gerald Morton are the names of two of Mr. Barry's other characters. The device of the books was the keystone by which Mr. Barry planned to link the chapters of his story, each complete in itself, together.

The advertising matter issued by the producers of the film gives the outline of this story as the content of its picture, and the same names are given as those of the four principal characters. In one of these advertisements this passage is found:

"The inventor's daughter's identity is the 'mystery within a mystery' that millions will try to solve."

In Mr. Barry's scenario, as quoted in the exhibits accompanying the petition, is the following passage:

"There are two secrets. The seven know that of the submarine and are out to obtain it by fair means or foul. Of the second secret only Morton is aware. This second secret concerns the birth of Cleo."

Once a War Correspondent.

Mr. Barry has served as a war correspondent and when Admiral Evans took the fleet around the world he was one of the New York newspaper men who accompanied it. Several years ago Mr. Barry sued the Players' Club for retraction statement as a member after having been dropped because of a magazine article in which he commented upon the mental calibre of actors. He is a member of the Authors' League of America.

An unsuccessful effort was made to get a statement from the Mutual Film Corporation. Papers in the case were not filed till late in the afternoon, and it was said at the offices of the film company that the legal representatives, the only ones qualified to comment on the matter, had gone for the day.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

E. H. Sothern's engagement with the Vitagraph Company has been postponed until June 1 on account of his farewell engagement in "If I Were King" for the benefit of the Actors' Fund. Mr. Sothern will spend eight weeks posing for three pictures for the Vitagraph.

Belle Storey, prima donna of the Hippodrome show, will return to vaudeville for a brief Summer tour, which will begin at the Colonial, May 22.

Maggie Teyte has signed a contract to act the role of Nadda in a film version of Cavallo's "Pagliacci." Work on the picture will be begun at the end of Miss Teyte's engagement with the Boston Opera Company this week.

Two thousand motion picture exhibitors, who will come to New York next week for the exposition of the Motion Picture Board of Trade, at Madison Square Garden, have arranged to see the new Geraldine Farrar picture, ("Maria Rosa,") at the Strand. Miss Farrar and her husband, Lou-Tellegen, have been invited to be present at Sunday night's showing.

Alexander Volinine, who was unable to appear with Anna Pavlowa on her last appearances here, will dance with her Sunday night, when she makes her farewell appearance of the season at the Hippodrome.

Frank McIntyre left last night for French Lick Springs, Ind., where he will spend three weeks. He took with him the manuscript of a new comedy in which he will be starred in the Fall by Charles Dillingham.

Victoria Montgomery and Ernest Milton have been added to the cast Julius Hopp is assembling for his war pageant-drama, "The World Aflame," now in rehearsal.

Helen Barnes is the latest addition to the new "Follies" cast.

Louise Beaudet, who has been appearing in motion pictures for the last three years, will return to the vaudeville stage shortly in a one-act playlet by Marguerite Bertsch and John E. Hazzard, entitled "Mother Love."

MANDEN
A SMART STYLE
FOR A BOW TIE
(OR FOUR-IN-HAND)
Lion Collars
LION COLLAR CO., MAKERS, N. Y.

ELEANOR PAINTER MARRIES.

Prima Donna Weds M., Graveure, Baritone, Who Resembles Douthitt.

Eleanor Painter, prima donna of Victor Herbert's operetta, "The Princess Pat," when it was presented at the Cort Theatre last Winter, and Louis Graveure, baritone, were married Tuesday night at the home of the bride's brother, Earle V. Painter, 347 Linden Avenue, Flatbush, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Edward S. Sanderson, formerly pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims.

Mr. Graveure gave several song recitals the last Winter at Aeolian Hall. When he arrived in New York last Fall his striking resemblance to Wilfred Douthitt, a baritone who made his debut here last year in "The Lilac Domino" at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre, caused the story to spread that M. Graveure and Mr. Douthitt were one and the same person. This M. Graveure emphatically denied, asserting that he was a Belgian by birth who had never sung in this country. Mr. Douthitt dropped out of sight at the end of last season and it was understood that he had gone to England to join his regiment. When M. Graveure gave his first recital those who had heard Mr. Douthitt the year before were convinced that the singer had merely changed names. The fact that Miss Painter was the prima donna of "The Lilac Domino" strengthens this theory. The bridegroom gave his name as Louis Graveure and his birthplace as Belgium when he obtained his marriage license.

Before Miss Painter went to Germany about five years ago to study music her home was in Colorado Springs. In Germany she sang in opera and her debut here was in "The Lilac Domino." She is 27 years old and has been married before.

Mr. and Mrs. Graveure are at the St. Andrew Hotel.

PLAY SOCIETY IS FORMED.

Its Members Women and Its First Production a Brieux Drama.

The New Play Society is the name of the latest organization to be formed for the presentation of plays which under ordinary circumstances would not be produced on the commercial stage. The society is unique in that its membership consists exclusively of women. It will specialize in plays of an educational or sociological character, particularly those of American authorship.

The Executive Committee of the society is composed of Mrs. Russ Whytal, Harriot Holt Day, Velma Swanston Howard, Mary Holland Kinkaid, Dorothy Usner Baxter, Viola Fortescue, and Mary C. Francis, who is the executive secretary. An Advisory Board has for its members Mrs. Fiske, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Blanche Shoemaker Wagstaff, Mrs. Condé Nast, Princess Troubetzkoy, Edith Ellis, Mary Shaw, Jessie Bonstelle, Mrs. J. Christopher Marks, Helen Tyler, Rose Pastor Stokes, and Mabel Keep.

The society plans to produce several plays each season. Its first offering will be Eugene Brieux's feminist drama, "La Femme Seule," a translation of which by Mrs. George Bernard Shaw will be given under the title "Woman on Her Own" in the ballroom of the Hotel Plaza Tuesday and Wednesday nights, May 16 and 17, and Thursday afternoon, May 18. The second production will be made in the Fall and will be a double bill made up of G. K. Chesterton's "Magic" and "At the Feast of the Leper," a playlet by a new American author.

TREE TO ACT FALSTAFF.

His Third Production to be "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

Before he terminates his successful season at the New Amsterdam, Sir Herbert Tree expects to make a third production, a revival of "The Merry Wives of Windsor," with himself as Falstaff. This comedy was included in the original plans for Mr. Tree's repertoire, but James K. Hackett's production of it caused him to change his plans, as he did not care to seem to compete with an American producer. When, however, the withdrawal of Thomas A. Wise necessitated the closing of the Criterion engagement Sir Herbert decided to follow his original plan.

A limited number of performances of "The Merchant of Venice," which will be presented Monday night, will be given.

FOR GERMAN OPERETTAS.

Von Seyffertitz and Bartsch Plan to Open a Theatre in Fall.

A playhouse to be devoted to German musical comedies will be opened in New York in the Fall if plans now under way carry. Gustav von Seyffertitz, who has been associated with Charles Frohman and other producers as a stage director for many years, and Hans Bartsch, who as American agent of the publishing firm of Felix Bloch's heirs and other foreign houses represents Oscar Straus, Franz Lehar, Leo Fall, and other German composers, are the promoters of the scheme.

It is the plan of the Directors to present the works of these and other composers of light operas, and negotiations have been begun for the appearance of a prima donna popular in Berlin and Vienna.

People's Music League Concert.

The final concert of the season of the People's Music League of the People's Institute will be given Sunday at Cooper Union. Albert Spalding will be the soloist of the evening and André Benoist will accompany him. The Scholà Cantorum will sing three groups of Russian and Finnish songs, some in English and some in the original language in which they were written, under the direction of Kurt Schindler. The work of the league will be described by David Mannes in a brief address. During the past season more than 150 concerts in the public schools of Manhattan and the Bronx, besides thirty in Cooper Union, have been given by the league.

Will Talk on "Philippine People."

Mrs. Alice McKay Kelly, an American woman who has spent fourteen years doing educational work among the wild tribes of the Philippines, will give an illustrated talk on "The Philippine People as I Knew Them" at the Princess Theatre next Thursday afternoon. An audience has been invited by Miss Anne Morgan and Miss Ida Tarbell to hear the lecture. Ex-President Taft will introduce Mrs. Kelly, who is known to the natives as "Good Morning Mrs. Kelly" and "Mother," those being the first words she taught them.

Miss Amy Baker's Recital.

Miss Amy Baker's annual recital will take place tomorrow at the Biltmore. There is to be a considerable variety in her program, including both poetry and prose, and she will have the assistance of Robert Gottschalk, tenor, and Bruno Huhn, the pianist. The recital will be held in the music room, at 3:30 o'clock.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evenings 8:15 Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:15. RIO GRANDE "Popular Success." —Tribune.

LYCEUM B'way, 45th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinee TODAY & Sat. 2:30. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30. The Heart of Wetona

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings at 8. LAST MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2. 8th Norbert Tree's Shakespeare Festival. THE LAST FOUR TIMES OF TREE in Henry VIII

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evgs. 8:15 Sharp. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:15. JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Triumphant Musical Comedy SYBIL

GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:25 M. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30. Mitzi in "POM-POM" YOUTH! FRIVOLITY! MELODY! JOLLITY!

GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20. MRS. FISKE It's All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Reinhartz, Pa. ERSTWHILE SUSAN

FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evenings at 8:30 Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:30. Margaret Anglin — Helbrook Blinn A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE "Never been equalled on our stage."—Eve. Mail.

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30. LEO DITRICHSTEIN IN HIS COMEDY TRIUMPH THE GREAT LOVER

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:30. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:30. "Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World. The Cinderella Man

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:30. John Galsworthy's Masterpiece JUSTICE

CRITERION B'way 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:15. 4TH BIG MONTH | BRANDON TYNAN'S ROMANTIC IRISH COMEDY The Melody of Youth

CENTURY NIGHTS 8:15, 50c to $1.50. Mats. Today & Tues. at 2. 8th Av., 62d St. Regular Mat. Sat. 2:00. Shakespeare's Dollar Mat. Today at 3 TEMPEST

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Matinee Sat. & Wed. at 2:15. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY With Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Tues. 2:30. The Boomerang EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:30.

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:15 SHARP. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:15. The COHAN REVUE 1916

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:15. FAIR AND WARMER

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:30. COMMON CLAY

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RIALTO Triangle Film Corp. presents "BUSTER" COLLIER in "THE BUGLE CALL" B'way & 42d St. CHESTER CONKLIN IN "BUCKING SOCIETY."

BROADWAY THEATRE Broadway & 41st St. Pauline Frederick in "THE MOMENT BEFORE." Next Wk: Valentina Grant in "The Innocent Lie."

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CORT W. 48 St. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Saturday & Wed. at 2:30. Arnold DALY in his revival of Clyde Fitch's Brilliant Comedy, Beau Brummell "The best Mr. Daly has presented in some time."—World. Punctual Attendance Respectfully Requested.

Shubert Theatre West 44th St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Sat. & Wed. at 2. —Presents— SOTHERN IN IF I WERE KING 2 Weeks for BENEFIT ACTORS' FUND.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE Last time. "HOHEIT TANZT WALZER." Friday Evening, "DIE PRINZESSIN VOM NIL." Tonight and Sat.

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30 P.M. DUSTIN FARNUM in David Garrick. Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next Week, Gwendolen Payne in "Maria Rosa."

Maxine Elliott's Thea., 39th St., nr. B'way. Yvette Guilbert Last Two Recitals of the Season Tomorrow (Fri.) Aft. at 3 & Sun. Eve., May 7, at 8:15. Direction Catharine A. Bamman. Knabe Piano.

Mansfield Theatre, 47th St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Arnold Daly in Shaw's "Man and Superman."

Lyric Theatre, 42d St. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Ina Claire in "The Quaker Girl."

Hudson Theatre, 44th St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Lew Fields in "Hanky Panky."

Cohan & Harris Theatre, 42d St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Ethel Barrymore in "Our Mrs. McChesney."

Belmont Theatre, 48th St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Mrs. Fiske in "Rose Bernd."

Cohan's Grand Opera House, 8th Av. & 14th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Chas. Frohman presents Ethel Barrymore in "Déclassée."

Comedy Theatre, 41st St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Grace George in "Divorçons."

Eltinge Theatre, 42d St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Fair and Warmer.

Fulton Theatre, 46th St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Margaret Anglin and Henry Hull in "A Woman of No Importance."

Gaiety Theatre, 46th St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Mrs. Fiske in "Erstwhile Susan."

Globe Theatre, B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Ed. Wynn in "The Perfect Fool."

Harris Theatre, 42d St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Hit-the-Trail Holliday.

Henry Miller's Theatre, 43d St. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Henry Miller in "The Great Divide."

Hippodrome, 6th Av. & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Hip-Hip-Hooray.

Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38th St.

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1916.

FATE OF THE IRISH REBELS.

Even in time of peace it would have gone hard with the leaders of the Irish rebellion. In time of war, when the empire is beset with perils, the British Government has evidently felt that no penalty short of the sternest would be adequately punitive and deterrent. Accordingly, PEARSE, who called himself the Provisional President of the new Irish Republic; CONNOLLY, who took the title of Commandant General of the Irish Republican Army, and THOMAS J. CLARK and THOMAS MACDONAGH, two other signers of the republican proclamation, found guilty of treason yesterday, were shot.

The world will be first of all and much moved to pity for the victims; in some measure perhaps to doubt of the Government's wisdom. It had been felt that in view of the sheer madness of the revolt leniency might be shown; that the Government would treat them rather as fanatics than as traitors. But war is a stern business and the subject who sets himself against his King or the citizen who rises against his Government when the nation is straining every resource to overcome enemies in the field, can hardly expect mercy.

Moreover, the men who proclaimed the Irish republic made the dreadful mistake of mixing actual treason with their rebellion. In the proclamation put out in Dublin on April 30 they said that, having waited for the right moment to reveal itself, Ireland "now "seizes that moment, and supported by "her exiled children in America and by "her gallant allies in Europe, by relying on her own strength, she strikes, "in full confidence of victory." The ally at home of the enemy abroad confesses himself a traitor. Even if revolt when the nation is at war be not treason, there can be no doubt about the quality of the act when alliance with the enemy is openly confessed. The Defense of the Realm Act provides in Article LVII.:

> A person found guilty of an offense against these regulations by court-martial shall be liable to be sentenced to penal servitude for life or any less punishment, or if the Court finds that the offense was committed with the intention of assisting the enemy, to suffer death or any less punishment.

PEARSE, CONNOLLY, and their lieutenants could not have given more direct aid and comfort to Britain's enemies than by a revolt calling for the use of military force to suppress it. It was stern, considering the weak character and blind folly of the rebel leaders it was pitiful, but the time chosen, the nature of the offense, made it in law and in the military sense just.

The world's greatest example of leniency to the leaders of rebellion was afforded by the policy of our Government at the close of the civil war. But it must be remembered that the war was ended, the danger past, before that question came up for consideration. Great Britain is engaged in a terrible war, of which the end is not yet in view. It can hardly be doubted that in like circumstances any other Government would in like manner have enforced the law in its full rigor. Something might be said of the cruel heartlessness of Ireland's "gallant allies in Europe" who encouraged these Irish dreamers to acts which have brought them to their death, which brought death to scores of their misguided followers, and caused an immense property loss in the heart of Ireland's chief city, but that would be futile.

Irishmen who were in sympathy with the rebellion will say that four more names have been added to the roll of Irish martyrs, but only a small part of the Irish people gave support and approval to the mad attempt. From beginning to end the uprising was deplorable, fatal, tragic, and there will be pity for the victims, all the victims, even from those who condemn their folly.

GOVERNOR WHITMAN'S DUTY.

Governor Whitman has witnessed the wreck of his budget by the Legislature. He had planted himself in 1915 on high, impregnable ground. He was eager to end one of the most dangerous invisibilities of "invisible government," the concoction of supply bills in the secrecy of committee rooms. He wanted them to be put together and discussed under the public eye, to be made responsibly. So after consultation with the chief officers of the State, after long deliberations of his "budget committee," he sent to the Legislature a message setting forth the financial position of the State, the sums it needed to spend, as estimated by the men who were to spend it. The estimates of those within his control had been thoroughly pondered and pruned. These totals had been sifted conscientiously. With them, necessarily unsifted, were the estimates of officials not under the Governor's control. These the Governor presumably had in mind in uttering to the Legislature his expectation that it would "make a very large reduction in these figures."

"These figures," the figures of the Governor's budget, the figures for all appropriations, exclusive of debt service, were $45,597,564.04. The Governor was confident that the Legislature could cut down these figures by from "one to two million dollars."

There was great and deserved praise for the budget. Financial legislation was to be above board at last. Generous hope, but it was somewhat too early to "order your ascension robe." The budget was quietly inurned in committee. The Hamiltons and Gallatins at Albany worked exactly in the ancient way. Political and district needs, parochial and selfish interests, not those of the State, were counted and weighed as usual. After some three months a sort of insolent parody of a budget was issued by the Finance Committee of the Senate. "These figures" had grown from $45,597,564.04 to $48,104,168.93. Instead of paring the Governor's estimates of a million or two dollars, the accomplished economists had added $2,315,702.42 to them. The unmillennial lamb held his old position in the leonine insides.

Moreover, the Governor, when he submitted his estimates, assumed that the appropriations of the current year would be for twelve months. As a result of the change of the fiscal year by the Legislature, three months are lopped off the current year. Its end is thrown back three months. A very considerable share of the appropriations of 1915 for that quarter of year can be spent in the next fiscal year. The change in date of that year will also swell by some millions of dollars the sums expendable by officials for objects not including personal service. In short, a pudding has been cooked for the faithful. Shall we say six or seven million dollars more than the Governor asked for in January?

Governor WHITMAN'S duty is plain. His acute mind should find a pleasure in blocking the numerous little games which his friends and unfriends in the Legislature have stuck into the appropriation bill. They have derided his financial plan. They have monkeyed with his estimates. They have made an old-fashioned hodge-podge bill, politico-financial. It is now the Governor's turn. He can save the State a good deal of money. More than that, he can do the service, valuable and uncommon in a "Presidential year," of showing that his words about financial reform and open, daylight legislation meant business. Courage is the best politics.

TAX PAYMENTS AND THE TAX PAYMENT BILL.

The receipts for taxes surpass all records. Nearly twelve millions were received on the first day, although they might have been deferred for thirty days without penalty. In Manhattan alone the receipts surpassed those from all boroughs last year. Partly this is due to the easy condition of the taxpayers this year, and partly to their habitual desire to get the painful operation over and done with at the earliest possible moment.

The incident throws light upon the objections to the pending bill for the earlier payment of taxes in order that the city may be relieved from the issuance of obligations in anticipation of taxes. Water bills are paid for the calendar year on May 1 in full and without complaint of the inconvenience to taxpayers. The amount is small, it is true, but even in the case of the real estate taxes the inconvenience to the taxpayers is small compared with the gain to the city. The real owners of property can mostly pay at one time as well as another. The exceptions are those whose ownership is too extended, through ownership of too small a proportion of the property to which they hold title. Their interest payments absorb so large a part of their income that their tax money must come from other sources.

That is particularly true of dealers in real estate who desire to manage their business in such manner that the taxes may be shifted to buyers who are owners rather than traders. The convenience of traders should not be ridden over roughshod, or gratuitously. Neither should their convenience be consulted at the sacrifice of the city's best interests. The incidents of May Day are worth consideration in connection with the bill advancing tax payments, which is being objected to for reasons of temporary importance. There is inconvenience in all change, but when the change is made such reasons cease to apply. There are inconveniences from changing some customs and dates without also changing other customs and dates in relation to them. But that is an argument for correcting the relations, rather than for not making a change otherwise desirable. It was not easy to get the bill passed, and if not signed now it will be more difficult to make the change hereafter.

It would be easier to go ahead, and make the rest of the changes to conform with the practice of the prepayment of taxes. The saving in the city's interest bill is real and large, and accrues to the city itself less than to the taxpayers themselves. The interest they will lose by their earlier payments is individually small, and in many cases is nothing at all, since many of the taxpayers do not pay or calculate upon interest on their tax money. It is cold comfort, but it also is cold fact, that taxpayers who borrow their tax payments either own too much real estate or own such as they would do better without.

CAPSTICK OF JERSEY.

The American constituents of the Hon. JOHN H. CAPSTICK, Representative in Congress of the Fifth New Jersey District, have new reason to be proud of him. The other day the German-American Alliance of Elizabeth and thereabouts voted its thanks and sent its promise of support to Mr. CAPSTICK for his vote against tabling the McLemore resolution. This testimonial to Mr. CAPSTICK'S ardent German patriotism did not endear him to the America First men in his district. No doubt his mail has brought him numerous less bland and sugared opinions than those he has won from the Germany First squad. At any rate there were malicious rumors that he wasn't exactly tickled to death by his certificate and recommendation from the German-American Alliance. In justice to itself and him the Secretary of that association of loyalists publishes Mr. CAPSTICK'S thanks for its thanks and promises:

> I thank you for apprising me of the resolution recently adopted by the German-American Alliance of Elizabeth and vicinity, and through you as Secretary desire to express to the members my appreciation of their support, coming unsolicited as it does. This indication of confidence is increasingly esteemed and gratifying.

This dulcet epistle with the resolution that begot it is all the campaign literature Mr. CAPSTICK'S Democratic opponent in the Fifth New Jersey District will need to circulate next Fall. Mr. CAPSTICK would be a worthy member of the Reichstag. His place in an American Congress should know him no more after the end of his present term.

VOLUNTARY CONSCRIPTION.

A highly political, self-governing people will not allow the logic of events to be imposed upon them by any intelligence other than their own. They insist upon finding it out for themselves. Then to accept it becomes an act of faith. So the English have come voluntarily to the logic of compulsory general military service. This, it was once thought, could never happen in England. Mr. ASQUITH until a very recent time had continuously said that he could not remain at the head of a Government that should adopt that policy. But what was impossible has become inevitable, and he embraces it, and all the explanation he deems himself called upon to make is that the project, after long and acrimonious discussion, has obtained the imperative sanction of the nation. He expresses the hope that the bill to be introduced by the Government will end the long controversy. That is greatly to be desired. The turmoil over "conscription" has been extremely distracting, unseemly, and wasteful of time. That is the other side of the picture. There is compensation for everything.

The political desirability of universal compulsory service in Great Britain is even clearer than the physical necessity. Indeed, on the physical side of the question there is baffling confusion. Mr. ASQUITH says that since the beginning of the war 5,000,000 men had been obtained for the army and navy throughout the empire, that is, including contributions from the colonies. That would mean that more than 4,000,000 had been obtained in England, Scotland, and Wales, where "conscription" now is to be introduced. The total available military man power of England, Scotland, and Wales perhaps does not exceed 4,500,000, so that all this row about compulsory service would appear to have been aimed at half a million men still theoretically available, although the 5,000,000 already obtained have been hardly half availed of, according to other figures furnished by Mr. ASQUITH himself. The British Army, he said, now amounts to eighty-three divisions, including the naval division. That would be an army of 1,826,000 men, counting 22,000 to a division, and if to this you add casualties of 677,000 since the beginning of the war you will have accounted for only 2,500,000 men out of the 5,000,000 which Mr. ASQUITH says have been obtained. The remainder, the other 2,500,000, must be represented by men in training, by volunteers not yet called for, and by those engaged in extra-military work; but when you have made every allowance there is still a large probable discrepancy. Is it possible that the Munition Minister's industrial army is included?

The implications of these figures are such as to diminish the probability that the decision to adopt universal compulsory service was based entirely, or even very largely, upon an immediate necessity for providing more soldiers. Opponents of "conscription" have said it would increase the number of available soldiers only 1 or 2 per cent., and no one has held that it would yield more than 8 or 10 per cent. additional. But "conscription" will serve other very necessary ends. It will save the time and energy that have been wasted in the recruiting campaign, and it will give the State the power it has been wanting to deal swiftly, arbitrarily, and in a discriminating manner with all of its human resources.

THE CAN CASE.

The Government has filed a motion for the dissolution of the Can Trust. Otherwise, according to the Government brief, "the inevitable result will be a renewal of that great rush toward concentration which followed the decision in the Knight case and proceeded with ever-accelerating rapidity until checked by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Northern Securities case."

That is prediction rather than argument, and ignores all that has happened in the trust-hunting business since the Northern Securities case. The Attorney General is slower than the courts in taking notice of the rule of reason, and will be restrained from useless kicking against the pricks only by the highest court making its meaning as clear to lawyers and politicians as already it is to men of business. In one aspect the persistence of the Government bears the appearance of a wish to embarrass the courts by suggesting their guilt of an inconsistency which does not exist. In another aspect the persecution of trusts cleared of bad conduct by evidence and judicial decision bears a resemblance to the Venner action against the New York Central, which the court dismissed contemptuously the other day.

The same conditions exist in the Can case. There was no complaining customer or competitor in court. The price of cans has been cheapened, and the trust controls only one-third of the capacity of the country. Accordingly it will be recalled that the Government was defeated in its contention that the trust was operating in restraint of trade. The court found the contrary, and allowed the trust to continue in business, although it had been illegally organized. According to the rule of reason, the manner in which trade is conducted is more important than the form of organization. Statutes respecting crimes are narrowly construed, and innocence is entitled to presumption in case of doubt. Nevertheless the Government presses for its pound of flesh, and asks for dissolution of the corporation.

The court was more merciful, while equally regardful, or rather more regardful, of the public interest. The court's disposition of the dilemma was to retain jurisdiction for the purpose of punishment of any wrongdoing. There can be no objection to that. No one entitled to be heard ever extenuated wrongdoing. The trouble about dissolution is that it punishes the innocent, and the public also. It was different with ancient monopolies. When they were dissolved the article they dealt in was restored to trade, and the market which had been controlled was reopened. The dissolution of a trust of good conduct is capital punishment for capital. It disturbs trade by hampering organization for production. It raises prices by compelling an undesirable sort of competition in underground forms of combination, mere colorable compliance with statutory prohibition of acts favored by the common law of merchants. Dissolution of even bad trusts but ill serves the public interest, as is shown by results. When the Standard Oil Company was dissolved the responsibility for high prices was dissipated among more than a score of the properties in the combination, and the worst prices of the old monopoly are now outdone.

It is not to be regretted that the Government presses for a decision which shall decide. It is even possible that the Government is pressing for a decision which shall release it from all temptation to prosecute big corporations. There is such an accumulation of cases in which the lower courts have decided in favor of trusts on the plea of their good conduct under the rule of reason that there is a presumption that the courts as well as the Government seek an exit from the situation created by the decision of the Supreme Court before it announced the rule of reason. It is sure that if such trusts as the Can Company, the Harvester Trust, the Steel Corporation, and others are to be dissolved, the results will be regretted by the Government prosecutors.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Why Dublin Cheered Its Ravagers.

"Why shouldn't we cheer them, even if they have done a crazy thing? They have been brave and they are our own flesh and blood." So somebody in Dublin, who presumably had no part in the recent worse than futile "revolution," is quoted as saying when with others he watched the departure of rebel prisoners for England and whatever mercy or justice that there awaits them.

As an explanation of applause for men who had brought such frightful miseries and such enormous losses upon the Irish capital this is, from one point of view, a severe straining of charity, but from another it is natural enough and therefore easily comprehensible. The kindly words were based, it can safely be assumed, on realization of the fact that a great majority of these prisoners had been misguided by leaders who at least ought to have been much better informed and much more intelligent than themselves as to the present duties and interests of the Irish people, and as to the inevitable result of a revolt at this time. They had been not less deceived as to the readiness of the majority of their fellow-countrymen to join their pathetically small army than they had been as to the sort and amount of aid that Germany would give in the attainment of their ancient aspirations toward political independence.

All of that won for them the complaisant sympathy of the wiser neighbors who had none whatever for their mad and hopeless enterprise, and, as always, there was the instinctive award of admiration to men who have proffered to a "cause" the last and greatest sacrifice—that of life.

And, judging from the English dispatches, the rank and file of the Sinn Feiners have not much to fear. They have invited the usual penalty of treason, but these are late days for imposing it on large numbers of men such as they, and the British Government is confronted by quite enough of problems urgently demanding solution not to add those that would be created by a massacre of men whose guilt, if not exactly technical, does have many mitigating features. One of those features is that, everything considered, the rebels have improved the Government's situation rather than made it worse. This they have done by proving that Ireland as a whole is loyal to the empire, and that nothing further is to be feared from that quarter for years to come.

An Eddyite Statesman Is Revealed!

As the great State of California chooses to intrust half the task of representing it in the United States Senate to a devoted follower of Mrs. EDDY, it may share, but has no right to express, the angry astonishment that will be aroused everywhere else by the latest exploit of this strange statesman. At a time when the country is faced by as many and as momentous questions as have confronted it at any time in the whole course of its history, Senator WORKS has introduced and demanded the attention of Congress for a joint resolution the adoption of which would make it "unlawful for any officer or employe of the Public Health Service of the Government to be or become a member or officer of, or in any way connected with, any medical or private health association or organization of any kind."

Such action, of course, would deprive the Public Health Service, upon the efficiency of which the welfare and safety of the country in no small measure depends, of all doctors and surgeons worthy of the name. For all of them do, and almost of necessity must, if they are to maintain their professional standing, belong to one or more of the county, State, and national societies in which doctors and surgeons meet for that exchange of knowledge and discovery on which the progress of medicine is based. And, to support his worse than absurd demand, Senator WORKS uses the familiar device of—well, of stating as fact what is not fact and of manufacturing a grievance out of common sense as displayed by others than followers of his cult.

In the preamble of his resolution the Senator asserts that the American Medical Association is a league of men belonging to one school of medicine, whose intention is to advance the personal and private fortunes of themselves and to secure State and Federal legislation to the same end. The truth is that the members of the association are practitioners of medicine and are of no "school" at all. That they leave to such sectarians as Senator WORKS and his "healers," by theory and habit themselves welcoming and using every means shown by experience to be of value for curing or preventing disease.

But the Senator insists that "all classes of people, of all medical and non-medical beliefs," should be represented in the Public Health Service—all, that is, except the real doctors, and those, with characteristic Christian Science consistency, he would exclude!

New York Negroes Prosperous.

In the Charity Organization Bulletin there is made, this week, a statement that will probably be surprising to most of the people who read it. "The negro," according to this high authority, "is more self-reliant in poverty than the white living under the same conditions. He is slower to seek assistance, and more eager to be independent again."

These are certainly admirable peculiarities, and The Bulletin, assuming, as is safe, the truth of its assertion, is well justified in asking if in them there is not to be seen a promise to the negro of ultimate success in his struggle for recognition.

It is also somewhat surprising to learn, or at any rate to hear, from the same source, that the environment of the negroes in this city is more than ordinarily favorable to them, and that in Harlem, with its wide cross streets, and the broad, clean stretches of Seventh and Lenox Avenues, they have been able to develop their capacities for orderly, intelligent, and prosperous living to a greater degree than almost anywhere else. This they have done through business and professional relations with each other in a fairly homogeneous community of 50,000 colored people.

They have not forgotten to be kind, either, for the Charity Organization Society has a special committee in Harlem of nineteen colored men and women, working efficiently with a colored "visitor," employed jointly by the organization and the Harlem Relief Society.

Colors for Babies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of our minds being always on better babies, I wish to utter a strong protest to thoughtless mothers against the almost universal custom of keeping everything a dazzling white for the babies. You need only to imagine yourself in similar environment to realize how hard it is on young eyes. Your own could scarcely endure a lap-robe as white as you use on your bed with the sun on it. Surely the baby should have a softer color. A MOTHER.

New York, May 1, 1916.

Cent, Not Penny.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to know why the name of our lowest coin, "cent," is going out of use. The people of the United States have substituted the name of the English coin of their lowest denomination, which is of the value of 2 cents. "One Cent" is stamped on our coin; why should we call it a "penny"?

EMMA SPROAT.

Chillicothe, Ohio, May 1, 1916.

JAPAN'S DEMANDS.

How They Happened to Fall In with the German Crises.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Japan's appeal to America with regard to the proposed immigration bill, which in effect would have enacted into a law the Root-Takahira agreement, has been received very favorably not only by the President, but also by the general public. However, the appeal seems to have caused a great stir among certain newspapers and there have been numerous comments hostile and inflammatory. The attacks on Japan's integrity particularly come from their assuming that Japan has always entertained a sinister design in her attitude toward America and that she seized the opportunity to renew the long-standing controversy between the two nations at a time when this country was on the verge of breaking friendly relations with Germany.

It is true that the recent visit of Viscount Chinda to President Wilson took place on the second day after the ultimatum was dispatched to Berlin, and this fact has given food for thought to those who are constantly on the lookout to stir up ill-feeling toward the Japanese. But in their zeal they overlooked one fact which is a standing refutation of their accusation. As we are informed, the appointment between President Wilson and Viscount Chinda had been arranged ten days previously—at a time when there was no crisis between the United States and Germany. Therefore, it should be apparent to those who are watching events in Washington that Viscount Chinda could not have had any thought of "taking advantage of circumstances." So far as the date of the appeal is concerned, Viscount Chinda is entirely innocent of the charge.

It should be admitted, I think, that the appeal was in itself cautious; had we waited until the bill became a law the situation would undoubtedly be far more serious, probably bringing forth heated discussions on both sides of the Pacific. The subject could not fairly be brought before the Administration until the immigration bill had assumed a definite shape. Before the House it was laden with proposed amendments, and until it passed at least one branch of Congress no one could say what it would or would not contain. That should be clear to everybody. Well, it did contain an objectionable passage as passed by the House of Representatives and went before the Senate. Here, then, was really the first moment at which objection could be registered. As the Senate might take up the House bill at any time, there could be little delay if the Japanese Minister with the approval of his Government were to act at all. Any one who examines the matter will surely admit this to be the case as proving that there was no thought of timing the objection with any foreign event whatever. In other words, the moment of presenting the Japanese objection to the offensive portion of the bill was fixed by the progress of the bill itself and not by any outside act or condition.

CHUGO OHIRA.

New York, May 1, 1916.

ART NOTES.

Five Artists Give a Lively Exhibition of Their Work.

A lively little exhibition is now open at the Folsom Galleries. It comprises the work of five artists, "The Five," whose pictures hang together in more than a literal sense in spite of very great differences of palette and vision. E. Varian Cockcroft is the boldest adventurer of the group. "The Tired Model" is one of her successes; an Egyptian type of woman lying among stuffs of gorgeous color dominates the composition by the strength of characterization in her face and the powerful drawing in her relaxed figure. Another painting by the same artist is not in the catalogue. The title is "Butterflies" and the two women, one nude, the other partly draped, who obviously play the title rôle, are as far as possible removed from the conventional notion of frivolous feminity. Broad-shouldered, narrow-waisted, the true Egyptian figure, with heavy yet delicately cut features, they are shown in attitudes that hint at antiquity but keep the flexibility of life. The printed fabrics introduced as accessories, the clever distinguished patterning throughout the picture, add to its piquancy, and the crowning triumph is the absence of crass picturesqueness with its banal suggestions of oddity for oddity's sake.

It is something of a test to paint with colors fainter than the youngest flowers of Spring and yet hold your own by the side of these vigorously stained canvases, but Edmund Greacen uss color that pulses with life. His little blonde heads, his flower garden, the milky fairness of his "docks," lose nothing in juxtaposition with dark Nile beauties. Arthur Crisp also uses a palette set in a high key in his "Sunshine and Shadow" and "Sunny Breakfast Room." His slim girls are more than slim, they are "svelte" with the Gallic touch of elegance implied. They are not heroines of the golf field so much as they are hostesses of the porch tea. The minds that look through their lovely eyes are busy with gentle sophistications. They are charmingly painted and a gallery visitor of the present year appreciates the lack of undue emphasis, the quiet rightness of accent, the restfully diminished color.

George Macrum is vigorous, angular, seeing the salient things in a street or town and letting the rest go. His "Park Row" has in it a touch of the sinister which belongs to the cavernous construction. D. Putnam Brinley shows only one canvas, the "Connecticut Farm." It is leagues away from his work of half a dozen years ago and most of the journey has been forward. Altogether a brave showing of art that has been enjoyed by its makers and is capable of communicating pleasure.

Democracy in Women's Parade.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We understand that there has been some criticism of the women who are to march in the citizens' preparedness parade on the ground that it would be just as effective and far more dignified for them to erect a grandstand and review the parade from it. We would make the point that numbers of working women, desirous of showing their interest in the movement for preparedness, would be unable to do this. These women have already organized to march, several thousand strong. Surely it is better, and far more befitting the democratic ideals of this country, to make no distinction, and to have all women who wish to show their belief in preparedness march together on a basis of equality.

Mrs. J. BORDEN HARRIMAN,
Mrs. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Jr.

New York, May 3, 1916.

A Carper In Happy Valley.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial entitled, "The Fusion Administration," in today's TIMES, while describing the "happy valley" condition of our city, you omitted to allude to the "fly in the ointment." What has become of our proposed new Court House?

DANIEL T. KIMBALL.

New York, May 3, 1916.

CRITICISM OF WEST SIDE TERMINAL PLAN.

Its Disadvantage to the New Jersey Railroads Is Argued Against Their Own Indifference.

By CALVIN TOMKINS,
Formerly Commissioner of Docks.

New York, May 3, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Except for one radical defect south of Thirtieth Street and another possible defect at Spuyten Duyvil, the joint City-Central plan for West Manhattan terminals is in its general features excellent. There will necessarily be differences of opinion concerning details, but these for the most part can be overcome by publicity and negotiation; and minor difficulties should not after full and free discussion be permitted to obstruct the adoption of a plan which in its principal features shall be commendable.

The radical defect of the present plan, which, if adopted, will wrongly influence port development policy at New York for many years to come, consists in shifting the alignment of the terminal railway from the marginal street to a private right of way through the blocks below Thirtieth Street.

This arrangement will spoil the value for terminal use of every block along the line, and will adversely affect the Central's own use of terminal property below Thirtieth Street, besides destroying the future availability of this section for the New Jersey roads. This is apparent at a glance on comparing the deficiencies of the Central's Canal Street obstructive terminal with the admirable Thirtieth Street terminal shown on the plans. It will be wasteful in capital expenditure both for lands needlessly taken and improperly used and will ultimately require a complicated system of cross-over switches to make the back lands accessible to the New Jersey roads. It will start an elevated track nuisance to take the place of the present surface track nuisance.

To speak plainly, this part of the plan is not designed primarily for railroad use so much as to promote a gigantic real estate speculation, by wrongly invoking the power of eminent domain, and by the imposition of a bad plan which will tend to depress realty values for the Central's exploitation. I have no desire to obstruct what in other respects is the most important city improvement after the subways, but I hope that this great plan, when finally adopted, will provide for the good of the whole port. In its present shape it does not even do this for Manhattan.

The "Service Line" should be constructed along the public marginal way as the Central originally proposed when it had in mind railway improvement and not real estate speculation, and all the contiguous terminal plots should be modeled after the design of the Thirtieth-Thirty-sixth Street plan, having transverse switch connections with the service line.

It will cost the Central less to use the marginal street than to buy its way through the blocks, and its Canal Street terminal should be laid out in the same manner and made as convenient and adaptable both for railroad and city use as is its Thirtieth Street terminal. A comparison of the plans of these two terminals will at a glance show the incomparable superiority in design of the northern over the southern terminal.

Construction along the marginal way will permit of access by the New Jersey roads throughout the entire terminal belt bounded by the Ninth Avenue elevated and the river.

I do not object to the Central's land speculation south of Thirtieth Street. I understand they have already bought much of the property along the proposed private right of way, and I trust they will get more, for they need the money to help pay the heavy expense in the Park district to the north. Their speculative improvements in the Grand Central district have been far-sighted, profitable, and in the public interest, and it is already evident that their vast contemplated terminal improvements between Sixtieth and Thirtieth Streets will be both publicly and privately even more profitable and advantageous. They will be first on the ground below Thirtieth Street, and deserve all they can get out of this advantage. My modest plea on behalf of the city and port is not to limit their opportunity further than to prevent the imposition of a radically bad port plan on the community, as in this event they will have spoiled the present plan, prejudiced future all-rail connection with the mainland, which is vital to New York and desirable for New Jersey, and sullied their own record for successful achievement. THE TIMES says: "Mr. Tomkins's plans are better than the disposition of his clients. He took his ideas to market in New Jersey and found scant support." Dropping into the vernacular, I will say that as regards the first part of this statement you are dead right. "My railroad clients" won't even pay attention, and this is one of the things that have made the whole port enterprise on my part at times appear quixotic—even to myself. But I have been sustained and amused by the naïve statements, perplexities, and evasions of railroad and other officials who cannot see beyond their noses, while I can at least see across the Hudson. However, as President Lincoln remarked in more fitting language: "The potato is getting too hot to hold, and you can't always pass the buck." THE TIMES is mistaken in saying that my ideas have found scant support in New Jersey. On the contrary, the New Jersey response has been prompt, appreciative, and sustained, as the proceedings of the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce, the Newark Board of Trade, and other organizations prove. That New Jersey opinion is not selfishly narrow is evidenced by the letter of Mr. J. Spencer Smith, President of the New Jersey State Board of Commerce and Navigation, to the Mayor of New York, dated May 1, in which he offers to appear before the Board of Estimate to inform them concerning New Jersey conditions, and makes the statement "that whatever affects any portion of the port has a bearing on the port as a whole, and we feel this particularly so regarding any arrangements which are made concerning transportation facilities for the Island of Manhattan." If New Jersey officials took other than a broad view of the situation they would exert themselves, as do most private terminal managers, to perpetuate bad conditions elsewhere in order to promote their own interests. It is to their credit that they have not adopted this policy, but have shown their willingness to co-operate with New York to integrate port terminals all about the harbor.

The general criticism of the New Jersey railways, and for that matter of all the railway systems of the country, is THE TIMES statement "that they are separatists between themselves as well as against competitors." This particular fact is the great obstacle to modern communal organization, both commercial and industrial, throughout the country. It is desirable that these roads should co-ordinate their terminal systems in New Jersey, and when this shall have been further advanced, New York's interests will be seriously prejudiced unless a similar policy shall have been adopted on the east side of the Hudson. Such terminal integration does not come about easily. The New Jersey roads have been forced into it under the necessities of the present war and public pressure exerted through the Interstate Commerce Commission. The competition of uncongested New York Central terminals along the west side of Manhattan will ultimately compel the New Jersey roads to conduct their rails into similar Manhattan terminals, if afforded the opportunity, and my only plea is that the sites for such terminals and access to these sites shall not now be foreclosed. Finally a better public opinion in New Jersey and the advantages of its cheap lands and better terminal organization will compel New York City to give thought to the modernization of its own neglected terminals on which the success of the city depends.

Considering the gravity of the present crisis for New York and the alertness of New Jersey, the inarticulate inertia of our Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Association, and Municipal Research Bureau constitute a sad commentary on American institutional "preparedness."

In concluding, let me say that THE TIMES is to be congratulated on its recognition of the importance of port terminal improvement at New York, and on the publicity which it has given to the subject. CALVIN TOMKINS.

NEUTRAL OR IMPARTIAL.

Confucius Consulted on Our International Problems.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the beginning of the European war President Wilson made a public statement warning Americans to maintain a strict neutrality even in their personal conversation. In doing this he led his country into an error against which the sages of all times have warned mankind. Listen to the voice of Confucius coming to us over a stretch of 2,500 years: "A wise man is impartial, not neutral; a fool is neutral, but not impartial." (This quotation may be found on Page 75, Volume XL., Oriental Series, History of China, a work of undoubted authority.)

Impartiality means the upholding of either side that is right, and at the beginning of the war America could have taken this position as between the Allies and the Central Powers, for at that time the preponderance of public opinion was absolutely without bias. Pro-Germans and pro-Allies have been the development of the "neutral" spirit, for neutrality implies the lack of consideration as to which side is right, giving personal prejudices full away and destroying entirely the spirit of impartiality. Neutrality is not only the part of the fool, as Confucius puts it, but it is also cowardly. The neutral does not want to get into the contest himself; he wants to sit at a safe distance and "root" for his favorite to win, whether by fair means or foul. As the contest continues his partiality increases until, even though his favorite "runs amuck," violates all the rules of the contest, and infringes on the rights of outsiders, he simply crawls to a safer distance and demands that everybody get out of the way of his favorite.

J. E. HARRIS.

Cleveland, May 1, 1916.

Mr. Crampton Notwithstanding.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A correspondent of yours, Mr. Sedgwick, and later you in an editorial have done the University of Michigan a great injustice by assuming upon no basis of fact whatever that fourteen Professors who signed a memorial expressing sympathy with the cause of the Allies had been disciplined at the request of Congressman Crampton. It is true that an unworthy son of the university who saw a chance to mend his political fences in a hyphenated Congressional District was willing to risk the fair fame of his alma mater by asking her President to punish the Professors who signed the memorial in question. The assailant of academic freedom was let down as easily as possible, but the fourteen Professors, of whom I am proud to say I am one, became an object of envy by many of their colleagues who did not have a change to sign the memorial. Many have since signed a like memorial of the same import. There would have been, as you suggest, a noticeable atmospheric commotion with the University of Michigan as the centre if any attempt to violate our right to express our opinions had been made. Not a man of the fourteen would have been "bound to silence" or have accepted reproof for exercising his undoubted right, and the governing body of the university contains men who would fight to the last ditch before they would allow any such demand to be made of members of the Faculty, whom the regents are big enough and generous enough to look upon as colleagues and not as subordinates. No, the University of Michigan is not Prussianized yet, Mr. Crampton to the contrary notwithstanding. C. H. VAN TYNE.

Professor of History, University of Michigan.
Ann Arbor, Mich., May 1, 1916.

ARS LONGA; VITA BREVIS.

All shapes that breathed or bloomed or stirred
In Stratford Street or Warwick Lane,
Flow'r, insect, human, beast, or bird,
Fell, long ago, to dust again.

Time has foreclosed on all the things
Men then called living, real, true;
Yet Shakespeare's world of magic springs
Forever young, forever new.

Long buried from all pain and strife,
His bones lie, guarded by his curse;
While his own myriad-minded life
Goes pulsing deathless through his verse.

The oxlip that he used to know,
Wild thyme and nodding violet,
Perished three hundred years ago:
But on his page they blossom yet.

Anne Hathaway undreaming sleeps,
Remembered but because of him;
But Juliet loves, Cordelia weeps,
With passion ages cannot dim.

The tyrant Squire is but a shade,
Though Shallow still the law expounds;
And Dogberry, all undismayed
By Death's wide havoc, plods his rounds.

What beefy burgher had not smiled,
If told that Ariel or Puck,
The dreamy poet's airborn child,
Would live when empire's hour had struck?

The tavern ashes long are cold:
No mulled sack there, no friendly bout;
Yet still we hear Dame Quickly scold,
And burly Jack comes ruffling out.

Duke's crown and usurer's gaberdine
Lie on Time's heap, with laws, words, deeds:
In one Venetian justice-scene
The Jew still whets, while Portia pleads.

True Life mere humans cannot see;
In vain their pother, pomp, and din.
Only the Artist holds the key—
Can ope the door and let them in.

VICTOR KILSPINDIE.

BRYN MAWR PEACE DECLARED AT DINNER

Alumnae Tell of Agreement Among President, Faculty, and Board of Directors.

CONTROL MADE DEMOCRATIC

Question of "Autocratic Dealings" Amicably Disposed of in "Best Possible Spirit."

The annual dinner of the Bryn Mawr Alumnae of New York City was held last night at the Bryn Mawr Club, 137 East Fortieth Street, with Dr. M. Carey Thomas, President of Bryn Mawr, as the guest of honor and principal speaker. Dr. Thomas chose as the topic for her address "The Vicissitudes of a College Professor." Other speakers were Mrs. Grederick Kellogg, President of the Association; Mrs. Adolf Borie, and Mrs. William Augustus McLaren, who recently returned from Mexico and told of conditions there.

President Thomas spoke of the recent discussion in Philadelphia concerning the relations of the Faculty of Bryn Mawr and the President, and of the charges of "autocratic and arbitrary dealings with the faculty" concerning the charges, the Academic Committee of the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr issued a statement yesterday to the effect that the members of the Bryn Mawr Faculty and their President were in hearty accord "in the democratic change in the administration of the college which is already under way." The statement follows, in part:

"Late in March a Philadelphia newspaper undertook to champion the interest of certain members and ex-members of the Bryn Mawr College Faculty who claimed that they were victims of unfair treatment. This newspaper had obtained its information in part by sending to a long list of people that included former members of the Faculty and a number of the alumnae. The letter charged President Thomas with 'autocratic and arbitrary dealings with members of the Faculty,' and cited a long list of 'cases' to substantiate the charge.

"At the Spring meeting of the Academic Committee of the Alumnae Association this circular letter was read. The committee at once communicated with two alumnae representatives on the Board of Directors of the college urging that the newspaper stories be suppressed and that some plan of Faculty co-operation be devised. The committee was informed in reply that plans for a democratic change in the administration of the college were already so actively under way that the threatened publicity would be of small effect.

"Then the newspaper published letters from various ex-members of the Bryn Mawr Faculty and a letter in reply from President Thomas. Since the initial publication in Philadelphia letters have been written to the newspapers in various cities supporting and attacking the present system, but all expression of Alumnae opinion thus far has come from individuals only.

"The question of faculty co-operation in the matter of reappointments and dismissals was under discussion in many other colleges and universities at the time of the mid-year meeting of the Academic Committee and the American Association of University Professors had recently brought home to the public through its admirable reports that the present organization of our colleges and universities is autocratic and hostile criticism of certain recent Faculty changes at Bryn Mawr had made the subject seem of urgent importance there.

"President Thomas has publicly declared that the whole system is radically wrong—a survival of the closed corporation era which is now everywhere under scrutiny and criticism. Professors, she said, should be made to share with the burden which Trustees and college Presidents should no longer stand alone in the responsibility of maintaining the teaching and research of any given college at the highest possible level. She believes college professors would rise to these responsibilities if they were placed on them.' * * *

"It was more recently, toward the end of March, that a score of Professors of Bryn Mawr College addressed a letter to the President of the college asking to be more closely associated with the management of the college. This letter was presented at a special meeting of the Directors of the college called March 30, at the request of the President of the college with a statement that she entirely sympathized with the general movement and a committee of five Directors was appointed to confer with the Professors.

"The Committee of the Board of Directors to which President Thomas refers began a month ago to take up the very matters of academic management, which the recent publicity has brought into prominence. It is now at work trying to adjust the intricate details of a new and more constitutional scheme of college management. The Faculty has presented a tentative plan which proposes among other features to increase its power of control of reappointments and dismissals and to make more intimate its relations with the Board of Directors.

"Thus the President, the Board of Directors, the Faculty, and Alumnae are all co-operating in the best possible spirit, in the hope and belief that Bryn Mawr may be able, as the University of Pennsylvania was able last year, to solve this most difficult problem of college administration, in a way suited to her individual needs."

The members of the Academic Committee who signed the statement were Elizabeth Bentley Bergen, of Boston; Susan B. Franklin, Susan Fowler, and Pauline Goldmark, of New York; Ellen D. Ellis and Anne Lawther, of Mt. Holyoke College, and Gertrude Hartmen, Bryn Mawr.

FIJI GOVERNOR ARRIVES.

Sir Bickham Sweet-Escott Going Back to Post After Vacation.

Sir Bickham Sweet-Escott, K. C. M. G., the Governor of the Fiji Islands, arrived yesterday from England on the Anchor line's Tuscania on his way back to his post, accompanied by Lady Escott. He said he arrived in London early last August, when his eldest son, a Captain in the artillery, was at home recovering from a shrapnel wound. In September his second son, a Lieutenant in the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, was killed at the battle of Loos.

"I have a third son," Sir Bickham continued, "but he was injured three years ago while steeplechasing and cannot serve his country. Every male member of our family is either in the army or the navy. That is the way with all the families I am acquainted with in England. It is the duty of every man to defend his country in the hour of peril and many more will perish on the battlefields before peace is proclaimed."

With regard to the Fiji Islands, Sir Bickham said that the people are very prosperous. They have shipped 100,000 tons of sugar to England at high prices and cocoa, rubber, and bananas to Australia.

He and Lady Escott left last night for Montreal to travel over the Canadian Pacific Railway to Vancouver to catch the company's steamship Niagara for Fiji.

DIAMONDS
The Finer Grades Only
Solitaire Diamond Rings
Fifty Dollars to Eighteen Hundred
Theodore A. Kohn & Son
Jewelers
521 Fifth Avenue at 43rd Street

It Crystallizes Your Knowledge Into "Golf Balls"
The New Golf
By P. A. VAILE,
Author of "Modern Golf," &c.
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AIDS ITS AMBULANCE FUND.

Canadian Club Gives an Entertainment and Ball at the Biltmore.

The Duchess of Connaught was the honorary patroness of an entertainment and ball held at the Biltmore last night in aid of the Motor Ambulance Fund of the Canadian Club of New York, raised on behalf of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

James M. Beck gave a short opening address, which was followed by a musical program. Countess Gina Mozzatto gave two numbers, one of which was a group of four songs of Enrico Caruso. Two of these—"The Dreams of Long Ago" and "The Song of Spite"—were in English. Others who appeared were Harold Bauer, who played Liszt's Hungarian Fantasie; Mme. Pauline Donalda, Canadian soprano; Mlle. Lovena, and M. Gadeskoff, who gave an exhibition of classic Russian dances, and the Russian Symphony Orchestra.

John Emery McLean, the President of the Canadian Club, was the Chairman of the Entertainment Committee. Some of the patronesses were Lady Spring-Rice, Lady Borden, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. Henry P. Davison, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris, and Mrs. George W. Wickersham.

MRS. STEVENS IS HOSTESS.

Entertains at Castle Point for Her Daughter—Party for Miss Holmes.

Several entertainments took place last evening. Mrs. Richard Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken, gave a dinner at Castle Point for her daughter, Miss Elsie Stevens. The guests, who numbered seventy-five, were all young, and after dinner there was dancing.

Mrs. Andrew S. March gave a theatre party, followed by a supper, last evening for Miss Mildred Holmes and her fiancé, Henry Stewart Durand, and their bridal party. Miss Holmes will entertain the bridal party at dinner this evening, with dancing to follow. Tomorrow Miss Helen Eggleston is to give Miss Holmes a luncheon, and on Saturday Mrs. John S. Durand will entertain Miss Holmes and her attendants, and Mr. Durand will give his bachelor dinner at the Yale Club. The wedding is set for next Tuesday in St. Thomas's Church.

Mrs. Samuel Sloan Auchincloss will give a dinner this evening at her residence, 114 East Eighty-fourth Street, for her daughter, Miss Marie Louise Puryear, and the attendants at her wedding on Tuesday next to Fal de Saint Phalle.

R. VANDERBILT JOINS COLONY

Leases P. M. Lanehart's Estate, Near Great Neck, L. I., for the Summer.

Reginald Vanderbilt has joined the North Shore colony of Long Island for his Summer residence. He has leased for the season the P. M. Lanehart place at Elm Point, overlooking the Sound near Great Neck. It is one of the most attractive estates in the vicinity and was formerly owned by William Aster Chanler. Lanehart will occupy a new cottage, just completed by him. Mr. Vanderbilt expects to move in this week.

The lease was closed by Worthington Whitehouse and in the Lakeville section, near W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, Deepdale estate, he has rented to Mrs. Waldo Story for the Summer the large house owned by Elverton R. Chapman.

MISS FITCH BETROTHED.

Daughter of Dr. Allen and Mrs. Fitch to Wed Edwin B. Dickinson.

Dr. Allen Fitch and Mrs. Fitch of 38 West Fifty-sixth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katharine Ramsden Fitch, to Edwin Boynton Dickinson, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin E. Dickinson of 312 West Seventy-seventh Street.

Mr. Dickinson was graduated from Yale in the class of 1913, and is a brother of Wells S. Dickinson and of Mrs. Robert S. Crocker of Greenwich, Conn. Miss Fitch is a sister of Miss Marion La G. Fitch and Mrs. Connor Lawrence.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

A Concert for Maronite Mission.

A concert was held at the Plaza last night in aid of the Maronite Mission, under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary, and was followed by general dancing. The artists who appeared were Mme. Amelie Pardon, the Belgian Court pianist; Mme. Olga Carrara, and Miss Neta Humphreys. Mrs. Mourits F. Westergen is the President of the Auxiliary, and some of the patronesses of the concert were Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady, Mrs. Gerald M. Borden, Mrs. Henry Haggerty Brown, Mrs. Robert J. Collier, Mrs. Francis L. Dagro, Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Miss Georgine Iselin, Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, Miss Annie Leary, Mrs. Henry Waters Taft, Mrs. Stuart Pullman West, Mrs. William Lummis, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, and Mrs. Walter A. Burke.

Lafayette Fund to Show Films.

Under the patronage of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. Henry Rogers Winthrop, Mrs. Archer M. Huntington, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, and the Executive Committee of the Lafayette Fund will give an exhibition tonight at the Ritz-Carlton of moving pictures of the packing, transportation, and distribution at the front of the Lafayette comfort kits, and also some exclusive films taken at the Battle of Verdun a short time ago. The program will also include talks by Jules Bois, Frederic R. Coudert, Lieutenant Robert Mac Grath, and music by Miss Dagmer de Coraval Rubner.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Four Steamships.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

TUSCANIA, (Liverpool.)—Mrs. F. Aglus, Septimus Barrow, E. Bowditch, Jr.; Miss Hilda C. Brand, Roland Chilton, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Denison, Sir Bickham Sweet-Escott, K. C. M. G.; Lady Escott, J. B. Ferguson, W. Cameron Forbes, former Gov. Gen. of the Philippines; Mrs. F. W. Harcourt, Miss M. Harcourt, John Hardie, Mrs. F. W. Hill, Miss H. M. Lawson, C. H. Martin, A. H. Melville, C. F. Nelson, Mrs. E. B. V. Parnell, N. L. Prichard, J. E. Starr, J. M. Thomson, Miss Ellen J. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Rush Wallace, H. W. Wead, Miss K. M. White, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. D. Lorz, J. H. Reed, C. W. Richardson.

ESPAGNE, (Bordeaux.)—Mrs. G. Barnes, Miss G. Bigelow, Dixon Elliott, R. Daltroff, Mrs. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. F. Havermeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Harper, Miss Harper, A. Harrand, Mrs. M. Laurent, D. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. P. Ryan, Mrs. W. F. Simms, F. H. Perkins, Mr. Belden, Miss E. Wordsworth, Miss M. Wright, Mrs. H. Boyd Hawes, Miss G. Lefort, A. Richard.

UNITED STATES (Copenhagen.)—O. K. Brunn, Mrs. W. Catlin, Hugo Evers, Miss E. Gyrdt, H. Jackson, Mrs. Ellen Larsen, Miss Elsie Larsen, W. H. Rutland, J. Tendal, H. G. Waters, William Debis, Mrs. Marie Anderson, Miss M. Peterson, C. G. Lundin, Miss Cecilia Lundberg.

RYNDAM, (Rotterdam.)—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Barsley, George Bauer, B. Dreux, Miss Helene Kuhn-Hera, John McDonald, Jr., John Neusse, Leo Rayner, S. F. de Ridder, P. G. Topper, Gaston Vardurin, Miss E. Wehner, J. W. Lefeber, Henry Bertram.

WILL LIMIT NUMBER OF NEW BISHOPS

Methodist Conference to Elect No More Than Five if Committee Has Its Way.

ASSAIL WHITE HOUSE WINE

Resolution Censuring the President Goes to Committee — Amusement Problem Is Coming Up.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, May 3.—The question of the number of Bishops to be elected at this session of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the changes to be made in episcopal residences received preliminary consideration from the Committee on Episcopacy this evening. At least two of the men spoken of as certain of election as Bishops come from New York State, and men of prominence in the Church and in business and politics have enrolled themselves in the cause of all the candidates.

The meeting of the committee tonight was its first since it was organized at the present conference, and since Dr. Thomas Nicholson of New York, Secretary of the Board of Education of the Church, was elected Chairman. Dr. Nicholson is one of the men spoken of as certain of election. He declined election at the General Conference of 1912 because he felt he could not leave the work he then had in hand. Since the present conference was convened it has become known that he would not again decline election unless he discovered that his friends were employing "political methods."

Although the Committee on Episcopacy will not make its report to the Conference until the latter part of next week or the early part of the week following, it can be asserted on authority that not so many Bishops will be elected as the delegates anticipated, and the number will in no case exceed five. The Standing Committee on Episcopacy may even decide to cut the number down to three.

This will come as a disagreeable surprise to the delegates who have been predicating their efforts on the assumption that the election of at least seven Bishops would be recommended by the committee.

A delegate from New York increasingly discussed for the Episcopacy is Dr. William F. Oldham, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions. Dr. Oldham formerly was a Missionary Bishop, but resigned to accept the office he now holds. The friends of Dr. Ernest Richardson of Brooklyn are also extremely active and say that they are certain of his election.

The Rev. Ezra S. Tipple, President of Drew Theological Seminary; the Rev. Charles B. Mitchell of Chicago; the Rev. Herbert Welch, President of Ohio Wesleyan University; The Rev. Matt S. Hughes of Pasadena, Cal.; the Rev. W. H. Crawford, President of Allegheny College; the Rev. Franklin Hamilton of Washington, D. C.; the Rev. Charles E. Locke of Los Angeles; the Rev. Adna W. Leonard of Seattle, Wash., and the Rev. L. J. Birney, Dean of the School of Theology of Boston University, are some of the men whose names are most frequently heard in the hotels and on the floor of the convention hall as possible Bishops.

It is known that one of the subjects to receive earnest consideration from the Standing Committee on Episcopacy will be the request from Bishops in Asia and China for increased Episcopal supervision. These countries have expressed a desire for one or two more Missionary Bishops. It is impossible, of course, to say what will be done with these requests, but it is reported that the plan recommended will be favored.

A resolution censuring President Wilson for having restored the "use of intoxicating wines on State occasions at White House functions" was introduced at the General Conference today by the Rev. James W. Anderson of Oregon, Mo. It was referred to the Temperance and Prohibition Committee. It received considerable applause. The resolution was as follows:

Whereas, It has been reported through the public press that our President, the Hon. Woodrow Wilson, has restored the use of intoxicating wines on State occasions at the White House functions, therefore be it

Resolved, By the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, assembled in the City of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., that we hereby express to the said Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, our keen disappointment and sincere regret for said action, especially at a time when the rulers of other nations have taken such advanced positions with reference to intoxicating liquors, and when there is such a widespread and growing sentiment in our land in favor of total abstinence from all alcoholic beverages; and that we, the delegated representatives of more than 4,000,000 members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, hereby appeal to the President as a Christian gentleman to banish the winecup from all functions over which he has control, thereby setting a worthy example and keeping pace with the forward movements and Christian sentiment of the day.

And, furthermore, as the liquor traffic has a national organizations and pays Government revenue in all States, and for other reasons it is a national issue, we most urgently request the President to give his indorsement and hearty support to the pending measures looking toward the nation-wide prohibition of the beverage liquor traffic.

The commission appointed by the General Conference of 1912 to decide whether American Methodism originated in New York City or in Baltimore, Md., reported today that the honor belonged to Maryland. This, however, does not end the controversy, because before the commission reached its verdict the members appointed to represent New York withdrew, and the report submitted today does not represent their views.

The General Conference accordingly will name a new commission to consider what is to be done with the report.

Another question of importance to Methodists, which received its first consideration from the Committee on Itinerancy today, was in regard to the admission of laymen as members of the annual conferences. This question was debated on the floor of the last General Conference and promises to command considerable attention this year. Eugene M. Travis, Controller of New York State, is Chairman of the sub-committee having the subject in hand. The sub-committee met this evening and will report at an early date.

"I am convinced that the proposal to admit laymen as members of annual conferences will receive this General Conference," Mr. Travis said.

From the program outlined at a meeting this evening of the Committee on the State of the Church it is certain that amusement problems will receive extensive consideration at this conference. A division was said to be certain over the suggestion to tabulate amusements which are not sanctioned by the Church. Many of those at the meeting said they thought that the general prohibition contained in the episcopal address against indulgences not in accord with Christian living was specific enough for the needs of all Methodists.

Concert Aids Colored Working Girls.

A concert of negro music was held yesterday afternoon at Delmonico's for the benefit of the Home for Colored Working Girls and Settlement Work, 132 West 131st Street, and St. John's Club for Boys, 39 West 131st Street, under the Diocesan Auxiliary of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Harry J. Burleigh gave a number of his own compositions; Rosmund Johnson, the Supervisor of the Music School Settlement for Colored People, gave a group of pianologues, and James R. Europe appeared with his orchestra.

Mrs. Haley Fiske is the Chairman of the Missionary Committee, and with her on the committee are Mrs. John Greenough, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. William E. Iselin, Mrs. Arthur Choate, Mrs. Charles P. Hoffman, and Mrs. Louis M. Ogden.

$16,956 FOR AUTOGRAPHS.

Washington Letter, at $585, Best Priced Item of Sanderson Sale.

The sale of autographs from the library of the late Howard K. Sanderson of Boston, and from other collections, was conducted at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. The day's receipts were $6,826.45. The grand total was $16,956.20.

H. Cunningham paid the highest price of the session, $585, for catalogue No. 752, a four-page autograph letter signed by George Washington, dated Middlebrook, March 21, 1779, and addressed to General Benjamin Tallmadge. It refers to the employment of an American spy to watch and report about the enemy at New York.

Other items with prices and catalogue numbers sold as follows:

502—Autograph letter of General Francis Marion, "The Swamp Fox," St. Stephen's, May 24, 1781, to General Nathaniel Greene; Lathrop C. Harper. $40
607—Contract of marriage between General de Rasout and Mlle. Catherine Farme, Paris, Feb. 15, 1808, signed by Napoleon, Josephine, and others; Gabriel Wels. 120
610—Letter of Horatio Nelson to Emma Hamilton, Aug. 7, 1801; George D. Smith. 85
618—Original charter granted to Thomas Stilwell by George II, to run a ferry from Kings County to Staten Island, dated Oct. 13, 1740; George D. Smith. 212.50
640—Promissory note to Edgar Allan Poe in Horace Greeley's autograph, Oct. 24, 1845; Gabriel Wels. 65
641—Autograph letter of Poe to G. W. Eveliit, April 16, 1846; James F. Drake. 132.50
642—Autograph letter of Poe to Horace Greeley, June 16, 1846; Gabriel Wels. 130
643—Autograph letter of Poe to Lucien Minor, about the prospectus of the Penn Magazine, which was never published; Gabriel Wels. 256
658—Original autograph manuscript of an unpublished stanza of James Whitcomb Riley's "Frost on the Punkin"; E. P. Dutton & Co. 75
661—Autograph letter of J. W. Riley, Jan. 7, 1907, to Robert U. Johnson of The Century; E. P. Dutton & Co. 90
684—Document signed by Sir Thomas Lucy, June 2, 1616, the original of Shakespeare's "Justice Shallow"; George D. Smith. 355
739—A "Der Ring des Nibelungen," presentation copy by Richard Wagner "to the Welder of the Ring"; bought on order. 62.50
740—Survey of a tract of land by George Washington, dated April 2, 1750; Lathrop C. Harper. 170
754—Five war letters, signed, but not written by George Washington, Dec. 10, 1777; James F. Drake. 155
764—Another war letter, signed but not written by Washington, and addressed to Major General St. Clair, May 28, 1779; George D. Smith. 112.50
756—Letter signed by Washington, Oct. 8, 1783; J. O. Wright. 140
758—Autograph letter, signed by Washington to James Madison, April 9, 1789; J. O. Wright. 280
761—Letter signed by Washington to General Martin of North Carolina, Nov. 14, 1791; J. O. Wright. 145
762—Autograph letter, signed by Washington, May 25, 1794; J. O. Wright. 240
763—Autograph letter, signed by Washington, Nov. 14, 1790, to his nephew, Col. William A. Washington, about the family genealogy; J. O. Wright. 475
764—Autograph letter of Washington, March 31, 1795, to John Tuberville; bought on order. 127.50
774—Autograph manuscript, "The beginning of Walt Whitman's" Address on Lincoln; George D. Smith. 105

100 Small Oil Paintings for $2,500.

In the lot of 100 small oil paintings and water colors from different estates which opened at Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries yesterday afternoon a Bruce Crane, "The Edge of the Pond," brought $50; a small cattle scene by James M. Hart, "Homeward Bound," brought $62; an "Interior with Figures," by Sylhoff, a contemporaneous Dutch artist, sold for $62; "Landscape and Cattle," by Emil van Marck, brought $60, and a "Harvest Moon," by Benjamin Eggleston, $50. Among the purchasers were Leroy F. Jones, Dr. P. D. Kerrison, C. F. Schley, Homer Lee, H. W. Crosby, Jacksonville, Fla., and Morton W. Smith. Returns were $2,500. The sale will be continued this afternoon.

DENIES HIDING WIFE'S WILL.

Dodge Tells Court She Did Not Plan to Leave Family Her Estate.

Richard H. Dodge of 104 West Seventieth Street, who is connected with the business department of Bradstreet's, denied yesterday on the witness stand before Surrogate Fowler charges made against him by his brother-in-law and sister-in-law in connection with an alleged will of his wife, Helen E. Dodge, by the terms of which her property, valued at about $30,000, was said to have been bequeathed to them.

Upon the death of Mrs. Dodge on Jan. 15, a will executed by her in 1898 was filed for probate by her husband. Under that will her property was bequeathed to him. Objections were filed by the decedent's sister, Sarah J. Shaw, and brother, William F. Shaw, both of East Orange, N. J., who alleged that Mrs. Dodge had made a second will three years before her death while visiting them at East Orange. In that will, they allege, she bequeathed her estate to them and they charged that the will had disappeared. They said also that the decedent's husband, four months before the death of his wife, would not permit them to visit her.

Asked in the examination before trial yesterday if he visited his wife's safe deposit vault in the Colonial Bank within forty-eight hours of the time of his wife's death, Mr. Dodge said that he did so to get the will which he later filed and to get his wife's insurance policy.

"Did you abstract any other will than the one offered by you for probate?" he was asked.

"No. I did not," was the answer.

"Three years ago," he added, "my wife's family tried in every way to get her to draw a will bequeathing them her property, which she had inherited from her parents. She told me about this at the time, but said that she had not made such a will and would not do so."

He denied he had ever taken any steps to prevent his wife's relatives from visiting her. His attorney is Percival G. Barnard of 80 Malden Lane. Allen C. Bragaw of 165 Broadway is attorney for the contestants.

SOPHOMORES ATE IN PEACE.

Columbia Freshmen Didn't Rescue Kidnapped Class President.

All went well with the Columbia sophomores last night. Despite the fact that they had kidnapped the President of the freshman class and a few other prominent members of the class and brought them to Lorber's for the annual "soph" dinner, the youngsters of the first-year class did not have the temerity to attack the "sophs" in their stronghold on the third floor. Broadway waited expectantly for a college fight, but the freshmen did not come to rescue their captured classmates.

Hubert C. Larson, President of the freshman class, spent the evening performing for the sophomores, to the delight of the latter. Larson was captured on Tuesday as he was coming out of class. Louis J. Regenier of the wrestling team rushed to his rescue, but was in turn captured for his pains. Both of the freshmen were taken to the home of A. Cokefaire in Yonkers. They were well cared for, and had a pleasant taxi ride from Yonkers to the city.

The freshmen yesterday kidnapped Eugene Cleary of the sophomore class, but had to let him go again because he is a member of the baseball team, and so immune from capture. Bands of kidnappers from both classes beat about the campus yesterday afternoon looking for stray members of the rival classes, but there was little fighting.

Work of Catholic Woman's Charities

The woman's branch of the Association of Catholic Charities of New York spent $320,450 last year in relief work, according to their report made public yesterday. The last twelve months has been one of the most successful in the history of the organization. More than 640,000 meals were given and 83,000 pieces of clothing were distributed, while 12,527 children were cared for.

Col. John S. Mosby Seriously Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Colonel John S. Mosby, the noted Confederate guerrilla leader, is ill at Garfield Hospital. His condition is said to be serious. Colonel Mosby is eighty-two years old. His case is diagnosed as a general breakdown.

FASHION HINTS START ROW.

Clubwomen Resent Dictation as to Attire at Biennial.

Out-of-town clubwomen, it is said, are taking exception to an article in the April number of the General Federation of Women's Clubs Magazine on "Correct Dress at the Coming Biennial." It is signed by "Miss Mary A. Peck, State Chairman C. S. R. and a New Yorker." It tells the clubwomen at large that New York women wear strictly tailored suits on the streets, usually black, little or no jewelry, good gloves, comfortable shoes, and that they "select small hats."

The hat art is important and if out-of-town women think New Yorkers are trying to dictate to them in the matter of dress they are not half as mad about it as are the New York women who are asking why an advertisement for "small hats" is masquerading as a literary contribution to the Women's Clubs Magazine. After suggesting the severe style of dress and the "small hat," the writer goes on to name definitely three well-known makers of such hats and adds that if the clubwomen "can afford the purchase of a Brown, Smith, or Jones hat, it will pay in the end."

The President of the General Federation, Mrs. Pennybacker of Texas, was responsible for the remark when she was in New York that New Yorkers were going to be surprised at the dress of the little-town women and she hoped that every woman would wear her prettiest and smartest clothes.

New York clubwomen think they are wronged by the magazine article. The average clubwoman is a gay butterfly as to attire. The last thing she wears is a black tailor suit with one of those "small hats" made by Smith, Brown, or Jones. She wears the latest thing in a frilly frock, she never wears a hat that has not flowers or feathers upon it, and she wears all her jewelry at one time if she takes a notion. The out-of-town clubwoman when she comes to New York may wear what she pleases and no one will care.

DR. GEORGE A. QUINBY DIES.

Oldest Alumnus of N. Y. U. Medical School Was 84.

Dr. George A. Quinby, the oldest living alumnus of New York University Medical School, died yesterday at his residence, 24 West Fifty-fifth Street. He was born in Parsippany, N. J., on March 4, 1832, and was graduated from the New York University Medical School in 1856.

He was appointed surgeon on the staff of New York Hospital in 1856. In the following year he left this city and practiced at Morristown until 1864, when he joined the staff of St. Luke's Hospital in this city. He was in active practice in this city from 1865 to 1907 at 21 East Forty-eighth Street. On account of the health of his wife, formerly Miss Mary Gamble Sneden, whom he married in 1864, he bought Oak Hill in Loudon County, Va., which was at one time the home of President Monroe. He lived there from 1865 to 1885, occupying himself with the care of his estate and in scientific pursuits. At this time he became a member of the Executive Committee on the State Agricultural Society of Virginia. Dr. Quinby traveled abroad extensively, and bought a plantation at St. Augustine, Fla., where he spent his Winters. Since 1885 he had resided chiefly in this city. He was a member of the Metropolitan Club. He left a widow and two grandchildren.

Joel Smith Harris.

Joel Smith Harris, President of the De Rivas & Harris Manufacturing Company, makers of pianos at Willow Avenue and 155th Street, the Bronx, died on Tuesday in his thirty-ninth year at his home at 60 Leland Avenue, New Rochelle. He was born in Philadelphia and educated at St. Xavier's College in this city. He was a Yale graduate and a member of the Piano Club and New York Athletic Club. Mr. Harris left a widow and two children.

Mrs. Elizabeth Q. La Roche.

Mrs. Elizabeth Quackenbush La Roche, widow of Dr. William T. La Roche, who was President of the College of Dentistry in this city, is dead at her home, Harrington Park, N. J. She was born downtown in Manhattan, and came of old Knickerbocker stock—the Quackenbushes. She left a son and two daughters, one of whom is Lady Roberts, wife of Sir Howland Roberts, baronet, of London.

Obituary Notes.

JOSEPH F. McALEER, 31 years old, well-known in theatrical circles and a brother of John G McAleer, Treasurer of the Gayety Theatre in Brooklyn, and of Frank F. McAleer, manager of the "Maids of America" Company, died from heart disease on Tuesday at his home, 1,501 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn. He left a widow and two daughters.

EDWARD CHRISTIAN, a retired carpenter, died suddenly on Monday at his home, 49 Olmsted Place, Glendale, L. I., aged 87 years. Mr. Christian was born on the Isle of Man, England, and in early life was a shipbuilder.

JOHN HOLD BRADSHAW, a stationary engineer in the employ of the Department of Charities, died at his home, 54 Cedar Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday. He was 59 years old and left a widow, two sons and two daughters.

Miss JANET W. SCOTT, born in Edinburgh, Scotland, sixty-three years ago and long a resident of Brooklyn, died from Bright's disease on Tuesday at her home, 904 Gates Avenue. She was an old member of the Summer Avenue M. E. Church.

TIMOTHY PENNELLY, a retired engineer and a life time native in the politics in the Tenth Ward of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,630 Dean Street, Brooklyn, in his seventieth year.

ELIHU NORTON LEWIS, 72 years old, a member of the Improved Order of Red Men's Pautenio Lodge and of Odd Fellows of Bridgeport, Conn., died on Monday at his home, 1210 Ashford Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. EDNA LININGTON CHADWICK MacFARLAND, wife of Howard Russell MacFarland, died suddenly on Monday at her home, 1,336 Union Street, Brooklyn, in her thirtieth year. Besides her husband she left a daughter.

Mrs. ISABELLA R. McWADE, a grand niece of Commodore Thomas Truxtun, who published himself in the war of 1812, died on Tuesday at Sparta, N. J.

Mrs. SUSAN R. FARRAR, a Shakespearean scholar, who started a controversy a year ago by writing "Was Hamlet a Woman?" is dead in her seventy-sixth year at her home at 124 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn.

JAMES W. FINLEY, ex-Chief of the Fire Department of Port Chester, N. Y., is dead at his home at Nantucket, Mass.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE RAPALYEA, wife of Martin Irving Rapalyea, cashier in a New York bank, died on Tuesday in her home at Whitestone, L. I.

LOEB NEWMAN, a retired merchant tailor, died on Tuesday morning in his apartments at the Hotel Brunswick, Nelson Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street. He was born in Germany in 1835, and came to this country in 1850. He left two sons, Henry and Samuel, and a daughter, Mrs. Blanche Hyams.

Mrs. LAURENCE POTTER, widow of Adrian Potter, for many years head of the firm of Potter & Symmus, interior decorators, died on Monday at her residence, 613 West 136th Street.

Mrs. FRANCES BARNES, wife of Moses D. Barnes of Moses D. Barnes & Co., wood shrinkers, died on Tuesday at her home in Tenafly, N. J.

Mrs. FRANCES M. JOHNSON, wife of Frank D. Johnson, a retired merchant, died on Monday in her apartment at the Biltmore. She was born in California fifty-four years ago, where her family, the Laws, were pioneers, and came to New York seven years ago.

JAMES H. DIERCKS, 78 years old, for many years a wine merchant and importer at Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street, is dead at the home of his son, Clement J. Diercks, 200 Lexington Avenue, Jersey City.

Mrs. AMELIA LOUIS, wife of Solomon Louis, a merchant, and mother of Ralph Louis, an attorney, is dead at the home of her son, 474 West 158th Street. She was born in Germany eighty-four years ago and had lived for seventy-eight years in this city.

ANDREW BEHLER, 84 years old, of 856 Cortlandt Avenue, the Bronx, who was connected with the flour firm of Holt & Co., 64 Water Street, dropped dead of heart disease yesterday in front of 370 East 149th Street.

Mrs. ANGELIN SAIMON, who was born at Mount Olive, N. J., eighty-five years ago, died there yesterday. She left many relatives in Morris and Essex Counties, N. J.

Mrs. EMMA BROWN McCOLLOM died yesterday at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. C. G. Hurlbut, 97 Lincoln Street, Montclair, N. J. She left also another daughter, Mrs. Louis T. Michael, who is in Russia, where her husband is connected with the Diplomatic Service.

ADVERTISEMENT.

KING JAMES VI. of Scotland, the father of Golf, would have delighted to swing his driver on the incomparable links at Gedney Farm.

Open all year. Private Motor Bus Service without charge.

Gedney Farm Hotel
White Plains, N. Y.
EDWARD H. CRANDALL.

SANDS HEIRS HAVE $434,476

Ogden Mills and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Guardians, File Their Reports.

The annual accountings of Ogden L. Mills and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, as testamentary guardians of Anne Barbara Sands and George Winthrop Sands, were filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office. The accounts showed balances of $217,237, to the credit of the estate held in trust for the girl, and $217,239 to the credit of the boy's estate in the hands of the guardians on Dec. 31, 1915.

Incidentally, the financial solvency of Mr. Mills and of William K. Vanderbilt, the sureties upon the guardians' bonds was certified to. The certificate said, "The condition of neither surety has become impaired so as to materially affect his financial responsibility." The wards are grandchildren of Mrs. Vanderbilt, whose first husband was Samuel S. Sands. Following the death of Mr. Sands in a fall at a Meadow Brook Club hunt, the widow married Morris Rutherford, after whose death in 1901 she married Mr. Vanderbilt.

Corporate stock of the City of New York and bonds of the Public Library, Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, form the greater part of the investments, $150,000 of city bonds having been bought last year.

The total disbursements for each infant were $1,491, most of which was for incidental expenses incurred in running the estate. There was only $352 held in cash for the girl and $349 for the boy.

George W. Sands, the children's father, was killed in an automobile accident in France, while on his way to the Vanderbilt chateau, near Paris.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

KEITH.—Mr. and Mrs. William H. Keith announce the birth of a son, on May 3, at Little Neck, L. I.

Engaged.

JOHNSON—DEMAREST.—Dorothy Demarest to J. Chester Johnson.

ZARNOW—CREAN.—Marie C. Crean to P. Herbert Zarnow.

Married.

AUCHINCLOSS—CUTTING.—May 2, at St. George's Chapel, New York City, by the Rev. Dr. Endicott Peabody, assisted by the Rev. Karl Reiland, Ruth Hunter Cutting, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting, to Reginald La Grange Auchincloss, son of the late Edgar S. and Mrs. Edgar S. Auchincloss.

BERNHARD—HOCHSTADTER.—At Sherry's, on Wednesday, May 3, Flor

GIANTS AND YANKEES LOSE—BROOKLYN LEADS NATIONAL LEAGUE

FATE AGAIN BUMPS STAGGERING GIANTS

They Thump the Ball Hard, but All They Get Is Another Extra-Inning Defeat.

POOR WORK ON THE PATHS

Foolish Base Running Slays Chances —Brooklyn's Victory Puts That Team In First Place Again.

The exhilaration of winning a game on Tuesday made the Giants so dizzy that they were still suffering from the effects yesterday. They wobbled and tottered around the Polo Grounds for the greater part of ten innings, and the Brooklyns won, 6 to 4. If it was possible for the Giants to play worse than usual, they did yesterday. The disaster again put the Dodgers in the lead in the pennant race.

Although Brooklyn got a running start and had the Giants on the short end of a 4 to 0 score after six innings, McGraw's men showed traces of a fighting spirit and overtook the Dodgers. Chances to win in the eighth and ninth were actually thrust upon the New Yorkers, but just when the feelings of the crowd had soared up to a high pitch of enthusiasm and victory was in sight these same feelings were dashed by amateurish base running.

Christy Mathewson was doing the coaching at third base in the eighth and ninth, and whether the resulting fiasco was due to his suggestions or to the foolish base-running theories of the players themselves may never be known. Take the eighth inning for instance. The Dodgers were leading by 4 to 1. Doyle was safe on Smith's error at first and Kauff singled.

Fletcher sent a single to left and Doyle started home from second. Matty, for some reason or other, ordered him to stop, and Larry hesitated for a few seconds and turned back. In the meantime, had seen Johnston fumble the ball for a moment, and he came tearing around second base toward third. The crowd then witnessed the tragic spectacle of Doyle and Kauff both approaching third base from opposite directions. Kauff was tagged out as he slid into third, which gave Doyle a chance to collect his wits and score.

Cheney came in to relieve Smith, but he passed Merkle, and Coombs came to the rescue. McKechnie pinched this inopportune moment. Bill Rariden, however, was there with a timely hit and sent Fletcher home. Roush went in as a pinch-hitter and ended the inning when he died at first without a murmur.

In the ninth inning there was more uncanny baserunning around the third-base corner, where Mathewson was still coaching. With one down, Robertson beat out a hit to second. Groh bounced a double off the right field wall and Robertson scampered home, with the run which tied the score at 4 to 4. Fine!

Here was the Giants' big chance, made to order. Kauff again singled, sending a short hit to left. Doyle started from second base at top speed, and although the ball was in Johnston's hands Matty made no effort to flag Doyle on his wild gallop. Johnston, however, threw home and Doyle was tagged out by Meyers. If Larry had waited at third he could have scored on the next out. It's too sad for further words.

Rube Benton began the game in the box for the Giants. It was his first start of the season and he lasted only five innings. In that time, the Dodgers pummeled him for eight hits and four runs. Stroud and Palmero then worked for three innings and didn't allow a hit. Rube Schauer pitched the ninth without an untoward incident happening, but in the tenth, a combination of two hits, a passed ball, and a base on balls, gave the Brooklyn team the victory.

It was another one of those games in which the Giants did plenty of hitting to win—in fact, they outbatted the Dodgers by twelve hits to ten—but scattered their chances with the proverbial extravagance of a follower of the sea who has thrown his money away.

George Cutshaw did most of the work for Brooklyn. He drove in four runs with timely hits. It was Burns's muff of Cutshaw's error which gave Brooklyn the other run.

One of the great moments of the game came in the fourth inning when Chief Meyers beat out a bunt. Nothing like that ever happened when the Chief played with the Giants.

Hi Myers singled in the first inning and Daubert sacrificed. Stengel got an infield hit. Johnston rolled to Merkle, who tossed to Rariden, and Myers was out at the plate. Mowrey walked and filled the bases. Cutshaw's double to right field, sent Stengel and Johnston home.

Daubert doubled in the fifth and Stengel sacrificed. Johnston walked, and Mowrey singled to right and scored Daubert. Burns muffed Cutshaw's high fly and Mowrey counted.

Hunter, the Giants young third baseman, who has been doing encouraging work, was spiked in the fifth inning when he tagged Johnston out at third and McKechnie took the youngster's place.

With one out in the seventh, McKechnie beat out a hit and Rariden followed with a single. Kocher was safe on Stengel's muff. Burns's sacrifice fly scored McKechnie with the Giants' first run. Then followed the fateful eighth and ninth innings as sadly chronicled above, when everything went to smash through poor base running.

In the tenth, Daubert singled and was forced by Stengel. Wheat, batting for Johnston, flied to Burns. Mowrey walked, and Cutshaw produced a single which sent Stengel and Mowrey home with the runs that spelled victory. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf.	5	0	1	2	0	Burns, lf.	3	0	0	3	0
D'bert, 1b.	4	1	2	12	1	Rob'n, rf.	5	1	1	1	1
St'gel, rf.	4	2	1	1	0	Doyle, 2b.	5	1	2	1	2
Paton, lf.	3	1	2	2	0	Kauff, cf.	5	0	2	6	0
Wheat, lf.	1	0	0	0	0	Flet'r, ss.	5	1	2	1	1
Mow'y, 3b.	3	2	1	1	2	M'kle, 1b.	3	0	0	9	1
Cut'w, 2b.	5	0	2	1	4	R'ter, 3b.	1	0	0	2	1
Olson, ss.	5	0	0	5	3	M'K'e, 3b.	4	1	2	1	1
Meyers, c.	4	0	1	5	1	Karl'n, c.	4	0	0	6	1
Smith, p.	2	0	0	1	1	Benton, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Cheney, p.	0	0	0	0	0	aKelly	1	0	0	0	0
Coombs, p.	1	0	0	0	0	Stroud, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						bKocher	1	0	0	0	0
						P'mero, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						cRoush	1	0	0	0	0
						Sch'uer, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						dTesreau	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	38	6	10	30	15	Total.	40	4	12	30	11

aBatted for Benton in fifth inning.
bBatted for Stroud in seventh inning.
cBatted for Palmero in eighth inning.
dBatted for Schauer in tenth inning.
Errors—Stengel, Smith, Burns.

Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	—6
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	—4

Two-base hits—Cutshaw, Daubert, Doyle. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, Stengel. Sacrifice fly—Burns. Left on bases—New York, 11; Brooklyn, 7. First base on errors—New York, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Base on balls—Off Benton, 2; off Schauer, 1; off Smith, 2; off Cheney, 1; off Coombs, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Benton, 8 hits, 3 runs in five innings; off Stroud, no hits, no runs in two innings; off Schauer, 2 hits, 1 run in two innings; off Palmero, no hits, no runs in one inning; off Smith, 8 hits, 1 run in seven and one-third innings; off Cheney, no hits, no runs—only one batsman faced him; off Coombs, 4 hits, 1 run in two and two-thirds innings. Struck out—By Benton, 3; by Stroud, 1; by Palmero, 1; by Smith, 2; by Coombs, 1. Passed ball—Rariden. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

MERRY SLUGGING BY REDS.

Errors by Cardinals Also Aid in Giving Them 6 to 5 Victory.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—Cincinnati hit four St. Louis pitchers hard and, aided by four errors, won today's game, 6 to 5. Schneider was batted from the box, as was his successor, Schulz. In the eighth the Cardinals threatened to tie the score. After two were out, Hornsby singled, Gonzales walked, and Snyder, batting for Jasper, tripled, driving in two runs. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Neale, lf.	4	1	2	0	0	E'cher, lf.	3	0	0	1	1
Kill'r, cf.	3	0	0	1	0	Smith, cf.	4	1	0	5	2
Chase, 1b.	5	1	2	14	1	Betzel, 2b.	5	0	1	3	2
Grif'h, rf.	4	1	1	2	0	Long, rf.	5	0	0	2	0
Groh, 3b.	4	1	2	2	5	Miller, 1b.	3	1	2	9	2
Wing, c.	4	0	1	4	0	Reb'l, ss.	4	0	1	2	2
L'den, 2b.	4	1	1	2	5	H'ns'y, ss.	3	2	2	3	3
Clark, c.	3	0	1	5	2	Gon's'z, c.	3	1	0	2	2
Schn'r, p.	2	0	0	0	1	Mead's, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Dale, p.	0	0	0	0	0	aWilson	1	0	0	0	0
Schulz, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Will's, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Jasper, p.	1	0	0	0	1
						bSnyder	1	0	1	0	0
						cChapman	1	0	0	0	0
						Sallee, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						dButler	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	6	12	27	17	Total.	37	5	9	27	16

aBatted for Meadows in fourth inning.
bBatted for Jasper in eighth inning.
cRan for Snyder in eighth inning.
dBatted for Smith in ninth inning.
Errors—Herzog, Meadows, Hornsby, Long, Betzel.

Cincinnati	1	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	—6
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	—5

Two-base hits—Miller, (2,) Neale, Groh, Chase. Three-base hits—Betzel, Snyder. Stolen bases—Clark, Killifer, Chase. Sacrifice hits—Herzog, Griffith. Sacrifice fly—Herzog. Double plays—Smith, Hornsby, Beck, and Betzel; Miller and Beck. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 8; St. Louis, 6. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; St. Louis, 1. Base on balls—Off Meadows, 1; off Jasper, 2; off Dale, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Meadows, 6 hits, 2 runs in four innings; off Sallee, 1 hit and no runs in one inning; off Williams, 3 hits, 2 runs in one-third of an inning; off Schneider, 5 hits, 1 run in three innings, none out in fourth; off Jasper, 2 hits, no runs in three and two-thirds innings; off Dale, 4 hits, 3 runs in four and two-thirds innings; off Schulz, no hits and no runs in one and one-third innings. Struck out—By Meadows, 1; by Jasper, 2; by Dale, 2; by Schulz, 1. Wild pitch—Meadows. Passed ball—Gonzales. Time of game—Two hours and seventeen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

TENER UPHOLDS BYRON.

Disallows Pittsburgh Protest of Game with St. Louis April 20.

President John K. Tener of the National League announced today that he had disallowed the protest of the Pittsburgh Club against a decision by Umpire Byron in the game with St. Louis on April 20. Pittsburgh objected to a ruling of Byron in calling a runner out at third for interference by Manager Callahan.

President Tener since then has issued an interpretation of the rule, which the umpire decided was violated.

President Tener says he personally witnessed the occurrence and that Manager Callahan was warned by Umpires Byron and Quigley not to touch the runner, but that he took no heed.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 6; New York, 4.
(Ten innings.)
Philadelphia, 3; Boston, 0.
Cincinnati, 6; St. Louis, 5.
Chicago at Pittsburg.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Philadelphia, 3; New York, 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Newark, 7; Rochester, 5.
Richmond, 4; Montreal, 2.
Buffalo, 3; Providence, 2.
Toronto, 8; Baltimore, 5.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Brooklyn	7	4	.636
Philadelphia	8	5	.615
Boston	7	6	.583
Chicago	9	8	.571
Cincinnati	9	8	.529
St. Louis	8	8	.500
Pittsburgh	6	9	.400
New York	2	10	.167

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Washington	10	6	.625
Cleveland	10	7	.588
New York	8	7	.533
Boston	9	8	.529
Detroit	9	8	.529
Chicago	10	9	.526
St. Louis	5	10	.333
Philadelphia	5	11	.312

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Newark	6	0	1.000
Richmond	5	2	.714
Providence	4	2	.667
Baltimore	4	4	.600
Montreal	4	4	.500
Buffalo	3	4	.429
Toronto	1	5	.167
Rochester	0	6	.000

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Boston.
Washington at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Detroit.
Cleveland at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto at Baltimore.
Montreal at Richmond.
Buffalo at Providence.
Rochester at Newark.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

Atlanta, 2; Birmingham, 1.
Mobile, 5; New Orleans, 3.
Chattanooga, 4; Little Rock, 3.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

New Haven, 2; Portland, 0.
New London, 3; Lynn, 0.
Lawrence, 4; Bridgeport, 2.
Worcester, 1; Hartford, 0.
Lowell, 5; Springfield, 3.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.

Elmira, 4; Binghamton, 3.

Constant grinding of gears puts cars out of business. To prevent it, use
DIXON'S GRAPHITE Automobile LUBRICANTS
The selected graphite in the grease fills the irregularities found in even the smoothest metal. It prevents metal-to-metal contact. It stops grinding.
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YANKEES STUMBLE OVER LAJOIE'S BAT

Veteran's Four-Bagger Puts New Yorkers on Short End of Score in Quaker City.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 3.—Nap Lajoie may be 41 years old, and somewhat slow in his fielding, but age has not dimmed his batting eye. The Yankees found that out to their sorrow this afternoon in the final contest of the series with the Athletics. With Oldring on first base and no one out in the eighth inning Shocker tried to slip one over for the third strike but instead Larry slammed it into the left field bleachers for a circuit trip, and the Athletics secured an even break in the series. The score was 3 to 2.

Game to the end, the Donovan men staged a batting rally in the final session, and slipped across a tally when Baker slammed a long single to centre field, with a runner on second base. But Pick made a fine stop of Gedeon's hard grounder and the game was over.

Just when it looked rosiest for the New Yorkers Joe Bush, who held the Yankees helpless on Monday, stepped into the breach and gave a wonderful exhibition of pitching. This happened in the eighth, when there were runners on third and first, and no one out.

Nunamaker was the first hitter to face Bush. He took three swings at the ball and sat down. Keating followed, but with the count one and one, Manager Donovan sent Caldwell in as pinch hitter. Ray swung at two more, and he, too, went to the bench. Then on an attempted double steal Bush speared Shang's throw and nipped Pipp off third base.

For six innings the New Yorkers were at the long end of a 1 to 0 score, thanks to a home run by Peckinpaugh on a drive that bounded into the left field bleachers. Keating was mowing down the Athletics at a lively rate, but he slipped a cog in the seventh and Walsh got on, only to have Witt tore off a screaming triple to the score-board, and Pick tallied the tieing run. In the eighth Keating was withdrawn and Shocker finished, and lost the game.

Opposed to the Highlanders was Nabors, a long, slim youth from the Cracker State, and he twirled great ball. Peck's scratch homer was the only hit during seven innings that held run possibilities.

The game contained nine fine plays at all stages and the great fielding on both sides kept down the score. Maisel's running catch of a line drive off Pick's bat was the feature. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt, ss.	4	0	2	1	2	Maisel, cf.	4	1	1	1	0
Walsh, rf.	3	0	2	1	0	Gill'y, rf.	2	0	0	0	0
Strunk, cf.	2	0	1	2	0	Magee, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Old'g, lf.	3	0	0	1	0	Baker, 3b.	4	0	1	2	2
Lajoie, 2b.	4	1	1	2	6	Pipp, 1b.	4	0	0	1	1
Mel's, 1b.	4	0	0	14	2	Pipp, 1b.	3	0	2	15	0
Pick, 3b.	4	1	2	1	1	P'pgh, ss.	3	1	2	0	5
Schang, c.	3	0	0	8	1	N'm'r, c.	3	0	1	5	3
Nabors, p.	3	0	0	1	4	Keating, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Bush, p.	1	0	0	0	2	Sh'ker, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						*Caldwell.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	3	9	27	20	Total.	30	2	8	24	16

*Batted for Keating in eighth inning.
Errors—Gedeon, Keating, (2.)

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	—3	
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2	

Two-base hit—Pick. Three-base hit—Witt. Home runs—Peckinpaugh, Lajoie. Stolen bases—Strunk, Walsh. Sacrifice hits—Strunk, (2.) Oldring. Double plays—Keating, Nunamaker and Pipp; Witt, Lajoie and McInnis. Left on bases—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 9. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Base on balls—Off Keating, 1; off Nabors, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Keating, 7 hits, 1 run in 7 innings; off Shocker, 2 hits, 2 runs in 1 inning; off Nabors, 4 hits, 2 runs in 7 innings, (no one out in eighth;) off Bush, 2 hits, 1 run in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Shocker, (Schang.) Struck out—By Keating, 3; by Nabors, 1; by Bush, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—One hour and fifty-four minutes.

ALEXANDER TRIPS BRAVES.

Pitches Masterly Ball and Drives In Two Runs with a Triple.

BOSTON, May 3. — Philadelphia bunched hits off Barnes in the second inning today and defeated the Braves 3 to 0. Alexander was in great form and in only one inning were two hits secured from his delivery.

Philadelphia's runs were made after a double play, one of four during the game, had been made in the second inning. Paskert got a base on balls and Niehoff followed suit, the former scoring. Burns was given a pass and Niehoff stole third. Alexander hit to centre for three bases, scoring Niehoff and Burns. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2	Mar'e, ss.	3	0	2	3	7
Bert, ss.	4	0	0	0	2	Evers, 2b.	4	0	0	6	5
Whit'd, lf.	4	0	0	3	0	Coll'n, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Cray'n, rf.	4	0	1	2	0	Wilh't, rf.	4	0	1	3	0
Lud's, 1b.	3	0	0	11	0	Kon'r, 1b.	3	0	1	12	1
P'kert, cf.	3	1	2	4	0	Smith, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1
Nieh'f, 2b.	3	1	1	3	4	C'pton, cf.	3	0	0	0	0
Burns, c.	2	1	0	2	1	Gowdy, c.	3	0	1	2	3
Alex'r, p.	3	0	2	1	1	Barnes, p.	2	0	1	0	1
						Ragan, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						*Connolly.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	29	3	6	27	11	Total.	30	0	6	27	18

*Batted for Barnes in eighth inning.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	

Two-base hits—Paskert, Niehoff, Maranville. Three-base hit—Alexander. Stolen base—Niehoff. Sacrifice hit—Maranville. Double plays, Cravath to Luderus; Stock, Niehoff and Luderus; Konetchy to Maranville to Konetchy, Maranville to Evers to Konetchy. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 2; Boston, 4. Bases on balls—Off Barnes, 8. Hits and earned runs—Off Alexander, 6 hits, no runs in nine innings; off Barnes, 6 hits, 3 runs in eight innings; off Ragan, no hits, no runs in one inning. Struck out—By Alexander, 2; by Ragan, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Eason. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes.

CHANGES FORDHAM LINEUP.

Coach Lush Puts Manager Ray O'Connell in Left Field.

In an effort to remedy the weakness shown by the Fordham baseball nine recently Billy Lush, the Maroon coach, tried several shifts in the lineup in practice yesterday.

The biggest surprise came when Ray O'Connell, the manager, was put into the left field position. O'Connell is a fast ball player but his managerial duties prevented him from working in the early practice. Following the Columbia victory, O'Connell reported in a uniform and since then has been putting up a fine game in practice. It is expected that he will start in the Penn State game at Fordham Field today.

Damico will in all probability be sent back from second to first base. Joe Martin, who was knocked out of the Columbia game, is expected to start today.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	2	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	—7	10	3	
Rochester	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0—5	11	4	

Batteries—Pieh and Egan; Kramer, Hersche, and Hale.

AT RICHMOND.

										R.	H.	E.
Richmond	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	—4	10	0	
Montreal	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2	5	0	

Batteries—Gleason and O'Donnell; Colwell, Smith, and Madden.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0—3	8	1	
Providence	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0—2	8	2	

Batteries—Bader and Haley; Mulrennan, Peters, and Yelle.

AT BALTIMORE.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3—8	13	0	
Baltimore	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0—5	8	7	

Batteries—Manning and Kelly; Knowlson, Jayner, and McAvoy.

A ROMP FOR C. C. N. Y. NINE.

Local Team Makes 20 Hits and 15 Runs Against St. John's.

By hitting the ball hard the nine of the College of the City of New York routed St. John's College in Brooklyn yesterday by the score of 15 to 1. In the fifth inning the visitors drove eight runs across the rubber as the result of ten hits. Cairns of the City College team twirled effectively, fanning six of the home team, allowing only three hits and issuing no free passes. Only seven innings were played. The score:

C. C. N. Y.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. JOHN'S.	AB	R	H	PO	A
L'thal, rf.	4	2	4	1	1	Gr'n, lb.	3	0	0	8	0
Tim'r, ss.	4	2	1	1	0	J. Murphy,					
R'wits, c.	0	0	0	2	1	2b, p.	2	1	0	4	5
Rank,						McDon, lf.	3	0	2	2	0
lb, 2b.	3	4	2	8	0	W. Mur-					
Horak, lf.	5	2	3	1	0	phy, 3b.	3	0	1	3	0
G'berg, c.	4	1	2	0	0	De'son, rf.	2	0	0	1	0
G'ath, 1b.	1	1	1	2	0	More'a, ss.	2	0	0	1	1
C'ver, cf.	3	0	0	0	0	Ready, cf.	3	0	0	4	1
Suffin, cf.	1	1	1	0	0	Goette, c.	3	0	0	2	1
Kramen,						T'ney, 2b.	2	0	0	0	0
2b, ss.	5	1	3	1	1	M'M'n, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Tuc'r, 3b.	3	1	2	0	3						
M'eus, 3b.	1	0	1	1	0	Totals.	33	1	8	*20	8
Cairns, p.	3	0	0	0	1						
H'berg	1	0	1	0	0						
Warne, p.	0	0	0	0	1						
Totals.	37	15	20	21	9						

*Cairns hit by batted ball.
†Batted for Cairns in sixth inning.
Errors—Tucker, J. Murphy, W. Murphy.

C. C. N. Y.	1	0	3	0	5	1	2	3	—15		
St. John's College	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1		

Two-base hits—Lowenthal, Goldsmith, Sacrifice flies—Suffin, Davidson. Stolen bases—Lowenthal, (3,) Tinsley, (2,) Goldberg, (2.) Rank, Goldsmith, J. Murphy, W. Murphy. First base on errors—C. C. N. Y., 2; St. Johns, 1. Left on bases—C. C. N. Y., 7; St. Johns, 4. Struck out—By Cairns, 6; by Warner, 3; by McMahn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Warner, 2; off McMahn, 2; off Murphy, 2. Hits—Off Cairns, 3 in 5 innings; off McMahn, 13 in 4 innings; off W. Murphy, 7 in 3 innings. Time of game—One hour and thirty-two minutes. Umpire—Mr. Kelly of St. Johns.

LONE RUN FOR N. Y. U.

Egan's Homer All That Saved the Violet from Shutout.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., May 3.—A home run in the second inning of the New York University-Lafayette game on March Field this afternoon by Egan was all that saved the N. Y. U. team from a shutout in a contest which ended with the score 5 to 1 in favor of Lafayette. The New York team never seriously threatened Lafayette.

In the fourth inning Mendelsohn and Pfau made hits, but no runner advanced beyond second base. These hits were all that Walter Brown, Lafayette's young pitcher from Lakewood, N. J., allowed. At all other times he was invincible. In the second inning he made a double which drove in enough runs to win the game for Lafayette.

In five trips to the plate Hunt hit safely four times, two of them being doubles. Tom Brown, a brother of the Lafayette pitcher, gave the fielding thrills to the game. The score:

LAFAYETTE.	R	H	PO	A	N. Y. UNIVERSITY.	R	H	PO	A
T. Brown, ss.	1	1	2	3	Teleman, ss.	0	0	2	2
Hunt, lf.	0	2	4	2	Mend's'n, 3b.	0	1	1	1
Frost'l, c.	0	2	4	2	Pfau, c.	0	0	10	1
Myers, 1b.	0	0	18	1	Egan, 1b.	1	1	9	0
B'kburn, cf.	1	1	1	0	Connel, rf.	0	0	1	0
Clough, 3b.	1	2	0	2	Keating, cf.	0	0	5	0
Martin, p.	0	0	0	1	Diefer, lf.	0	0	1	0
Forrest, rf.	0	0	0	0	Freitag, 2b.	0	0	1	5
Winters, rf.	0	0	0	0	Wolf, p.	0	0	0	1
W. Brown, p.	0	1	1	5					
Total.	5	12	27	20	Total.	1	3	24	10

Errors—Egan, (2,) Freitag, Forrest.

N. Y. University	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1		
Lafayette	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0—5		

Two-base hits—Hunt, (2,) W. Brown. Home run—Egan. Struck out—By W. Brown, 6; by Wolf, 3. Bases on balls—Off Wolf, 3; off W. Brown, 2. Stolen bases—Blackburn, Egan. Left on bases—New York University, 4; Lafayette, 12. Umpire—Mr. Degnan. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

PRINCETON WINS ON COURT.

Cornell's Tennis Team Captures One Out of Six Matches.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 3.—Princeton defeated Cornell by five matches to one on the Edgemoore courts here this afternoon. The only match won by Cornell was the third in the singles, in which Thompson beat Knox of Princeton after a hard fight.

The Ithacans will meet the Colgate team in Ithaca Saturday in the second home tournament. The summary:

Singles.—Captain Beekman, Princeton, defeated Captain Hunter, Cornell, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3; Coffey, Princeton, defeated Blair, Cornell, 6—2, 6—3; Thompson, Cornell, defeated Knox, Princeton, 2—6, 6—4, 7—5; Riker, Princeton, defeated Benedict, Cornell, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

Doubles.—Beekman and Coffey, Princeton, defeated Hunter and Blair, Cornell, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3; Knox and Riker, Princeton, defeated Thompson and Benedict, Cornell, 2—6, 6—1, 6—3.

COLUMBIA VICTOR AT NETS.

Tennis Players Score Easy Victory Over Brown Team.

Columbia won another tennis victory on the East Field courts yesterday afternoon when the Blue and White defeated the Brown University men 7 matches to 2. A. F. Von Bermuth, in the singles, played a strong game for Columbia and was able to defeat his opponent, Ewing, easily.

In the doubles King and Collins trailed behind Day and Stockwell of Brown for several games, but then steadied and won the match. Eddy and Day won for Brown in the singles. The scores:

Singles.—H. A. Lamb, Columbia, defeated A. L. Chandler, Brown, 6—1, 6—4; A. F. Von Bermuth, Columbia, defeated G. H. Ewing, Brown, 6—1, 6—1; R. F. Eddy, Brown, defeated W. T. Carnall, Columbia, 6—4, 6—4; L. W. Knox, Columbia, defeated R. S. Fay, Brown, 6—3, 6—3; A. G. Day, Brown, defeated A. Mayer, Columbia, 6—2, 6—2; W. F. Collins, Columbia, defeated O. P. Stockwell, Brown, 6—4, 6—0.

Doubles.—A. F. Von Bermuth and W. T. Carnall, Columbia, defeated G. H. Ewing and R. S. Fay, Brown, 6—0, 6—3; H. A. Lamb and A. M. Leonard, Columbia, defeated R. F. Eddy and A. L. Chandler, Brown, 6—4, 6—1; G. King and W. F. Collins, Columbia, defeated A. G. Day and O. P. Stockwell, Brown, 6—4, 6—1.

Lehigh and Yale Win at Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., May 3.—Lehigh's tennis season opened today and the Brown and White won from Syracuse University by five matches to one. Lehigh's racquet wielders had an easy time and took three singles and both doubles. Holzwarth was the only Syracuse man who won.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 3.—Yale's tennis team easily defeated Wes

TEAM MATCH PLAY BY WOMEN GOLFERS

Eleven Events Are Contested in Three Divisions of the Metropolitan District.

CLUBS WELL REPRESENTED

Mrs. F. E. Donohoe, One of the Sponsors for the Innovation, Scores a Victory Over Mrs. A. C. Drown.

The team matches of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association got under way yesterday and eleven contests were held in the three sections of the metropolitan district. The Westchester clubs were all represented by teams and not a match was defaulted. In the New Jersey section the Glen Ridge team defaulted to Englewood, and Westfield defaulted to Norwood but four other matches were played. In the Long Island section the South Shore players defaulted to Richmond County and only three full matches were played.

Dunwoodie and Century were tied at the end of the day with 5 points each, and according to the rules they might just as well not have played, for neither side gains anything by the day's work. All the other matches were decisive and the winning team gained one point in the standing of the teams for their section.

Most of the clubs were represented by their strongest players. Miss Hollins won her match for Westbrook against Mrs. W. C. Phipps of Piping Rock, and Mrs. L. J. Grumbach, who recently defeated Miss Lillian B. Hyde in Florida, won a hard-fought match from Mrs. L. L. Blake of Cranford in the Cranford-Hollywood match. Mrs. F. E. Donohoe, President of the Women's Metropolitan Gold Association, had the satisfaction of winning her match in the contests which she has done so much to further. Playing for Montclair she defeated Mrs. A. C. Drown of Forest Hill. The summary:

NEW JERSEY DIVISION.

BALTUSROL.		PLAINFIELD.	
Miss Starrett	0	Miss Loiseaux	1
Mrs. F. Pruyn	3	Mrs. A. MacDonald	0
Mrs. S. P. Nash	0	Mrs. U. Conrad	1
Mrs. Richardson	1	Mrs. C. B. Lawrence	0
Total	4	Total	2

Played at Plainfield.

MONTCLAIR.		FOREST HILL.	
Mrs. R. O. Smith	3	Mrs. H. B. Salmon	0
Mrs. F. E. Donohoe	3	Mrs. A. C. Drown	0
Mrs. A. C. Aborn	3	Mrs. F. T. Young	0
Mrs. R. B. Neff	3	Mrs. W. B. Hutchins	0
Total	12	Total	0

Played at Montclair.

HACKENSACK.		ARCOLA.	
Mrs. T. F. B. Nielson	0	Miss L. Graham	3
Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker	3	Miss B. Graham	0
Mrs. T. H. Thomas	3	Mrs. W. D. Moffatt	0
Mrs. J. C. Barclay	3	Mrs. C. Meeks	0
Total	9	Total	3

Played at Hackensack.

CRANFORD.		HOLLYWOOD.	
Mrs. L. L. Blake	0	Mrs. L. J. Grumbach	3
Mrs. F. B. Ryan	0	Mrs. C. L. Greenhall	0
Mrs. E. M. Wild	3	Mrs. H. E Goldsmith	0
Mrs. C. L. Emmons	3	Mrs. B. L. Tim	0
Total	6	Total	3

Played at Cranford.

Englewood won by default from Glen Ridge.
Norwood won by default from Westfield.

WESTCHESTER DIVISION.

KNOLLWOOD.		FAIRVIEW.	
Mrs. M. D. Paterson	0	Mrs. H. Blumenthal	3
Miss C. Robeson	3	Mrs. S. A. Herzog	0
Miss E. D. Spears	1	Miss H. Shire	0
Miss Townsend	3	Mrs. F. F. Dibben	0
Total	6	Total	3

Played at Fairview.

SLEEPY HOLLOW.		SCARSDALE.	
Mrs. J. A. Moore	0	Mrs. W. J. Faith	3
Mrs. W. S. Bird	2	Mrs. H. W. Ely	0
Mrs. W. Kinnear	3		
Total	5	Total	3

Played at Sleepy Hollow.

APAWAMIS.		ARDSLEY.	
Mrs. W. H. Powers	3	Mrs. J. B. A. Fos-	
Mrs. C. H. Conner	0	burgh	0
Mrs. G. G. Symes	3	Mrs. C. T. Russell	2
Mrs. B. T. Kissam	3	Mrs. H. J. Bartholo-	
		mae	0
Total	9	Mrs. J. S. Irving	0
		Total	2

Played at Apawamis.

DUNWOODIE.		CENTURY.	
Mrs. J. H. Williams	3	Mrs. A. S. Rossin	3
Mrs. M. H. Frayne	3	Mrs. A. L. Cahn	0
Mrs. W. Chilvers	2	Mrs. E. Benjamin	0
Mrs. E. F. Sanford	0	Mrs. J. F. Bach	2
Total	8	Total	5

Played at Dunwoodie.

LONG ISLAND-STATEN ISLAND DIVISION.

WESTBROOK.		PIPING ROCK.	
Miss Marion Hollins	1	Mrs. H. C. Phipps	0
Mrs. Iselin	0	Mrs. P. Boyer	1
Miss P. B. Potts	1	Mrs. Alexander	0
Mrs. Lindsay	0	Mrs. C. C. Auchincloss	1
Total	2	Total	2

Played at Piping Rock.

FOX HILLS.		GREAT NECK.	
Miss Marion Worth	0	Mrs. G. K. Morrow	3
Mrs. L. C. Ketcham	1	Mrs. C. P. Ziegler	0
Miss Agnes Allen	0	Mrs. H. Goddard	0
Mrs. O. Schwenke, Jr.	3	Mrs. J. Buckley	0
Total	4	Total	2

Played at Fox Hills.

NASSAU.		WOODMERE.	
Mrs. H. F. Whitney	3	Mrs. Fishel	0
Mrs. A. C. Sumner	0	Mrs. Auerbacher	1
Mrs. D. G. Geddes	2	Mrs. Sidney Weller	0
Mrs. C. M. Falr	3	Mrs. Goodman	0
Total	8	Total	1

Played at Nassau.
Richmond County won from South Shore Field Club by default.

JERSEY GOLF TITLE PLANS.

Four Sixteens Will Qualify in Championship at Englewood.

Secretary Nathan S. Schroeder of the New Jersey State Golf Association sent out yesterday the formal notice of the tournament for the State championship, to be held at Englewood, June 1, 2, and 3. The event will be conducted along the lines of a regular club tournament, with four sixteens to qualify, the winner of the first sixteen being the title holder holder for the year.

There will also be competition for beaten eights and a golf medal for the winner of the low score in the qualifying round. On the final day of the tournament the annual association handicap will be played for which all players, except finalists, are eligible. The club having the lowest four scores in the qualifying round will win the team championship trophy and the individual players will receive prizes. This tournament is closed to residents of New Jersey or golfers who are members of Jersey clubs and not of any other clubs.

CUT HARVARD GOLF SQUAD.

Twelve Men Left from Whom Team Will Be Picked to Play Yale.

Harvard has cut its golf eligibles down to twelve men for the Spring team. The survivors are F. L. Amory, Jr., R. H. Canaga, C. S. Clark, F. H. Devereux, H. Goodspeed, J. S. Heyburn, J. W. Hubbell, J. H. Hutchins, E. Holt, W. P. Hunt, G. A. McCook, and J. I. Wylde. It is from this group that the team which is to meet Yale on Saturday will be selected. Following the Yale match Harvard is to meet Cornell at the Oakley Country Club, May 12; Brown at Providence, May 13; the Country Club at Brookline, Mass., May 18; the Fall River Golf Club at Fall River, May 20, and Williams College at the Country Club, Springfield, May 27. The Harvard individual championship is to begin May 8, with about double the number of competitors in any previous event.

CLOSE VOTE SAVES RUGBY.

Stanford Students Turn Down American Game by 441 to 392.

STANFORD, Cal., May 3.—Stanford University students today turned down a proposition to abandon Rugby football in favor of the American game by a vote of 441 to 392.

The vote gave the final answer to a question that has been agitated since the University of California broke off football relations with Stanford last year and went back to the American game.

News of Athletic Activities at the Colleges

Harvard's Rowing Squad.

With Taylor, who had been out of the shell for a week with an injured hand, back in his place in the first Harvard crew, the lineup as it will probably be at the American Henley at Philadelphia on May 13 is: Lund, stroke; Quimby, Morgan, (Captain,) Talcott, Taylor, Cabot, White, Potter, bow, and Kreger coxswain. White and Quimby are men who replace two veterans, Parsons and Stebbins. Quimby, the best man of the '18 Freshmen crew, in which he rowed at No. 7, is in the same position in the 'Varsity. Lund and Quimby are twenty-six pounds heavier than Potter and White, the pair at the other end of the shell, a fact which worries a lot of the critics more than it apparently does the coach, who seems satisfied with the boating. All three of the 'Varsity crews are entered in the American Henley at Philadelphia.

Syracuse Nine on Western Trip.

With six straight victories to its credit, the last four shut-outs for the opposing nines, the Syracuse University team has begun a Western trip calling for games with Buffalo University, the University of Michigan, Michigan Aggies and Michigan again on Saturday. Last year Syracuse and Michigan played two tie games with scores of 0—0 and 2—2, in contests that went to extra innings. Syracuse is counting on Turnure in the Michigan games. Last Saturday he pitched a no-hit game against the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

Dartmouth's Men Camp.

The new cabin presented to the Outing Club of Dartmouth by the Rev. J. E. Johnson, '66, has been completed, and was opened the other day. The cabin is the largest of the string of a half dozen or more belonging to the Outing Club. It is built in Swiss chalet style and located on the shores of Armington Pond. It is on the direct trail from the camp at Moosilauke to the one at Cube, and is about ten miles from each.

Brother Against Brother.

When the University of Pittsburgh athletes meet those from Syracuse in their dual games on Saturday there will be the rather unusual sight of Burwell facing his younger brother from Syracuse in the 100-yard dash. But the feature will be the appearance of Reidpath, the Syracuse man, now at Pittsburgh, who won the Olympic 440 yards in 1912. Syracuse will send both Burwell and Peterson against him, but if the Olympian is even fairly good, it looks rather dark for Syracuse. White, a New York City boy, who worked for a time with the Irish-American team, will run in the long distance races for Syracuse, and K. R. Curtis of Newark, a member of the New York A. C., will represent Syracuse in the pole vault and high jump.

Jap Students to Play Baseball Here.

Scarcely will the Chinese University of Hawaii baseball team have finished its visit among the college ball teams of the West before a team of baseball players from Waseda University of Tokio, Japan, will take its place in representing the Orient. The Japanese will come primarily to play the University of Chicago, which a year ago visited Japan and played a series of seven games, all of which the Chicagoans won. Des Jardien, the start football centre, and pitcher of the Chicago team, was largely responsible for the defeat of the Japs at that time. He has now arranged their itinerary in this country and will meet them at San Francisco on their arrival. The Japanese will play against a number of far Western college teams and wind up their visit in June with a series of games with Chicago.

Students at the Traps.

Teams from Dartmouth, Cornell, Harvard, Princeton, and Yale will participate in the annual Spring intercollegiate trap shoot at the Yale Gun Club, in New Haven, on Saturday. In addition to the silver cups for members of the winning team, there will this year be a handsome trophy for the student making the highest score.

"Cracker" Batsmen Beat Him.

Calloway, the very puzzling pitcher of the University of Virginia baseball team, met his Waterloo most unexpectedly last Saturday in a game with the University of Georgia. Calloway had in turn defeated Amherst, Cornell, Princeton and Harvard, but when the "Crackers" went to Virginia they punished Calloway in succession for a single, a double, and a triple and this defeated him for the first time this season.

Penn.'s Star Runner in the Hospital.

When "Joe" Lockwood, one of the star runners, failed to appear at the Pennsylvania relay games last Saturday, it was thought he was slightly ill from ptomaine poisoning. As a matter of fact, while the games were being run, he was undergoing an operation for an acute attack of appendicitis, and is now in a critical condition. Lockwood was Pennsylvania's star man at 220 and 440 yards, and his illness will deprive the university of the points it was almost a certainty he would win in the dual meets with Dartmouth and Cornell and in the intercollegiates.

Post-Graduate Swimming Course.

As a conclusion to their regular course of instruction in swimming, students at the University of Wisconsin will be required to take a course in life-saving methods. Lake Mendota, instead of the gymnasium, will be the place of instruction.

Status of Baseball at Haverford.

Until this year, Haverford College has not recognized baseball as a college sport, though it has done so for cricket, basket ball, and other games, which many colleges call minor sports. But the defeat of the University of Pennsylvania team by a score of 2 to 0, and on Franklin Field, at that, has won recognition for the students, who heretofore have had to play as the Haverford Baseball Club, owing to the extreme conservatism of the governing body in sports.

Rowing at Cornell.

While Courtney has not yet been able to get out in his coaching launch, Cornell oarsmen have kept busy whenever the water would permit, and there are now five eights at work on the lake. John Hoyle has done all the coaching thus far, and will remain in charge of the crew up to the time of races against Harvard on the Charles River on May 10, and pehaps until after the race on Cayuga Lake, in which Cornell will meet Yale and Princeton in both 'Varsity and Freshmen events. It is believed that Courtney will be able to take charge of the crews before the Poughkeepsie regatta.

Two Cornell Athletes Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 3.—Lewis and Law, two of Cornell's best track men, will not compete against Harvard Saturday. Law, who is the best broad jumper on the squad, and Lewis, one of the best short distance men, are both suffering from leg injuries.

CONDON GETS LOW SCORE.

Leads Senior Golfers at Lakewood with a Gross Card of 82.

M. J. Condon of the Memphis Country Club won the Shanley Memorial Trophy for senior golfers at Lakewood yesterday with a card of 82, 7—75. His net score was not only good enough to gain him possession of the large silver cup, but his gross was also the lowest medal score for the eighteen holes made during the tournament. As he was only eligible for one prize, however, he decided to carry home the Shanley Memorial Trophy and leave the low gross prize for J. G. Batterson of Fox Hils, who had a card of 85, 8—77.

As the winner and all the other contestants were over 55 years old, the score of 82 made by Condon verges near the remarkable. The medal score that won the annual Spring tournament last week was 80, and that was the lowest medal score made during the three days' play by the crack golfers of New York and Philadelphia. Condon's only mistakes were 6s on the fourth, ninth, and sixteenth holes. His card was as follows:

Out	4	5	4	6	5	4	5	5	6—44
In	4	3	3	4	4	5	6	5	4—38—82

The summary:

Name.	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
M. J. Condon, Memphis	82	7	75
J. B. Faber, Richmond County	91	15	76
J. G. Batterson, Fox Hills	85	8	77
D. Darrese, Frankford	91	13	78
J. W. Herbert, Oakland	98	20	78
G. A. Allsopp, Baltusrol	97	18	79
T. J. Lintott, Forest Hill	94	15	79
F. B. MacFadden, Forest Hill	91	12	79
F. L. Bartlett, Lakewood	101	22	79
R. W. Herbert, Oakland	104	24	80
A. C. Soper, Lakewood	102	22	80
A. P. Jamison, Spring Lake	91	10	81
James Barber, Englewood	103	22	81
F. L. Allen, Moorestown	101	18	83
C. A. Spofford, Garden City	95	9	86
C. Briesze, Montclair	105	18	87
J. H. Neilson, Lakewood	103	15	88
C. Roberts, Lakewood	112	24	88
A. M. Linnett, Forest Hill	107	16	91
J. C. Parrish, Sr., National	115	24	91
A. J. Gilmore, Lakewood	107	15	92
C. J. Johnston, Columbia	117	24	93

TROTTING OFFICIALS SUED.

R. M. Williams Seeks $25,000 Damages for Suspension.

With peace restored and the preliminary plans arranged for the working agreement with the American Trotting Association, the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association, which has been in session at the Murray Hill Hotel for the last two days, adjourned yesterday to meet next December.

Just before the meeting closed, Secretary W. H. Gocher, as the representative of the Board of Review, was served with papers in a suit for $25,000 damages, the complainant being Robert M. Williams, former manager of the Greater New York Fair and Exposition Company which leased the Empire City Track, at Yonkers.

Following a trotting meeting in which the management failed to pay the purses, and was suspended, the organization was reinstated, but Mr. Williams's suspension was not removed for one year. He says that he has been damaged to the extent of $25,000, and has sued for that sum in the United States District Court. It is the largest claim for damages ever made against the National Trotting Association.

The board, soon after assembling, went into executive session. At the conclusion of the conference Secretary Gocher announced that the Directors had made an official interpretation of the eligibility rule, as follows:

"Eligibility to compete in races is fixed by the winrace. It is the fastest time made by the winning horse in a public race, or in an event in which he stood best in the summary. Records are not considered in determining eligibility, except in special events, which are governed by published conditions."

The case of the horse known as Oskar Mac, with a record of 2.18 and a fraction, was brought up. The animal had raced through Ohio and won a number of prizes, but because it could not be identified to the satisfaction of the board, the owner O. W. McIlhenry, of Marion, Ohio, and the horse were suspended.

John McConnell, of Edmonton, Canada, was suspended, until the return of alleged unlawful winnings by his horse Sailor T. in a race at Macon, Ga. The application of Benjamin F. White of East Aurora, N. Y., for the remission of a fine of $100 imposed upon him for withdrawing Queen Abbess in a postponed race at Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1915, was denied.

DU PONT MAY TRY FOR CUP.

Blackton Will Not Enter Power Boats in Gold Challenge Race.

Commodore J. Stuart Blackton, whose speedy hydroplane motor boats, Baby Speed Demon and Baby Reliance, were the sensations of several racing seasons, has definitely decided that he will send neither boat to Detroit to race for the Gold Challenge Cup, which was won by Miss Detroit at Manhasset Bay last Fall. After several years of indulgence in the construction and racing of high-speed boats the Commodore has decided that what yachting he does this year will be on less speedy boats and rather for comfort than excitement. It is extremely doubtful if any Eastern owner will try to bring back the cup this season, though there is a possibility that General T. Coleman du Pont may send Tech, Jr., which holds the mile record for hydroplane racers—after the trophy in case her engines hold up this Spring for the mile-a-minute speed, which was practically guaranteed when she was constructed.

The rival twin cities, Minneapolis and St. Paul, are to be represented in a hunt for the cup by hydroplanes built by syndicates in the two cities, so that Miss Detroit will race against Miss Minneapolis, Miss St. Paul, and a Chicago craft which may be christened Miss Chicago. In Eastern waters this year the yachtsmen who are after extreme speed will devote themselves to the development of the express cruiser, which, besides developing speed of from twenty to thirty miles an hour, may also be used for cruising, which the hydroplane could not be, as it is a racing machine pure and simple.

A. A. U. CASTS OUT PROS.

Registration Committee Acts in Case of Masquerading Wrestlers.

Professional wrestlers and boxers who succeeded in masquerading as amateurs to secure registration cards from the Amateur Athletic Union engaged the attention of the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association at a business meeting held last night at the headquarters of the American Express Company Employes' Association, 67 Madison Avenue. Three flagrant cases of professionals violating the amateur rules were found recently in New Jersey, and in each instance the amateur card was ordered canceled by Chairman George Mathews.

The most glaring instance of a professional competing as an amateur was that of Ludwig Ress, in reality Young Hackenschmidt, a well-known heavyweight wrestler, who took in the final round of a tournament held recently at the Neptune Athletic Club, Jersey City. From the start Ress, or Hackenschmidt, as he is better known, was suspected of being a professional, and after he had triumphed in the final bout he was protested and his prize held up. In this case the Registration Committee ruled that Ress's A. A. U. card be canceled, and A. Anderson of the Norwegian-American A. C. and Hans Kellner of the Hoboken A. C. were ordered to compete again to see who will oppose E. Kanio of the Finnish-American A. C. in the deciding bout for the medal.

William Buckalew of the Warren Athletic Club, Jersey City, succeeded in reaching the semi-final round in the boxing tournament held Saturday and Monday nights by his own club, but that is as far as he got before being detected. Under cross-questioning by Charles Elbert, the Jersey City member of the Registration Board, Buckalew admitted that his proper name was "Stockton" and it was ruled that he is a professional.

When confronted with the charge that he had agreed to turn professional, and that he had sold tickets for the bout in which he was to take part, Russell Prizino of the Puritan A. C., runner up in a recent boxing tournament, admitted his guilt, and his A. A. U. card was forfeited.

The authorities of the Samaclar Athletic Association, who three weeks ago promoted their first indoor games, were much wrought up because some of the athletes entered in their meet did not compete, and carried their grievances to the Registration Committee. They could not get redress, however, for they admitted that the athletes under charges had not paid entry fees, when the entry blanks they signed specifically stated that "any entry not accompanied by the required fee would be rejected." The committee therefore acquitted the athletes, among whom were Dick Egan and G. Buttner of the Irish-American A. C., Dave Noble of the New York A. C., and A. Pendleton, Jr., of the Salem Crescent A. C.

BROADWAY S. C. TO REOPEN.

Wenck Recommends Lifting of Suspension on May 20.

Fred A. Wenck, Chairman of the State Athletic Commission, yesterday recommended to his colleagues, Frank Dwyer and John Franey, the restoration of the license of the Broadway Sporting Club, Brooklyn, which was revoked following an investigation of complaints that boys under 14 years old had been permitted to box in matinée bouts. Wenck recommended that the renewal become effective thirty days from the suspension of the club, which took place on April 20. Through John Weismantle, its manager, the Broadway S. C. agreed not to promote any more matinée bouts if the commission would grant a renewal of its license.

Billy Gibson, manager of the Stadium Athletic Club, has been selected by the Government of Buenos Ayres, Argentina, to arrange for a series of boxing bouts to be decided in connection with an anniversary celebration in the flourishing South American city during July. Gibson is now negotiating for matches, and expects to sign about fifteen American boxers to make the trip South.

LEHIGH DEFEATS STEVENS.

Bethlehem College Wins All but Three Events in Track Meet.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., May 3.—Without being pushed hard, Lehigh's track team today won from Stevens Institute by a score of 67½ points to 46⅓.

Lehigh finished first in eleven out of fourteen events and in two, the discus throw and mile run, took all points. Stevens was very strong on the hurdles, taking all points in both events. Phelps and Hoimkes were Stevens's best point winners. MacGregor broke the Lehigh hammer throw record by 2 feet 8 inches with a throw of 122 feet 8 inches.

A. A. U. WANTS STADIUM.

Strong Committee to Go to Washington to Fight for Hulbert Bill.

The Amateur Athletic Union will fight for the adoption of the bill introduced in Congress by Representative Murray Hulbert of New York, providing for erection in Washington of a stadium suitable for Olympic Games and national championship events. President George J. Turner yesterday announced the names of a committee of thirty-three which will attend the hearing of the Hulbert measure on Friday, May 12. In this committee are included the most prominent men in American track and field athletics, and most of them will make the trip to Washington.

The hearing on the Hulbert measure will be before the Committee on Appropriations. The bill asks for the appropriation of $1,545,397, to be devoted to the improvement of East Potomac Park, Washington, in which the stadium would be erected.

Among the members of the committee are:

George J. Turner, President of the Amateur Athletic Union; John T. Taylor, Pittsburgh, Vice President of A. A. U.; Dr. George K. Herman, Chicago, Vice President of A. A. U.; Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary Treasurer of A. A. U.; Justice Barrow S. Weeks, New York, Secretary American Olympic Committee; William C. Prout, Boston, President New England Association; George F. Pawling, Philadelphia, President Middle Atlantic Association; Latrobe Cogswell, Baltimore, President of South Atlantic Association; Gustavus T. Kirby, New York, Chairman Advisory Committee U. S. A. A. C.; Colonel A. G. Mills, New York, ex-President A. A. U.; Colonel Robert M. Thompson, President American Olympic Committee; William Hale Thompson, Chicago, A. U. delegate at large, and Mayor of Chicago; Patrick J. Conway, New York, President Irish-American A. C.; Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, New York, President New York A. C.; Justice Victor J. Dowling, New York, Director, Irish-American A. C.

FAST TRIAL AT SHEEPSHEAD

Chandler Goes at Great Speed in Practice for Coming Race.

Announcement was made yesterday that the automobile race for the Metropolitan Trophy, which will officially open the automobile racing season at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway May 13, will begin at 2:30 in the afternoon instead of 2, as originally planned. This decision was reached, it was said, to enable thousands of motor enthusiasts who will participate in the big preparedness parade on that day to attend the track.

The main features of the parade virtually will be over by 1 P. M., so that it will not interfere in any way with the start of the big automobile race, which may develop new speed records.

Billy Chandler in his Crawford Special ran three laps at the rate of 100 miles an hour, in his tryout yesterday. Others who participated in the speed tests yesterday were John Aitkin, in his Peugeot; Eddie Rickenbacher, in his Maxwell, and J. Christiaens, in his Sunbeam. Harry Harkness, who returned yesterday from a trip to Bermuda will be out on the track today.

For Money Advanced to a Large Oriental Rug Firm of London,
Charles Shongood, Auctioneer,
Will Sell on
Wednesday, May 10th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, N. Y. City,
About 255 Very Fine ORIENTAL RUGS
Mostly large sizes, consisting of **Sarooks, Kermanshahs, Serrebends, Hamadans, Meshed, Chinese Carpets, Hall Runners, Etc.**
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TO-DAY at 2 P. M.
And Following Days, Same Hour
AT THE
Old Galleries 43 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK
GREAT SALE BY AUCTION
Oriental & Chinese RUGS
in many sizes, weaves and colors.
Mr. C. Beauclerc Clarke, Auct.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—21,220. Notice is given that JUNIUS M. GREEN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 5, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

PHONE WIRETAPPING BEFORE GRAND JURY

Police Had No Grounds to Suspect Crime, Is Kings County Suggestion.

FATHER FARRELL A WITNESS

Mayor Mitchel and Commissioner Woods Will Be Invited to Appear and Waive Immunity.

The Kings County Grand Jury began an investigation yesterday of the charges by Dr. D. C. Potter, Dean Potter, and Father B. Farrell that policemen, under instructions from Mayor Mitchel and Police Commissioner Woods, tapped their telephone wires unlawfully in order to get information to help Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury in the charities inquiry before Commissioner Strong.

The complainants have been encouraged by the interpretation of the law made by District Attorney Harry E. Lewis to believe that the inquiry will result in the indictment of Mayor Mitchel, Police Commissioner Woods, and the policemen who tapped the wires and listened.

Father Farrell and Dean Potter were the two witnesses before the Grand Jury yesterday. Dr. D. C. Potter and employes of the New York Telephone Company will be called today. One of the purposes of calling the telephone company's employes is to establish the jurisdiction of the Kings County authorities by proving that a tap was put in the telephone wires in Kings County. The company will probably be called upon also to produce the letter from Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, ordering the wiretapping.

The Mayor, the Police Commissioner, and other city officials and employes will probably be invited tomorrow or Saturday to waive immunity and testify.

District Attorney Lewis does not anticipate any difficulty in proving that the wiretapping was done and that Mayor Mitchel and Police Commissioner Woods authorized it. This has already been admitted by both of them. Their explanation of this has been that they suspected that the crime of perjury was about to be committed by a fourth party, not by Father Farrel, Dr. Potter, or Dean Potter, and that they had the authority under Section 552 of the Consolidated laws of the State of New York to order the wiretapping. District Attorney Swann in New York County regarded this explanation as sufficient to show that the wiretapping had been lawful.

The evidence placed before District Attorney Lewis, however, has caused him to question whether there were real grounds for thinking that a crime was about to be committed. He will place before the Grand Jury evidence that the information got by wiretapping was used as controversial ammunition for Commissioner Kingsbury against the so-called "Catholic side" in the charities inquiry.

Regarding reports that efforts had been made to suppress the inquiry on the ground that it might lead to the disclosure that Federal officials had ordered wires to be tapped to get evidence of conspiracies touching on the international situation, District Attorney Lewis said:

"No one has come to me with a suggestion that the inquiry should be dropped on any grounds. The request for the inquiry was made, not to me, but directly to the Grand Jury, and my own part in the case has been to act upon the instructions of the Grand Jury."

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of FRANK L. COLE, Inc., to FRANK LOEB SCHNEIDER, Assignee.
Notice is hereby given that Frank Loeb Schneider, as assignee of Frank L. Cole, Inc., will sell at public auction through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, May 4, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the place of business of the assignor, No. 7 West 45th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, assets of the assignor, consisting of women's suits, coats, piece dress goods, silks, satins, linings, trimmings, buttons, braids, furniture, machinery, fixtures, &c. Terms and conditions of sale will be announced at the sale. The property may be inspected on May 2nd and 3rd.
FRANK LOEB SCHNEIDER,
Assignee of Frank L. Cole, Inc.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Assignee, Office and P. O. address, 74 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 22,193.—In Bankruptcy.—MANDEVILLE HALL, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Mandeville Hall are hereby given notice that on May 1st, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on May 15th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, May 3d, 1916.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 23,184.—In Bankruptcy.—BERNARD ZELLER, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Bernard Zeller are hereby given notice that on April 28th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on May 15th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, May 3, 1916.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy No. 22,475. Notice is hereby given that JACOB GREENBERG, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, June 5th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, May 3, 1916.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,004. Notice is given that HARRY KRAM, trading as H. KRAM & CO., alleged bankrupt, has applied for a confirmation of composition in bankruptcy. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, May 15th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why composition should not be confirmed.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—22,950. Notice is given that ABRAHAM B. MORRISON, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 5, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
THE HAMILTON
14th and K Sts., N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
A Select Family and Transient Hotel. Ideal Location. Modern Appointments and Homelike; Good Table. American Plan, $2.50 up per day. Special rates by week or month. Booklet.
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THE ROCK-MERE
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Faces all the Yachting
BOOKLETS G. H. BRACKETT

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45 Minutes to 42d St. 70 acres, 500 ft. elevation; near station. Rates, $6 up. Sleeping porches. Bungalows to rent. Booklet.

Prospect House and Cottage, on Lake Homosech, Castleton, Vt., opens June 15. Rates $15 per week up. All modern conveniences; garage. Write for booklet. EDWARD A. ELLIS, Manager.

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Summer vacations of every kind at every price. Great and small hotels, boarding houses, or camping close to Nature. Sailing, bathing, every summer sport.
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Frequent trains. Golf. Tennis. Bathing. Boating. Saddle Horses. Orchestra under the direction of Frank Ulrich. Fresh vegetables from our own farm.
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WOULD UNFETTER OUR FOREIGN TRADE

Commission Urges Laws Removing Anti-Trust Restraints from American Exporters.

HAMPERED BY FEAR NOW

Cannot Compete with Foreigners Without Combination and Face Threat of Disaster After War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Federal Trade Commission, of which Joseph E. Davies is Chairman, has completed a report on co-operation in the export trade and competitive conditions in foreign commerce, and today the report was sent to Congress. The commission arrives at two general conclusions—first, that other nations enjoy marked advantages in foreign trade from superior facilities and more effective organization, and, second, that doubt and fear as to legal restrictions prevent Americans from developing equally effective organizations for overseas business, and that the foreign trade of our manufacturers and producers, particularly the smaller concerns, suffer in consequence.

The first requisite for extending our foreign commerce mentioned by the commission is the establishment of a world-wide system of American banks such as other countries maintain for the benefit of their manufacturers. These international banks furnish to their patrons information of business opportunities, extend credit, finance transactions, and constantly strive to promote and increase the foreign business of the mother country. The cartel system of combination in foreign countries—the system to control the market—is described in detail as a condition against which American exporters must contend for the world's trade.

Foreign manufacturers are far more free to make combinations in foreign trade than are those of this country. The German dyestuff industry, controlled by two leading groups of producers, is selected as an illustration of this fact. The report points out the necessity of co-operation among American manufacturers if they want to compete against foreign methods.

Must Protect Home Competition.

While the commission recommends legislation allowing manufacturers to co-operate in promoting foreign trade by demonstration, by furnishing adequate banking facilities and by various other needed conditions of the export trade, it holds that precautions should be taken to prevent the exploitation of the home market by means of the foreign co-operation and also against allowing large concerns to compete unfairly against individual American exporters who do not desire to enter into co-operative combinations.

The proposed legislation should remove all doubt as to the application of the anti-trust laws to export business, in the opinion of the commission, which says doubt as to the application of the anti-trust laws to export trade prevents concerted action by American business men in export trade even among producers of non-competing goods. The commission recommends the enactment of declaratory and permissive legislation to remove this doubt, and says it "feels it would fail of its duty if it did not urge the pressing need of such action immediately."

The commission expresses the belief that Congress did not intend by the anti-trust laws to prevent Americans from co-operating in export trade for the purpose of competing effectively with foreigners, where such co-operation does not restrain domestic trade and where no attempt is made to hinder American competitors from securing their due share.

"It is not reasonable," says the report, "to suppose that Congress meant to obstruct the development of our foreign commerce by forbidding the use in export trade of methods of organization which do not operate to the prejudice of the American public and lawful in the countries where the trade is to be carried on, and are necessary if Americans are to meet competitors there on equal terms.

"If business men are to make the most of the opportunities now before them, are to build securely in foreign trade and are to avoid disaster in the shock of the stern and determined competition that will doubtless follow the war, they must at once perfect the organization demanded by the conditions of international trade."

How America Has Lagged Behind.

The commission says that while the United States has been absorbed in domestic development other nations have followed definite policies for expansion of foreign trade and perfected efficient organizations, building up their ocean shipping, granting low export railway rates, and combining land and ocean transportation facilities to give their shippers ready entrance to overseas markets.

"The United States," continues the report, "has, on the contrary, neglected its merchant marine, until it is dependent upon its commercial rivals to deliver its goods, and the transportation of its products is now largely controlled by powerful international combinations of foreign shipowners, who discriminate against the American shippers.

"With the Americans suffering rigorous competition from powerful foreign combinations," it adds, "and forced to expose the secrets of their overseas business to their foreign competitors and to risk effective discrimination against their trade through dependence on foreign cables, telegraphs, banks, and ships, our manufacturers, especially our smaller producers, are frequently at a decisive disadvantage in the foreign trade through lack of raw materials, higher manufacturing costs, and similar handicaps."

The commission says that the dangers in American co-operative action may be provided against fully by protecting individual exporters by specific extension of the law prohibiting unfair methods of competition to export trade and requirement of full reports to the Federal Trade Commission from co-operative export organizations and by enforcement of the anti-trust laws to prevent the use of such organizations to effect restraint of trade or monopoly in the domestic market.

AT RATE OF 5 BILLIONS.

Our Export Trade for 1916 if March Record Is Kept Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—If the foreign trade of the United States were held up to the mark made in March our exports in 1916 would reach $5,000,000,000. The total exports for March, according to estimates just completed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, were more than $410,000,000. This is $7,000,000 greater than the exports for last February, and $113,000,000 more than the exports for March, 1915. It is double the average March exports for the last five years.

Down to the end of March, 1916, the grand total of exports for the nine months of the present fiscal year was less than $3,000,000,000 and below $3,500,000,000. This was $1,000,000,000 higher than any previous record for the corresponding period in the fiscal year.

The imports for March amounted to $214,000,000, which was $20,000,000 greater than in February, 1916, and $50,000,000 greater than in March last year. The imports for the nine months ended with March were $1,505,000,000, compared with $1,214,000,000 in the corresponding period last year, and $1,402,000,000 in the same period of 1912-13. The volume of duty-free imports in March fell off somewhat, the percentage of free imports being 67.8 of all goods admitted.

The month's export balance was $196,000,000, compared with $139,000,000 in March, 1915, and $5,000,000 in March, 1914. The nine months of the present fiscal year to date show an export balance of $1,401,000,000, more than double that of last year, and more than three times that of two years ago. Present indications point to an export balance of $2,000,000,000 by the end of the fiscal year.

Gold imports during March totaled $9,776,839, compared with $25,620,467 in March, 1915, and $7,842,240 in March, 1914, and for nine months to March 31, 1916, $337,831,231 against $71,887,676 in 1915, and $57,288,712 in 1914. Gold exports in March totaled $10,774,354, compared with $823,801 in March, 1915, and $2,632,040 in March, 1914. Gold exports in the nine months under review aggregated $58,515,029, compared with $141,310,900 last year. Nine months of the current fiscal year show a net inward gold movement of $279,315,302, as against a net outward movement of $83,423,224 in a like period of the preceding year and a net inward gold movement of $10,590,835 in the nine months of 1913-14.

DISCUSS TRADE PROBLEMS.

Federal Bulletin on Conditions Prevailing in Foreign Commerce.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The insistent demand for information on foreign trade subjects has led to the publication of a book of practical suggestions by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce. These suggestions are not concerned with the sale of any particular goods in foreign markets, but with the problems which sooner or later confront exporters in every line, such as questions of credit, agencies, and packing.

The much discussed question of extending credits to foreign buyers is gone into at considerable length in the bulletin, as there seems to be a disposition on the part of American exporters to regard as permanent the present short-term and cash business with countries that previously demanded long credits. A special warning on this subject is directed at manufacturers who prefer to do their foreign business direct: "Foreign buyers who are willing to pay you cash now—especially is this true of European buyers—will not do so after the present extraordinary conditions have ceased to exist. You must face the fact that if you intend to do a direct export business you must be prepared to finance your shipments at thirty-days sight or longer. This statement does not mean that you cannot do an export business on any other basis. It means that if you want your money in advance or cash at seaboard you must do business through a middleman. This cannot be put too strongly, as there is no other alternative."

A warning, under present conditions, against turning over Latin-American business to representatives of European concerns without a guarantee of continued representation when the war is over is given. An example is cited in connection with the sale of stearic acid in Central America. This product formerly was supplied in considerable quantities, but several years ago a European house sent a permanent representative in the field and captured practically the entire trade. The war made it impossible to fill orders from the home plants, so the agent has been buying in the United States. Some American firm, the bulletin says, is doubtless congratulating itself on the profitable business it is doing, not realizing that it is merely assisting a foreign competitor to hold together his customers until the war is over. The American firm, the bulletin asserts, is missing a golden opportunity to put its own man in the field, get in touch with the native market, and build up a permanent and profitable business.

There is much practical information in the bulletin, under the following headings: Export Policies, Representatives or Agencies, Finances and Credit, Quotations, Postal Services, Correspondence and Translations, Co-operation with Consuls, Packing, Advertising, and General Trade Extension.

The title of the new bulletin is "Export Trade Suggestions," Miscellaneous Series No. 35, and it contains 141 pages. Copies may be purchased at 15 cents each from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, or from the district offices of the bureau.

COLLECTING MORE DUTIES.

Greater Revenues Are Now Expected from This Source.

The pronounced gain in manufactured imports, as contrasted with crude products, which has been a feature of entries at the New York Custom House for several months, was reflected in increased duty receipts during April. Last month's duty collections, as made public by Cashier Black, were ahead of other months of the current year, and exceeded the collections made in April, 1915, by $1,635,330.

The April revenue from duties on imported merchandise at this port amounted to $12,393,283, against $10,757,953 in April, last year. This gain was said yesterday to be very gratifying to customs officials, who see in the heavier receipts an indication that possibly the lowest stage has been passed of revenue collections growing out of the upset caused by the war to European and other trade.

Last week's duty receipts also were gratifying, their value reaching $3,521,525, described as an excellent showing. Yesterday's receipts totaled $512,771, while some of the daily reports run up to $700,000 occasionally. Receipts from withdrawals of merchandise from bonded warehouses seem to be on an almost normal basis, their daily range being from $200,000 to $250,000. This is taken to mean that importers have supplies in store stocks and are accordingly taking their time in withdrawing goods and paying accruing duties.

FORM OF ENTRY SHOWN.

This for Imported Goods Sold Here at a Delivered Price.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Malburn has answered a letter of inquiry concerning the form of entry to be made for goods sold in this country at a specified delivered price, which includes the duties. A firm referred to as "S. & Co." has made a specialty of handling such goods, and the practice has been to ship them invoiced on the consigned form to the firm for entry and delivery. The question that arose was as to the form of declaration to be filed on entry. On this, Mr. Malburn says:

"The mere fact that S. & Co. are customs brokers is immaterial. Customs brokers may and frequently do act as forwarding and distributing agents. If they elect to assume responsibility for the truthfulness of the statements in invoices and entries, and also to assume liability for any false statements in such documents, they are permitted by the regulations to do so. The invoice must state the name of each purchaser, and the Collector or Appraiser may, if he deems it necessary, call upon such purchasers for a statement as to the facts of the transaction under Paragraph Q of Section 3 of the existing Tariff act."

S. & Co. are permitted to file the declaration as ultimate consignee on the form known as No. 3,847.

BAN PUT UPON BROMINE.

Railroads Refuse Dangerous Chemical Wanted in Europe.

To prevent a repetition of the occurrence of Tuesday, when sixteen carboys of bromine began to leak while being transferred into the New York Central freight station at Varick and Hudson Streets, causing many in the vicinity to become ill of the fumes, it was announced yesterday that the railroads will refuse to accept this chemical for shipment.

Since the outbreak of the war large quantities of the chemical have been shipped to New York for transfer to Europe. The danger to the public is great, it was said, as the fumes affect the eyes, nose, and lungs, and all mucuous membrance exposed to it.

At the office of Colonel B. W. Dunn, Chief of the Bureau of Explosives of the American Railroad Association, it was said that there was nothing suspicious about the accident and that it was evidently the result of improper packing.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Palm Beach and Fall samples; children's and misses'" cloth and pile fabric coats. 127 West 26th, 7th floor.

COATS, suits, waists, and dresses, jobs wanted. Call Room 1, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Fall dresses, serges and poplin. 129 W. 29th St., 3d floor.

DRESSES, COATS, SUITS.—Open to buy jobs for spot cash. Handel's, 330 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Open to buy sport dresses. 25 West 31st St., 12th floor.

MACHINES.—Will buy Singer overlock machines. May, Gordon & May, 143 W. 29th.

PIECE GOODS.—50-100,000 yards silk and cotton goods; low price; any shade; no lot too small or too large; can use from 2½-yard pieces up. W. & H. Walker, 220 5th Av.

PLUSHES.—Any quantity bought for spot cash; also looking at Fall lines suits and coats. 1,140 Broadway. A., S. & H.

PLUSH.—Open for a quantity of Peerless or Salt's plush; state best price. J 43 Times.

SILKS.—Will buy tender silks and seconds; also velvets; any quantity. N 136 Times.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BOAS of ostrich and marabou for immediate delivery. Deutsch, 591 Broadway.

BOYS' WASH SUITS for immediate delivery. Greenberg-Marcus Co., 458 Broadway.

COATS.—Ladies', misses', children's, season's newest styles, taffetas, wool poplins, velour, checks, silks, poplins; ready for immediate shipment. Julius L. Goldstein, 141 West 28th; Farragut 590. Full commission to salesmen.

COATS.—Silk Jersey Sport Coats, striped and plain, in the newest sport effects, for immediate delivery from $6.75 up. Daily Waist, 8 West 10th.

COATS, sport; 1,000 on hand in all wool plaids, checks, stripes, $3.25 to $4.50; quantity of suits to close out. Eilmer Co., 51 West 24th.

COATS to sell cheap in coverts and gabardines, poplins and white chinchillas. Gottlieb & Lalkind, 50 East 8th St.

COATS.—Chinchilla, poplin, velour, and fancies; 350 for immediate delivery; $3 to $7.50. Charles Press, 27 West 24th.

COATS.—Have 500 plaids and chinchillas to close out. Kanavitz, Rosan & Co., 54 West 21st.

COATS.—Silk, checked, serge, from $3 up; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS to close out, at reduced prices. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Jobs to close out. D. Pankin & Sons, 37 West 20th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—3,000 Poplins, Gabardines, serges, velour checks, taffetas, mostly navy blues, to close out at the right price. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—For immediate delivery; all snappy models, at moderate prices. I. & M. Sapiro Cloak Co., 37-45 West 20th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobs to close out cheap. D. Charnas and Company, 29 East 21st.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobs to close out. Williamsburg Manufacturing Co., 126 University Place.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobs to close out. Cohen Bros., 113 West 125th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—500 for immediate delivery; newest styles. Slater, 114 West 26th.

COATS AND SUITS.—To close out. Eisen & Son, 122 West 26th.

COATS, SUITS.—Close out serges, checks, chinchillas; also children's. Frank, 41 W. 21st St.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; job to close out. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th St.

COATS, SUITS, closing out; smart styles, low prices. Talbot Company, 114 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS.—To close out; $2.25 up. Rineberg, 33 West 18th St.

DRESSES.—High-class silk jersey sport dresses; exceptionally cheap. Sam Englander, 52 Union Square. Telephone 8847 Stuyvesant.

DRESSES.—Strongest line of wash dresses made in America. Bronner Manufacturing Company, 16 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Job of graduation dresses to close out. Butterfly Dress Co., 142 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—High-grade silks, crepes, cottons; jobs only. 20 East 20th, 5th floor.

DRESSES.—Job of wash dresses at sacrifice. D. & E. Dress Co., 151 W. 25th St.

EDGINGS.—Will sell white silk chenille edging, trimming; suitable for waists or dresses, at very low price. Gramercy 5160.

FURS.—Popular-priced Summer furs for immediate delivery. A. Reichbart & Son, 148 West 24th St.

HANDKERCHIEF LINENS in sheer and cambric for waists or handkerchiefs. Telephone 1854 Franklin.

LINEN.—French; 500 yards, 37 West 28th, 11th floor. Madison Square 7816.

SATEENS.—Hyde's linden shade, 4½ gray; also navy blue imported Denetian for sale. Mr. Cooper, Gramercy 6018.

SERGES for cash; Nos. 11483, 54249, 54268, &c. Wholesale, N 134 Times.

SHANTUNG.—500 yards for sale. J. 33 Times.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Immediate delivery; Greeley 3006. Snap Fasteners Sales Co., 47 West 34th.

SPORT SUITS.—Shown by us exclusively, something entirely new, silk jersey sport suits very practical, not expensive; also a variety of sport dresses in various up-to-the-minute sport materials; also silk, street, and afternoon dresses in stock for immediate delivery. Tip Top, 134 West 37th St.

SUITS.—800 cloth and taffeta; closing out; newest styles, at greatly reduced prices. Louis L. Gineberg & Co., 28 West 27th.

SUITS.—560 that were sold anywhere up to $16.50 to be closed out very cheap. Rubin & Ulius, 50 West 17th St.

SUITS.—Navy and black poplin, all snappy models, to close out. Fensterstock & Rosen, 38 West 34th St.

SUITS.—150 snappy Spring suits of different styles to close out. J. Sporkin & Sons, 1,182 Broadway.

SUITS.—100; better quality; closing out. R. P. Manufacturing Co., 27 West 27th.

SUITS.—Job of 75 taffeta and serge. Goldman & Piedrict, 20 W. 17th St.

SUITS.—Popular priced, close out, big reduction. Gutman Co., 45 West 24th.

SUITS AND COATS.—2,000 to close out at very low prices; come and look them over. Julius Pollack, 36 West 25th St. 8058 Farragut.

SUITS, COATS—Spring, to close out. Applebaum Cloak House, 48 West 26th.

WAISTS.—Crepe de chine; excellent values; $24 per dozen for immediate delivery. Anekstein & Lederer, 148 West 24th St. $9.00 cotton novelties in stock.

WASH SKIRTS.—Immediate delivery. Fishman Bros., 8 East 17th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Wanted to represent us out of town, in fur trimming side line; commission basis. J 40 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday....3⅝@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday.....3⅝@3¾
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Will Make Wide Seamless Rugs.

An announcement of Fall prices of seamless chenille rugs and carpets, sent out by the selling agents for a well-known maker of these goods, contains the statement that about June 1 they will be prepared to accept orders for seamless rugs up to thirty feet wide. The widest of the special rugs mentioned in the price list, is twenty feet, these apparently being the widest seamless rugs made to date. The announcement is made for the general line that "we will stand back of all these goods and guarantee them absolutely as to color and fabric."

Specifying the Shipping Point.

The unwary seller who permits a buyer requiring goods for export to specify New York harbor as the delivery point may find himself put to considerable loss of time and money in carrying out his contract. An instance is related where such a contract was made, carrying with it a delivery f. o. b. New York harbor, in which the cost of lighterage to a point somewhere in Gravesend Bay not only ate up all profits but occasioned the manufacturer a loss. Sellers, unless they make adequate provision in their prices, are now careful to specify delivery f. o. b. Manhattan.

Government Prices as Standard.

The prices quoted on goods needed by the Navy Department are regarded by selling agents in the woolen market as very good standards for judging values at present. On the average the prices made are said to represent an increase of 100 per cent. over those of a year ago. In January of this year the successful bid on flannel was $1.46. For the entire quantity of 100,000 yards a bid was made this month to take the order at $1.95. The normal price of a twelve-ounce flannel is put at 95 cents, so that the advance on this cloth has been over 100 per cent. In figuring the price of heavy fabrics the cost of indigo on the present basis is placed at 60 cents a yard.

Silks Not Hurt by Strike.

There will not be any appreciable effect on the silk trade, so manufacturers believe, because of the strike in the garment trade. The suspension of operations in the garment trade industry has come at a lucky time for the silk manufacturers, owing to the fact that the sale of silks for the Fall season is always much less than for the Spring. Only some of the high grade houses making coats and suits have any use for fair sized quantities of silk in the Fall. The chief use to which silks are put during that season is for linings. The increased yardage required by the retailers will, it is estimated, make up for any loss occasioned by the labor trouble in the garment trade.

Not Worried Over Deliveries.

The clothing manufacturers do not seem very disturbed for some reason or other over the matter of Fall deliveries of piece goods. In some quarters of the woolen market the opinion is held that certain clothiers will be pleased if they do not receive full shipments. When the manufacturers were placing their Fall orders it is said that due account was taken of the fact that orders would be cut down by the mills. So where a clothier needed fifty pieces he put in an order for 100 in order to be sure of getting the amount he needed. This overbuying is put down as the main reason for the manufacturer's indifference to deliveries at the present time. In some cases, where a big representation of buyers was expected to come to the market to look after deliveries, only two or three have put in an appearance so far.

Drugs and Chemicals Easing Off.

Weekly Drug Markets will say today that declining prices on some drugs and chemicals are noted again this week. They reflect a changing condition in the market, which is due to a better supply of some articles and a lessened demand for others. Absence of large buying orders, especially for export, has detracted from a speculative interest, and holders of stocks, who had hoped to realize large profits, are now willing to sell, sometimes even at a sacrifice. Moreover, manufacturers are every day getting in a better position to supply their customers with certain of the much-needed chemicals. There is as yet, however, no marked disposition on the part of manufacturers to sell to anyone who has finished use for his purchases, as continuous efforts are being exerted to eliminate the speculative element from the market so far as possible.

Raw Silk Imports Gain.

Receipts of raw silk in this country continue to gain steadily as compared with similar shipments in the same period a year ago. Figures compiled by the Silk Association of America show that during March 2,291,301 pounds of raw silk were received here, compared with 1,530,172 pounds in the same month last year, and 1,741,301 pounds in March, 1914. Imports of European silks showed some falling off when compared with the March, 1915, total, and there was a sharp decline in the amount of tussahs and doppionis received. On the other hand, there was a large gain in imports of Japanese raws, and quite liberal increases in receipts of the Chinese silks known as Cantons and Chinas. Total American receipts of raw silk for the first nine months of the current fiscal year were 25,821,972 pounds, compared with 18,510,934 pounds in the corresponding period a year ago.

Laces Are Picking Up.

While it has by no means assumed the proportions of a boom, the warm weather is bringing a change for the better in the amount of business done in the lace and embroidery fields. Within the next week or two trading on these lines is expected to be in full swing, and those who have come thorugh the "watchful waiting" period successfully are looking forward to reaping some of the benefits of their patience. There is no marked change in the character of the demand for laces, practically all of the "summery" varieties sharing in the improvements reported. With the bettering of the demand for embroideries the domestic manufacturers are looking forward to some nice business. Not only are they favored by the scarcity of foreign goods in this market, but it is said that many of them are turning out merchandise that is practically on a par with the imported in quality, design, and workmanship.

Demand Is Doing Most of It.

While the rising cost of goods in the gray and the increased cost of bleaching are naturally having some influence on the upward trend of prices on various kinds of bleached cottons, these are said to be small factors in the rise when compared with the effect of the demand for this class of merchandise. It was said yesterday by a well-known commission house man that the jobbing demand for bleached cloths of all kinds from the South and West is especially strong, letters from wholesalers in both sections telling of the depleted condition of stocks as a result of the Spring buying by the retailers. One Southern jobber, in fairly begging for prompt shipment of some goods on order, said that he was almost down to his last case, while a practically similar condition was revealed by a letter from a Western wholesaler. These merchants, and others like them, are said only to be tasting the fruits of their refusal to buy freely when the opportunity was afforded them.

Gray Goods Inquiry Steady.

There was no great change in the local gray goods market yesterday, there being a steady inquiry but a paucity of offerings. Prices were very firm at the high levels recently touched. Sheetings perked up some in the buying, good-sized sales of 48-square, three-yard goods being made at 7¾ cents for delivery during this month and next. A pretty good business was also told of on five-yard sheetings at 5⅝ cents for June-July shipment. 39-inch 64-72s some 10c orders were taken at 6⅝ cents for delivery in May and June, while for good-sized lots of 38½-inch 64-60s, 5⅝ cents was paid. The deliveries of the latter goods run from June to October. A revival of the demand for clothiers' specialties was one of the day's features, good buying of twills and sateens being done at full prices for deliveries beginning next month and running to the end of the year. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5½c
39-inch, 72-76s	6¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	6¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5c
39-inch, 56-44s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5⅝c	37-inch, 64-60s	5¼c

BIG DEMAND FOR WOOL.

New Clip from the West Is Starting on Its Way.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 3.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Fine wools are in demand. More inquiries have been made for scoured wools and there has been more activity in that line. The new clip from the West is of great interest at present. Along the line of the Union Pacific Railway in Wyoming shipments to the East are beginning.

"In the woolen and worsted goods market the most interesting development of the week has been the lockout in the suit and cloak trade. The cloth producers are in a strong position and no cancellations are expected. In the men's wear market the demand for made-up garments will be large. The delivery question is more important than for years.

"The cotton goods market appears to be stronger than for some time. Wage advances will influence the prices. During the last week manufacturers have been very slow sellers, but this has been brought about partly through their well-sold condition and partly through the prospect of high wages and higher cloth quotations. The export situation is more important each week."

ROCKINGHAMWARE IMPORTS.

Testimony to be Taken in England as to Discounts on It.

Steps were taken yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers to get at the bottom of the facts regarding market values of Rockinghamware when a commission was issued for the taking of testimony in England. Judge Fischer signed the order for the commission, the expectation being that the examination of witnesses would take place before Consul General Skinner in London.

The American handlers of the goods opposed the issuance of a commission, their objection being that it would be more satisfactory for the Government to make up a "new" case rather than dig into the values of merchandise in pending cases. The point at issue, between the Government and the importers here and the manufacturers in Swinton and other places in England, relates to the discounts claimed on the ware when shipped into this country. For several years friction has existed between the customs officials and American handlers.

The Government claims that the home or English price of the goods is less 7½ per cent. discount, and that the 15 per cent. discount appearing on the invoices is an export price. As a matter of fact, the statement was made yesterday that four-fifths of the total English output of Rockinghamware is exported from the country of production.

A series of questions will be prepared by John J. Mulvaney, of Assistant Attorney General Hanson's office, which the English manufacturers will be asked to answer in writing. These will be framed with a view to disclosing the prices at which the Rockinghamware is actually sold in England. When the answers have been obtained the Consul General will forward them to the General Board, which will then proceed to dispose of a larrge number of reappraisement appeals pending before the tribunal.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duties on Divers Imports Are Fixed by the Appraisers.

The Manhattan Bead Chain Company lost yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in the contention that bracelets composed of pyroxylin valued at less than 20 cents per dozen were "toys," and as such dutiable at 35 per cent. The Collector returned the goods at 40 per cent. as manufactures of pyroxylin, this classification being affirmed.

C. J. Tower, Buffalo, failed to get free entry on an importation owing to the fact that the sample submitted to the board was not properly identified as representative of the material in dispute. Duty exemption was claimed under the provision for alizarine, whereas the Collector took 30 per cent. duty as a coal tar color or dye.

The Stone & Downer Company, Boston, protested the Collector's rate of 35 per cent. on casement cloth—fabrics composed of cotton and jute, cotton chief value—which the Appraiser reported to be used in the upholstery trade. The Collector's classification was under the provision for Jacquard figured upholstery goods, while the importers asked entry at 30 per cent. as manufactures of cotton. At the trial the counsel for the importers abandoned nearly all of the claims, the sole exception being the merchandise, covered by a single item. After receiving a deposition from the manufacturer in Ireland regarding the manufacture of the casement cloth, Judge Cooper sustained the protest as to the single item, affirming the Collector as to the balance of the merchandise.

Notwithstanding the fact that cotton hemstitched handkerchiefs were decorated with four rows of drawnwork, Judge Cooper classified the goods under the provision for plain hemstitched handkerchiefs. The Collector held that the articles in their imported condition constituted "drawnwork," and took duty accordingly at 60 per cent. Abdul Rubb Mollah, Philadelphia, the importer, claimed a rate of 30 per cent., or one-half the assessed rate. The General Appraiser said the articles in controversy were more specifically provided for as hemstitched handkerchiefs than as articles from which threads had been drawn. A reliquidation was ordered.

It was decided in the protest case of the American Express Company, Boston, that embroidered white kid shoes would have to stand 60 per cent. duty as "wearing apparel, embroidered." Free entry was claimed as "boots or shoes made wholly or in chief value of leather," while an alternate claim was for duty at 30 per cent. as "manufactures of leather not specially provided for." The importers failed to introduce evidence.

A number of importers' protests which had been on the suspended files of the board for a long time were taken up and overruled, as the protestants failed to support their claims. The importers affected by this action included Thomas Meadows & Co., Snow's United States Sample Express Company, the F. William Gertzen Company, M. L. Eckstein Company, A. J. Hague & Co., Krauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Carl Silverman, F. Bing & Co.'s Successors, F. B. Vandegrift & Co., S. Langsdorf & Co., and L. Mendelson & Co.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

CHARLES E. ELLIS, salesman, 111 Broadway, who resides in Bergen County, N. J., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $23,384 and assets $2,612. Among the creditors are J. N. Hubbard of Holyoke, Mass., $3,600, money loaned; Alex Sedgwick, $5,200, loans; Ross Vandeheul, Ramsey, Nahwah, $2,400; E. Torrey Covington, Newark, $2,140; F. S. Riggs, White Plains, $2,650, and George H. Stegmann, $1,200.

JOSEPH H. WHITMAN, formerly Phoebe H. Sloan, of 203 East Eighty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $10,327 and assets consisting of 140 shares of Chestnut Hill Trust, pledged and of no value, among the creditors are New Bedford 5 Cents Savings Bank, $4,300; New Bedford Safe Deposit and Trust Company, $8,700, and Martha E. Ceffin, Nantucket, Mass., $2,000.

JOSEPH BOGEN, Yonkers, dealing in bankruptcy have been filed against Joseph Bogen, hosiery, underwear, and dry goods, 1,026 Washington Avenue, Bronx, by Bees Lederman, $554; Theresa Kendal, $241, and Joseph Lassman, $66, and by Edwin H. Bronner, $150; Jerome Autler, $170, and J. H. Semel & Co., $235. He made an assignment on Tuesday to David Sterling.

SARAH AARONS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Sarah Aarons, clothing dealer, 470 Seventh Avenue, by Hochman-Blum Company, Inc., $832; Rose Trachtenberg, $65, and Samuel Friedman, $426.

HAROLD B. FRANKLIN, theatrical manager, 215 West 111th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,483 and no assets. Among his creditors are the Palmo Feature Film Company, $500; American Play Company, $75; Berkshire Furniture Company, $250; Dr. J. W. Musgrave, $300; Carey Printing Company, $104, and T. J. Hayes Printing Company, $70.

FREDERICK C. PRICE, residing at the New Grand Hotel, who did business as the F. C. Price Company, logs and lumber, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,631 and no assets. The largest creditor is the Grand Rapids Veneer Works, $870, for money advanced on commissions.

JACOB HAUG, meat and poultry, 807 Grand Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,764 and no assets.

EDWARD T. STIRLING, Cromwell Lake, Orange County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,270 and no assets.

AUDUBON NATIONAL BANK. — Judge Learned Hand has appointed Grenville Clark receiver for the Audubon National Bank, formerly at 165d Street and Broadway, which went into liquidation in October, 1911, on application of Merle I. St. John, attorney for James W. Ballard, receiver of the Keystone Guard of Philadelphia, which obtained a judgment some time ago against the bank for $50,000.

PATRICK J. KEIRAN.—Judge Mayer has directed the trustee of the estate of Patrick J. Keiran, formerly head of the Fidelity Funding Company of 118 Broadway, to pay a first and final dividend of one-third of one per cent. to the following creditors: Assets Realization Company $427,403; Western German Bank of Cincinnati, $16,000; German Savings and Deposit Bank of Pittsburgh, $11,700; American Glue Company, $5,107; State Banking and Trust Company, $4,500; Charles E. Green, $2,077, and T. Ryles Smith, $2,055. Mr. Keiran's known liabilities were $921,160.

GOLDFRANK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC., manufacturer of men's suits, 35 Sixth Avenue, has made an assignment to Charles Entmacher.

EL PROGRESO CIGAR COMPANY, composed of Nathan Dauer, Israel M. Bohana, and Max Dauer, manufacturers of cigars, 7 and 8 Chatham Square, have made an assignment to Henry Meyer.

FREDERICK F. HATHORNE, grocer, 499 West Twenty-fourth Street, has made an assignment to Jacob Kirschenbaum.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., May 3.—Joseph Rotheales, a merchant of Walton, filed a petition in bankruptcy today with liabilities of $20,802 and assets of $20.

Special to The New York Times.

WACO, Texas, May 3.—Voluntary petition in bankruptcy, Evans Hardware Company of Lott. Liabilities, $10,914; assets, $20,734.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Ackerman, Harry—Independent Provision Co., Inc. $220.81
Allers, Edgar—Sally Weisbader, Inc. 190.76
Bowersock, Frederick H. — S. A. Cun-ningham 120.41
Bowyer, Jacob—B. Broadhurst et al. 1,074.37
Borowitzky, Philip—Fulton Mfg. Co. 175.35
Burg, Alfred W.—M. E. Baker 163.30
Bernheimer & Schwartz Pilsner Brewing Corporation—M. H. Smith 1,143.07
Same—P. Smith 5,131.07
Bullwinkle, Henry—H. Frank et al. 438.54
Buckner, Wm. F., and Morgan T. James —F. Cederburg 194.16
Columbian Protective Association — J. Nelson 1,187.81
Composoto, Gabrielle — Garlick & Danziger 656.41
Chazes, Louis J.—R. Rivello 800.00
Curry, John J.—U. S. Realty and Improvement Co 350.55
Coyle, Ocea I.—R. L. Polk & Co. 120.04
Damiano, Sylvester J. — Charles J. Marasco, Ralph Carippo, and Anthony J. Tirmo—Morris Plan Co. of New York. 114.01
Downey, Wm. E.—M. Downey 1,017.69
Dinbar, Anne G., and John Dinbar, Inc. —Suffolk County National Bank 176.58
Davenport, Rutier—D. Freinberg 131.78
Davidson, Wm. B.—G. F. Oberrender 191.81
Dahlstrom Metallic Door Co. — E. W. Bremen 817.30
Drummond, Lewis E. — R. L. Polk & Co., Inc. 131.41
Foreman, Wm. A., and Albert J. Clark —A. H. Zerman et al. 2,069.60
Feldman, Nicholas S.—A. David 771.54
Goldfrap, John P.—Clarke Brothers 240.91
Gifford, George B.; Abraham Stein, and Ernest J. Goulston — Dorchester Trust Co 2,190.60
Hardgrave, Oliver S., and Joseph H. McDermott—Webster Mfg. Co. 688.75
Heflich, Arthur L., Adelaide Heflich, Joseph J. Kain, and Richard R. Frager—Morris Plan Co. of New York. 216.91
Hein, Louis, and B. Gerson Oppenheim—Bank of Savings in the City of N. Y. 508.26
Horn & Hardart Co., Inc.—W. Sellano. 342.96
J. Marcus Woodworking Co. of Williamsbridge, N. Y., Inc.—Travelers Ins. Co. 866.91
Kaplan, Philip, Eva Kaplan, Charles Weinberg, and Julius Saltman—Morris Plan Co. of New York 122.91
Kaiser, William—J. Greenbaum et al. 250.07
Kruger, Hyman B., and William S. Cousins—Romaine 948.06
Levine, Fanny, adm.—J. Okin 209.38
Lang, Joseph, and Max Roth—M. Kerker 214.65
Levy, Marcel—W. W. Smith 939.70
Sam—Same 955.28
Mindlin, Michael—J. Sapolsky 180.31
Monosson, Max—H. Sternlicht 284.49
Moore, Gussie, and Charles Helmowitz—Bernard A. Cutter Co. 297.41
Moser, Samuel—E. & J. Blum 215.41
Mullane, Mary F.—L. J. Greenberger et al. 283.41
Morris Park Estate—Albert Frank & Co. 210,207.00
Murray, Charles J.—George Ringler Co. 328.41
Same—Same 813.15
Myers, Bernard A.—127 7th Av. Realty Co., Inc. 160.85
Mogwitz, Paul—F. Moucek 1,041.85
N. Y. Railways Co.—J. Rinaldi 3,130.60
Same—A. Feldman 250.00
Pfeiffer, Edward—Schwandtner 139.55

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was feverish and subject to frequent price changes owing to the varied reports on the weather and crop outlook. The appearance of higher temperatures in the Canadian Northwest and predictions of warmer weather over the Western belt generally caused an early decline of ⅝ to ⅞c under liquidation on the part of those who had bought recently on the low temperatures throughout the Spring wheat belt. A show of heaviness abroad added to the pressure here, but on the decline several leading commission houses became aggressive on the buying side, and the market rallied sharply and closed steady, with net gains of ⅝c to ⅞c. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.31; No. 2 hard, $1.27¾; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.34½; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.32¼, all free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	..	..	1.23½	1.22⅝	..
July	..	..	1.24¾	1.24¼	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.16	1.14	1.15¼	1.14⅝	1.61
July	1.17⅛	1.15¾	1.16⅞	1.16½	1.34⅝
Sept.	1.16½	1.14⅞	1.16⅛	1.15½	1.24

CORN.

The corn market moved within a narrow range, with sentiment divided owing to unfavorable weather for the best interest of the new crop, on the one hand, and a slow cash demand and fairly liberal receipts on the other. On the whole prices were well maintained, however, and at the close of the day were net unchanged to ⅛c higher. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 90½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	77¼	76½	77¼	76⅞	76⅝
July	77	76½	77	76⅝	79⅜
September	76½	76¼	76½	76⅛	80

OATS.

The oats market was quiet, with some further buying of May and selling of the later positions, which resulted in a further widening of differences. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 52 to 53c; No. 3 white, 51¼ to 51½c; No. 4 white, 50¼ to 50¾c; fancy clipped white, 53½ to 54½c; ordinary clipped white, 50¼ to 52½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	47	46⅞	46⅞	46⅝	54⅝
July	43½	43¼	43½	43⅜	54
September	39⅝	39⅜	39¾	39⅝	47¼

PROVISIONS.

There was a quiet trade in the market for hog products, and price changes were comparatively narrow. The undertone was a trifle easier, however, under profit taking, and scattered selling, prompted by the continued liberal receipts of live hogs and lower prices at the yards. The cash demand was said to be of fair proportions, and prices were firm. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 37,000; estimated for Thursday, 25,000. Kansas City received 12,000 and Omaha 10,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	12.97	12.90	12.92	12.95	10.20
July	12.97	12.85	12.90	12.90	10.32
Ribs—					
May	..	..	12.70	12.75	10.52
July	12.82	12.77	12.77	12.82	10.75
Pork—					
May	23.70	23.60	23.70	23.85	17.80
July	23.65	23.40	23.55	23.65	18.25

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was quieter, total sales for the day amounting to 7,500 barrels, and in absence of aggressive operations prices moved within a narrow range. There were further light tenders on May contracts which caused a little pressure, and differences between May and the later months widened a trifle, the close being two points net lower for May and unchanged to five points higher for the late positions. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	10.65@11.00	10.74
May	10.74	10.70	10.73@10.75	10.75
June	..	..	10.90@10.95	10.89
July	11.06	11.04	11.07@11.09	11.07
August	11.10	11.06	11.09@11.11	11.07
September	11.02	10.98	11.01@11.03	10.99
October	10.02	9.98	10.01@10.02	9.96
November	9.18	9.17	9.19@9.21	9.16
December	..	..	9.05@9.07	9.01

COFFEE.

The coffee market was inactive and, in absence of further aggressive selling for foreign account, prices developed a steadier tone and at the close of the day showed net gains of two to five points. Total sales were 13,750 bags. The local spot market was very inactive, and prices were unchanged at 9¾c for Rio No. 7. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	8.24	8.22	8.21@8.24	8.18
June	..	..	8.26@8.28	8.22
July	8.35	8.31	8.31@8.33	8.26
August	..	..	8.35@8.37	8.30
September	8.45	8.40	8.40@8.42	8.37
October	..	..	8.44@8.46	8.41
November	..	..	8.49@8.50	8.45
December	8.57	8.52	8.53@8.54	8.49
January	..	..	8.58@8.60	8.55
February	..	..	8.63@8.65	8.60
March	8.72	8.71	8.69@8.71	8.65
April	..	..	8.73@8.75	8.69

SUGAR.

Continued advances in raw sugar, with strong conditions prevailing there, caused a firm opening in futures, first bid prices showing advances of 4 to 11 points, with sales on the call 1,850 tons. Short covering and support by speculative and trade interests sent prices to new high levels, and in the early afternoon the market was 6 to 19 points net higher, with trading very active. The market closed strong, 8 to 17 points net higher, with sales for the day 33,050 tons, a new high record for the Exchange. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	5.50	5.50	5.55@5.60	5.44
June	5.52	5.50	5.60@5.62	5.46
July	5.66	5.57	5.66@5.67	5.50
August	5.70	5.65	5.68@5.69	5.51
September	5.71	5.62	5.69@5.70	5.52
October	5.65	5.58	5.63@5.64	5.46
November	5.41	5.39	5.48@5.45	5.26
December	5.15	5.09	5.15@5.17	5.01
January	..	..	4.69@4.72	4.60
February	4.55	4.55	4.54@4.57	4.46
March	..	..	4.54@4.57	4.46
April	..	..	4.54@4.57	4.45

The local market for refined sugar was strong, in sympathy with raws, but prices were unchanged at 7.40 to 7.50 for fine granulated. There was a good inquiry from exporters, but no new business was reported. The domestic inquiry was said to be a little more active, and withdrawals on old contract were good. Theloal market for raw sugar was strong and active, and prices were ⅛c higher, making new high records. The activity began late on Tuesday, when it was reported that exporters were heavy buyers in Cuba at 5c, free on board, which led to active buying here, principally by operators, who were credited with purchasing over 100,000 bags of Cubas afloat May and June shipment, at 5⅝ to 5½c, cost and freight.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,670 packages. Just a little more stock available than the trade required, and the market eased off about ½c on nearly all grades. At the lower rates quoted, demand is fair, but receivers are very free sellers. Creamery, extras, 92 score, 33½c; higher scoring, 34@34½c; firsts, 32½@33c; seconds, 31½@32c; thirds, 30@31c; State Dairy, finest, 33c; good to prime, 32@32½c; common to fair, 30@31½c; renovated, extras, 32c; firsts, 30@31c; lower grades, 28@29c; imitation creamry, firsts, 29½@30c; ladles, current make, firsts, 28½@29c; seconds, 28c; lower grades, 26½@27½c; packing stock, current make, fine, 27½c; No. 2, 27c; lower grades, 25½@26½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 44,091 cases. Arrivals are heavy and there is some surplus of ordinary qualities of current packed eggs, for which trade is quiet and tendency of prices slightly in buyers' favor. The higher qualities of Northern stock showing good size and cleanness are held with marked confidence under high cost of stock arriving and values for these are fully sustained, with a steady, fair demand. Dirties and checks about steady. Nearby white eggs maintain a pretty good outlet in speculative channels, and values are steady as lately quoted; it requires very fancy stock, however, to reach top quotations. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 24c; storage packed, firsts, 23@23½c; regular packed, firsts, 21½@22½c; seconds, 20@21c; trade eggs, 18½@19½c; dirties, No. 1, 19½@20c; No. 2 and poorer, 18½@19½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 18½@19c; undergrades, 17@18c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery white, fine to fancy, 24@25c; ordinary to good, 23½@24c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 23@24c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 23@23½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 24c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 22@23½c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 28@30c; Maryland and Rainbo, 26@27c; Western and prime Southern, 25@25c; common to fair, Southern, 18@22c; goose eggs, per dozen, 40@50c.

Weather In Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Showers Thurs.; cooler in the interior. Fri. fair; warmer in the interior; moderate s. w. winds.

S. Car.—Showers Thurs.; cooler in the interior. Fri. fair; warmer in the interior; moderate s. winds.

Ga.—Showers Thurs.; cooler in the n. and cent. Fri. fair; warmer in n.; moderate s. winds, becoming variable.

Fla.—Showers Thurs. and Fri., except fair Fri. in n. w.; moderate variable winds, except mod. s. w. on coast.

Ala.—Showers early Thurs. morn. followed by rain. Fri. fair, warmer; gentle to moderate, shifting winds.

Miss.—Fair Thurs.; warmer in n. Fri. fair; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Tenn.—Fair Thurs., preceded by showers in e. Fri. fair, warmer.

Ky.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri., with rising temperature.

Ohio—Fair and warmer Thurs.; Fri. fair, warmer; moderate w. to s. winds.

Ind.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., with rising temperature; moderate winds, becoming s.

Lower Mich.—Fair, warmer Thurs.; Fri. cloudy, probably showers in n. and w.; variable winds, becoming s. and fresh Thurs. night.

Upper Mich.—Fair, warmer Thurs., showers at night or Fri.; variable winds, becoming s. and fresh.

Ill.—Fair Thur. and Fri.; warmer Thur. and in s. Fri.

Mo.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer Thurs. and in s. Fri.

Wis.—Fair and warmer Thurs.; Fri. cloudy; cooler in n. and w.

Minn.—Cloudy Thurs., probably unsettled in n.; warmer in e. Fri., cloudy and cooler.

Iowa—Fair and warmer Thurs. Fri., cloudy; cooler in w. and n.

S. Dak.—Fair Thurs.; cooler in w. and warmer in extreme e. Fri., probably fair and cooler.

N. Dak.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; cooler Fri. and in w. Thurs.

Neb.—Fair Thurs.; warmer in e. Fri., cloudy and cooler.

Kan.—Fair and warmer Thurs. Fri., fair and cooler.

La., Ark., Okla., E. and W. Tex.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.; warmer.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 3.—Forty-four corporations with aggregate capital of $2,589,250 were chartered today. They include:

John Engils & Son, Inc., Brooklyn, realty, construction, brokerage, $1,000,000; J. R. Melcher, C. M. Englis, P. Maynard, 151 East 18th St., Brooklyn.

The Everett Insulated Rail Joint Corpn., railway equipment, appliances, apparatus, $300,000; A. B. Chase, I. D. Walton, H. E. Reilly, 43 Exchange Place.

W. A. Briggs Bitumen Co., Inc., varnishes, paints, enamels, cements, $200,000; D. W. Steele, Jr., S. Oppenheimer, W. A. Briggs, 549 Riverside Drive.

Joseph Mack Printing House, Inc., prepare for publisher magazines, newspapers, books, periodicals, 10,000 shares, 7,500 no par value; begin business with $287,500; J. and T. H. Mack, H. S. Gould, 37 Wall St.

Riversida Operating Co., Inc., personal property, contracts, $250,000; W. R. Comfort, D. Nicholson, J. D. Beals, 1 Madison Av.

Northern Associates, Inc., realty construction, operate clubhouses, hotels, amusement resorts, $90,000; H. F. Hamilton, 30 Church; Caleb, D. J. Walsh, 2 North Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.

Dry Fog Treatment Co., Inc., baths, patented processes, $50,000; A. B. Stupel, S. Klein, E. Drescher, 917 Longwood Av.

Oakland Beach Homes Co., Inc., Rye, realty agency, brokerage, $30,000; U. J. Magill, W. F. Marshall, A. B. Glasgow, Rye.

Pomeroy, MacFarland Co., Inc., surgical, corrective hygienic appliances, instruments, garments to correct deformations, $20,000; H. M. Dean, F. V. C. MacFarland, A. C. Pomeroy, 16 East 42d St.

The Burns Wall Paper Company, Inc., Brooklyn, wall paper, burlap, friezes, grass cloth, picture mouldings, $25,000; J. C. Von Glahn, A. Levy, C. F. Burns, 65 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Saxe Development Corp., realty, $25,000; L. Lieberman, J. and E. Saxe, 782 West End Ave.

Albany and Intervillage Auto Bus Line, Inc., Albany, omnibus line, $25,000; F. Hungerford, G. F. Tompkins, W. F. Griffith, 106 Hudson Ave., Albany.

F. E. Eberl Pharmaceutical Co., Inc., Flshkill, drugs, $25,000; A. M. Obrien, W. J. Peter, L. F. Eberl, Glenham.

Heathcote Land Corp., Scarsdale, realty agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $25,000; R. M. Farries, L. K. and R. Wilson, Scarsdale.

Stetson Fisk, Inc., Albany, stationery, office supplies, printing, lithographing, engraving, $25,000; H. E. Parkham, B. M. Gallien, F. H. Fisk, 10 Green St., Albany.

Real Spring Fastener Co., Inc., metal or metallic compound fasteners, $20,000; A. L. Berman, L. A. Rosen, M. Schiller, 182 Nassau St.

Amine Chemical Products Co., Inc., chemicals, drugstore, explosives, motion pictures, cameras, exhibitions, vaudeville, works of art, tapestries, silverware, $10,000; H. W. Lichtenstein, J. J. Cunningham, B. F. Foster, 80 Maiden Lane.

Guinzburg & Steinberg, Inc., ladies' children's apparel, $15,000; H. E. Herman, C. Koechlein, J. A. Bravy, 264 Saratoga Ave., Brooklyn.

Forest Shade Co., Inc., shades, awnings, $10,000; T. E. Bunnell, G. A. Payne, C. J. Miller, 1,221 Columbia Av., Philadelphia, Penn.

Rose Garden Grill, Inc., Syracuse, liquors, tobacco, livery, taxicabs, trucking, $10,000; F. M. Gardiner, J. N. and W. H. Draper, Syracuse.

Electrolytic Oxyhydrogen Laboratories, Inc., oxygen, hydrogen, chemicals, electrolytic products, apparatus, $10,000; H. M. Wallace, J. N. Hoffmann, W. A. Holgerson, 336 East 156th St.

P. G. Tiling and Contracting Co., Inc., tile, marble contracting, $10,000; R. C. Peters, P. Goled, S. Sheinberg, 122 West 114th St.

Gramatin Springs Co., Inc., Bronxville, spring, mineral, carbonated, aerated waters, chemists, druggists, $6,000; A. A. Taylor, H. M. Haviland, J. B. Summerfield, 71 Wall St.

Domestic Electric Co., Inc., appliances for light, heat, power, hardware, copper, rubber materials, garage, washing, sewing machines, capital no par value, begin business with $500; C. R. Denis, I. M. Upperou, W. Paul, Times Bldg.

Overseas Products Corp., commission canned goods, carry on business with $15,250; J. G. Bergquist, W. H. Hamilton, C. E. Billquist, 11 Broadway.

Cohen & Millman, Inc., misses', children's hats, $5,000; W. Warshafsky, S. Salaut, B. Cohen, 649 Broadway.

Arrigoni Feed Co., Inc., hay, straw, oats, flour, cereals, farm products, $5,000; J. F. Gilien, L. and A. Arrigoni, 598 Bergen Av.

Willard Realty Co., Inc., realty agency, brokerage, managerial, $5,000; S. Lipschitz, L. Roth, H. Regenbogen, 557 Grand St.

The 29 Scammel Street Corpn., realty, capital no real value, begin business with $500; S. Stang, S. Scholes, S. Leibowitz, 31 Liberty St.

North Bros. Sand and Gravel Corpn., Bronx, $5,000; J. A. Burns, E. P. Butler, W. H. D. North, 526 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

Cleland Holding Co., Inc., Bronx, realty, $10,000; J. H. Claffy, W. M. G. Watson, H. A. Saint George, 41 Park Row.

Schultz Bros., Inc., New Rochelle, woodenware, wood turning, $10,000; W. A., S. M., and M. H. Schultz, 51 West 90th St.

Manhattan Auto Trucking Co., Inc., livery, trucking, express, $10,000; J. McGrath, H. A. Tone, W. A. Smith, 3,200 Broadway.

Messinger Vending Machine Co., Inc., automatic selling boxes, $5,000; H. K. Milliken, E. T. Koehler, H. T. McCann, 350 Broadway.

Capital Realty Assoc.; Robert Gair Co., Brooklyn, $7,500,000 to $8,000,000; Farwell & Rhines, Watertown, $40,000 to $100,000; Interstate Pulp and Paper Co., Inc., Manhattan, $20,000; Capital Newton Co., Manhattan, $25,000 to $50,000; Bavarian Refining Co., Inc., New York, $2,500 to $4,500.

Voluntary dissolutions: Hydraulic Oil Storage Co. of Buffalo, New York; Quality Press of Buffalo, Inc., Buffalo.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 3.—Charters filed:

Kiefer-Smith Co., Inc., Newark, manufacture and deal in jewelry, $25,000; A. O. Kiefer, Thomas A. Smith, and M. C. Kiefer, Newark.

Flemish-Lynn Phonograph Co., Hackensack, deal in phonographs and acquire patents for same, $2,500,000; Edward O. West, Cornelius H. Zeliff, Hackensack, and Burt C. Suydam, Woodbridge.

Sterling Electric Co., Newark, engage in manufacturing, $100,000; Duncan F. McLaren, J. P. Seamell, Frank J. Herling.

Linden Water Co., Linden, $150,000; Joseph F. Wingan, Linden; L. Focht, Trenton; Edward S. Savage, William H. Rollinson, William H. Peterson, Rahway, and David L. Hedges and Edward K. Cone, Colonia.

Institute of Business and Finance, Newark, instruct in business and finance, $125,000; Benedict O. Lauermann, Ina C. Lauermann, Oscar R. Schreibler, and Geraldine Schreibler, Newark.

Guaranty Auto and Repair Co., Newark, manufacture and sell motors, $100,000; Salvatore de Frank, Newark; Bernard A. Kelly, East Orange; James Kelly, Newark.

Boat Repairing Corporation, Jersey City, repair boats, $25,000; H. B. James, New York; Spencer Weart, Edward H. Hoos, Jersey City.

Grove Taxi and Auto Co., East Orange, buy and sell motor vehicles and patents for same, $25,000; Robert M. Prophet, Sr., R. M. Prophet, Jr., Rutherford, and Sidney Simon, Newark.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Isaac B. Owens of New York City was admitted to practice.

357—The Hart Steel Co. et al, v. the R. R. Supply Co., and 417—The R. R. Supply Co. v. Elyria Iron & Steel Co.—Continued.

360—Dan O'Neill v. the Northern Colorado Irrigation Co. et al.—Continued.

348—Terminal Taxicab Co., Inc., v. Charles W. Kutz et al., Commissioners of the District of Columbia, et al.—Argument continued.

351—Ben F. Looney, Attorney General of the State of Texas v. Crane Co.—Argued.

272—Mark Craig v. Commonwealth of Kentucky.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

16, (Original)—State of Missouri v. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.—Argument of motion to strike out part of answer commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for May 4: Nos. 16, original,) 189, 352, and 353, 355, 356, 362, 364, 374, 376, and 377.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room, 403, P. O. Bldg.

Am Graphophone Co‹ Am Pariograph Co. Erber‹US. Re Interocean Transportation Co. Palmer‹Joseph. Doyle‹Hamilton Fish Corp.

Staats‹Biograph Co. Re Lesser. Ransom & Randolph Co‹Pinches. Gen Elec Co‹Sundh Co. Frankfurt-Barrett Co‹ W. Pryme Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Equity calendar at 10:30 A. M.

Solomon‹Kaufman. Wolf‹Nat Parlor Suit. Koenig‹Morris.

At 2 P. M. Singer‹Am Druggist Syndicate.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 9:30 A. M. Naturalizations.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR

Daves et al‹SNY. Young‹Wenz et al. Low, &c‹NY C RR. Clement et al‹Saratoga Holding et al.

Hickenbottom, admx‹ Cent Park, N & E Rivers RR. Colmrist‹Potato Crk RR.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clark, Laughlin, Scott, Smith, and Davis, JJ.—At 2 P. M. Enumerated motions.

Re Wilhelm. Pollock‹Cent Fish Co. People‹Kerber. Fish‹Iselin. Fish‹Hasbrouck. Littler‹Joffe. Riverdale Rty Co‹CN Y. Steifel‹Steifel.

Van Schaick‹Loomis-Mannnig F D Co. Cronise‹Tichenor. C R R of N J‹CNY. Belcher‹Woods. Stoyanovich‹Ebling Rty Co. Weinstein‹Seidmann.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

Arachni Mills Co‹ American Red Cross. Ferrel‹Ferrel. Re Perat. Guide Service Co, Inc‹ Clarke. Papa‹Rini. Gunya‹Gunya. Re Rathborne. Post‹Thomas (2.) Everett‹Beckasy. Larsen‹Pohl. Re Finkelstein. Niemann‹Pflieger. Wessel‹Business Bours Int'l, Inc. Hurwitz‹Sokolaw. Andrews‹Schley. Le Roy‹Pennington. Melhado‹Melhado. Steinhardt‹Roehrs. Affraut‹Fallig. O'Neil‹Strauss. Green‹Dick. Chirello Bros, Inc. Goldberg‹St. John the Baptist Foundation. Meder‹Prezziano. Moss‹Younker. Youngerman‹Gruher. Struthers‹NY Hospt. Begley‹Keating. Wolff‹De Vaux. Greif‹Greif. Baird & Sons‹ Prendergast. Katzelnik‹Gottfried. Hannah‹Forgotson. Carrell‹Rosenblatt. Le Roy‹Le Roy. Freeman‹Forgotson. City R E Co‹Schneor. Schinasi‹Sullivan. Carell‹Rosenblatt. Turock‹Trattner. Boyle‹Baerlein. Brit & African St Nav Co‹Barrett. Knott‹Cohonot. Chaplin‹Vitagraph-Lubin. Selig. Essanay, Inc. CYY‹Stern. Kobyils‹Phila & Reading Ry. Welter‹Welter. Schuessler‹Lindemann Glone‹Pettrich. Cooper‹Greenhut. Fish‹Vanderlip. Oswald‹Oswald. J. Lake Sons, Inc‹ Cohen. Kidd‹Thos A Edison, Inc.

Crane, J.: Part II., Forgotson‹Sternberger Case on.

PART II.—Delehanty, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Re Whitlock Av. Littlejohn & Bull‹ Deutsch. Pearson‹Welch. Francis Speight & Jewett‹Onward Con Co. Re Diedrich. Field‹Field. Bach‹Barton. Leslie‹Leslie. Kinstler‹Kinstler. Kramer‹Kramer. Soderman‹Soderstam. Baehr‹Baehr.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Motions:

Golden‹Bradley Cont. Walsh‹same. Drothleff‹I R T Co. Tucker‹Taylor (2.) Rusanak‹Felberg (2.)

Chapman‹Chapman. La Mangon‹Sperry. Doty & Orr Co‹ Redesdale Corp. Merl‹Merl. Peter‹Gaulway. Thompson‹Brown. Sweetwood‹Sweetwood Mansael Const Co‹ Brown. Boland‹Flynn. O'Donohue‹Bklyn & NY Ferry Co. Miller‹Steiner. Miller‹Boerum Place. Constantinople Cafe, &c, Co‹Pambookjian Peck Bros Co‹CNY.

PART VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II. — Clark, J. — At 10:30 A. M.

Avery Mfg Co‹Int Brew Co. Rourke‹Schirmer, Inc Keit‹Hurtig. Totten‹Tanner.

Rogers, Inc‹M Payne Dental & S Mfg Co. Baruth‹Baruth. Case on.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Weisbart‹Em Carryg. Guenther‹Ridgway. G Rizzo‹Boardman. N Rizzo‹same.

PART IV.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Murphy‹Segroder (2.) A Honigman‹Spiro. E Honigman‹same. Case on.

PART V.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Hartigan‹Draper. Weitzman‹B. Altman & Co. Maroney‹Bway Taxi. Oppenheimer‹Met St Ry. Nolan‹Regan. Kennedy‹Kahn.

Beck‹Moore. Schilling‹Jefferson Laundry Co. Duggan‹Leppex Rty Co. Werner‹Belinsky. Case on.

PART VI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Phillips‹Dodd. Cohen‹Horowitz. Vogel‹De Rys. Marcus‹same.

Duncan‹Marx. Reiss‹Jeffrey & Co, Inc. Case on.

PART VII.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Alkof‹Schiacht, (2.) Suimonetti‹Maillard. Casey‹Holf. Merle‹Longdon, (2.)—Mahearn‹Griffith.

Fels‹O'Day. Galanck‹Astoria L, H & Power Co. Ossakow‹Icken. Case on.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar. Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to the day calendar of Part XI.

PART IX.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Levine‹Schwartz. Gazzola‹O'Brien. Riccio‹Wagner. Bauman‹Weisglass. Kroll‹Cherest. Goldberg‹Koester.

Margolies‹9th St Garage. Meehan‹Laguna. Rien‹Singer Sewing Machine Co. Case on.

PART X.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Connelly‹N Y Rys. Moore‹Bloch. Quinlan‹Lyons. Fuller‹Mulcahy & Gibson. Hession‹Sherwin-Williams Co. Clegg‹Lofi. Goldsmith‹NY Rys. Beaver‹Silver. Spiegel‹Scherzer. Leshinsky‹Turtel. Peterson‹Rankin. Christy‹Lewis. Munder‹E E Smith Cont Co. Jankowsky‹Brown. Haramis‹Theoremokos. Theobald‹NY, N H & H RR. Klein‹Mackay-Smith.

Giants‹Public Bank. Kovach‹Jelinek. Lulka‹Britz. Sussman‹Waterson. Hazlett‹Barrett. Myers‹B'way & 97th St Realty Co. Terk‹2d Av Dev Co, Inc. C Dullea‹Motor Delivery Co. D Dullea‹same. Guthell‹Consol Gas. Lanham‹Block. Rudnick‹Maloney. Welensky‹Brealin. Lally‹Shaffer. Rubinstein‹Rubinstein Smith‹Biehl Est Corp Case on.

PART XI.—Whittaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Straub‹Park Place Restaurant Co. Bernstein‹Columbia O K Ice Cream Co. Barnes‹Edison L. & P. Barnes‹NY Edison Co Thomas‹Hagner. Josephovitz‹Jager.

Rosenthal‹Sunshine Braid Co (2.) Grayer‹London Guar. &c, Co. Case on.

PART XII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Ostilli‹Leh & New Eng Ry.

No day calendar.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Walcott‹Fid & Gas Co.

No day calendar.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Meyer‹Newgass. Hanna‹Di Paoli. Bein‹Mahoney. Picard‹Simpson. Le Bowski & Co‹Wolf

Ash‹Jordan. Myers‹Deuth, (2.) Miller‹Stein. Case on.

PART XVI.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Weintraub‹Hirsch (2.) Skinner‹Hamilton. Valestra‹Valestra. Taber‹Cestera. Easterly Garment Co‹ Marks. State Bank‹Aachen & Munich F I Co. Lewis‹Nelson. Lohman‹NY Rys. Weiss‹Silk. Langenthal‹Oberman. Irving Nat Bk‹Antico Dwyer‹Smith. Ellis‹Myers. Colorpicks Eng Co‹ Krause. Offenheiser‹Bishop. Nemiroff‹Dill.

Gannon‹Brunker. Nelson‹Horowitz. Napier‹Shethar. Crespi Service Co‹ Verschieleer. Ogden‹Elena Rty Cor. Miller‹Day Pub Co. Lincoln Tr Co‹Jewell. Am Audit Co‹Seybel. Kaften‹Levi-Kaften. Corry‹Com'l Newspaper Co. Case on.

PART XVII.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Lambert‹O'Connor. Kornbluh‹Goldman. Marotta‹Marullo. Ketchman‹Levy. Brennan‹Fath. Arve‹Goodman Welding Co. Fox‹Steinik. Hopp‹Horton Co. Scheiner‹Muller. Lubenfeld‹same. Levine‹Brown. Lohman‹NY Rys. Weiss‹Silk. Langenthal‹Oberman. Irving Nat Bk‹Antico Dwyer‹Smith. Ellis‹Myers. Colorpicks Eng Co‹ Krause. Offenheiser‹Bishop. Nemiroff‹Dill.

Carpenter‹Cochran. Bleich‹Sonnonschein. Sohmer‹Ellison. Rauch‹Royal Ind Co. Lanzano‹Rockville Centre Building (2.) Martin‹CNY Rys. Horowitz‹Frankel. Pyke‹Cushman's Sons Redemann‹NY Rys. Post‹Graziano. Hirschkowitz‹I R T. Butler‹same. Riso‹De Gennaro. Schiller‹Reilling. Fruit Dispatch Co‹ Penn RR. Schmitt‹Bradley Cont Heil‹NY Rys. Raciti‹I R T. Connolly‹3d Av RR.

Kleinhomer‹Kleinhomer. Witte‹Pindyck. Smith‹White. Re Wm Woolen (Blair) Sullivan‹Watson. Re Flatlands Av, (Paerdegat Hts Co.) Re W 4th St. Chiachierra‹NY Dock. Stephani‹Soraci Con. Mills‹Tonjes. Gundel‹C I & B RR. Goldman‹Hartman. Re C I Pub Park. Re Elderts Lane. Re Troy Av. Re Bath Av. Re Maple St. Re Meadow. Starg. Scholes Sts. Reisenburger‹Otto. Render‹Tuohey. Re E 95th St, (Rudolph.) Re Kell Ldry (Holton) Seckler‹Greenfield. Smith‹Tosbell. Rty Assoc‹Londrigan. Carroll‹Endicott. Goldstein‹Bleicher. Zoeller‹Zoeller. People‹D'Avella. Meyers‹Morrow. Al 23 Co‹Graf. Perillo‹Perillo.

PART II.—Blackmar, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Benedict, J.

Dunn‹Dunn. Ammerman‹Geedman. Shields‹Shields. Hodges‹Flynn. John Hancock Mut L Ins Co‹Bred. Kabot‹Reilly.

Grady‹Heintz. Rafferty‹same. O'Brien‹Perkins. Milkman‹Casesa. Bradley‹Bradley. Greenberg‹Kayfetz. Cardone‹Cardone C Co

Highest number reached on the regular call, 8106.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Garretson, J.; Part II., Crane, J.; Part III., Manning, J.; Part IV., Tropsey, J.; Part V., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Kelby, J.

Parker‹Langan. Hammatt‹N Y Tel Co. Flore‹I R T. Malinowski‹Kindt Co. Zuaro‹Moskowitz. Horrigan‹Nassau RR. Martella‹Juditsky & Smith‹Lapof. Stanton‹Doelger Bwy.

Zwerk‹B H RR. Shewach‹Nassau RR. Cahill‹C I & B RR. Lindon‹Lindon. Murphy‹Haff Co. Hendrickson‹Leggett. Mackintosh-Bopp‹Hud & Man RR. Halloran‹US Steel Products Co.

Van Loan‹NY Consol RR. Birch‹Nassau RR. Viverito‹NYC & H R RR. Petitt‹Ehler et al. Kurs‹Rabinowitz. Rosenberg‹NY Consol RR. Staehler‹Wilhelm. Fabre et al‹O'Donohue. Stockwell‹Jourdan. Hendrick‹Biggar. Griffiths‹Transit Dev. Callahan‹C I & B RR

NY Dock Co & Tompkins & Higginson‹ CNY. Coffey‹Coffey. Creem Co‹CNY. Diack et al‹same. Reilly‹Persson. Achille‹Gaeto. Savitz‹Julius Rlty Co. Goldberg‹Kass et al. Stubbmann‹CNY. Cieslinski‹Turner Const'n Co. Goodman‹Byrne. Newman‹B H R R. Brown‹Gormley et al. Pfeifer‹Wallau & Hoffman.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Gundlach‹Transit Dev Co‹Childs. Marx & Son‹Havemeyer Const'n Co. Maltz‹Andrew Creis. Schelforn‹Westcott Express Co. Nolan‹Benjamin. Rauchfuss‹P H R R. Farrell‹Bergman. Goldstein‹Sylman. Hopkins‹Knipe. Mountcastle‹Moller. Mertens‹B H R R. La Vita‹CNY. Reiff-Harris‹B H RR. Schnaebels‹Henderson Talbot‹Newton Co. Brady‹Ruppert. Watson‹Atl Amus Co. Wolf‹CNY. Krinski‹Menschel. Stewart‹Rourke. Schaefer‹Jones. Mirabeli‹CNY. Stumikoff‹Nolan. Weismann-Huenewinkell‹B H RR et al.

Cincotta‹O'Connell et al. McNamara‹Stanley et al. Casamassima‹Whitney Co. Sulinsky‹McKeown. Geller‹B H RR. Sacher‹Dusel. McClane‹Lester et al. Rutger‹Andrews. Flink‹Keppel. Griesemer‹Knox Hat Mfg Co. Ralph‹Kelly. Dandi‹Rosen Co. Winter‹Liebmann's Brew Co. O'Neill‹Erath. Sec Line‹same. Rubin‹NY

Union Railway Gas & Electric Company

Three Year 5% Gold Notes

Due April 1, 1919

Price 99 and Interest

To yield about 5.30%

This issue of notes is well protected by a pledge of mortgage bonds of this Company and underlying companies. Additional notes can be issued only under stringent provisions.

Earnings for 12 months ended February 1, 1916, after deducting all fixed charges of the Union Railway Gas & Electric Co. and its underlying companies (not including interest on obligations refunded by this issue), were over eight times the annual interest charges on these notes.

Send for Circular No. A-79.

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co

Incorporated

Securities for Investment

14 Wall St., New York

May Circular

Municipals

Yielding **3.80%-4.75%**

Railroads

Yielding **4.23%-4.95%**

Public Utilities

Yielding **4.93%-5.75%**

List of above bonds, including New York and New Jersey Tax Exempt issues, sent on request for Circular AG-12

N. W. Halsey & Co

49 Wall Street, New York

Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, Boston, Baltimore, Cleveland

Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. Railway Company

CAIRO DIVISION

First Mortgage Gold 4s, due January 1, 1939,

Secured by a First Mortgage (closed) at the rate of $18,500 per mile on 267 miles of road.

Followed by the C., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co. General Mortgage, under which there are more than $32,000,000 bonds outstanding.

Listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Price to yield about 5¼%.

Circular on request.

E. H. Rollins & Sons

43 Exchange Place, New York

Boston Chicago San Francisco

Canadian Government and Municipal Bonds

combine all the essentials of sound investment, and may be purchased to yield from

5⅛% to 6⅛%

We have prepared a special **May List** of offerings, which we will gladly mail on request.

Wood, Gundy & Co.

14 Wall St. New York

Toronto Montreal London

May Bond Circular

We shall be pleased to send a copy of our May General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

Send for General Circular 90

Harris, Forbes & Co

Pine Street, Corner William

NEW YORK

SHORT TERM NOTES

Curtis & Sanger

Members New York, Boston and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

49 WALL STREET

Boston New York Chicago

Wm. A. Read Co.

Investment Bonds

Nassau & Cedar Sts., New York.

Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Lower—Street More Uncertain About Submarine Controversy.

In some of the highest banking quarters the belief prevails that the German reply to our note will remove the danger of an immediate break in diplomatic relations, but this view was coupled yesterday with a widespread disposition, now that the submission of Germany's reply is so near, to proceed cautiously so far as financial commitments are concerned, lest the recent forecasts of the effect of Germany's reply should prove to have been the product of excessive optimism.

It remained true yesterday, as it had been in the earlier days since Wall Street recovered from its first shock, that the basis for the prediction of a satisfactory settlement consisted almost exclusively in assurances from Berlin, apparently echoed in even more positive German assurances from Washington, that there would be no break. If it was clear that these German assurances represented a determination on the part of the Imperial Government to concede our demands outright the market optimism which they have engendered would be fully understandable. These assurances, however, have been coupled with too many suggestions that Germany would offer counterproposals, or would make certain concessions. These intimations would seem to conflict with, if they do not belie, the positive assurance that no break would occur, for it is clear that nothing can really meet the American demands save the immediate abandonment of Germany's present methods of submarine warfare.

It remains to be determined how far Wall Street's recent attitude toward the submarine controversy has been due to optimistic, although possibly uncautious, acceptance of the German view of what Germany is likely to say. The test, of course, will be not what Germany thinks of her answer but what the American Government thinks of it. There was more disposition yesterday to lay stress on this fact. This disposition found reflection in a further contraction in trading, in an irregular price movement, and in a very considerable number of net declines carrying further the reaction of the previous day, but without producing pronounced weakness, except in isolated instances. In the general toll of the market, moreover, these latter were offset in considerable measure by a few brisk forward movements, which occurred for the most part in stocks not closely identified with the major operations of the market.

Even so momentous a matter as an international crisis, such as that confronting the United States in respect to its relations with Germany, does not these days preclude interested discussion in financial circles of the state of business in this country and of the prospects of the future along the lines of ordinary business development. Having reached the maximum of capacity certain industries can no longer be counted on rapidly to establish new high records. Trade is proceeding in many quarters under no other limitations than those imposed by manufacturing capacity. We had yesterday The Iron Age's record of iron output for last month, which fell only seventy-five tons a day under the production in February, and on May 1 the capacity of furnaces in blasts was larger than it was on April 1. This is an instance of an industry operating at maximum capacity.

As in many home industries, so in our export trade, the value of the products we ship out in any month is limited in effect only by the ability of our manufacturers to fill foreign orders and the availability of ships to carry the goods abroad. The Department of Commerce issued yesterday its preliminary report for the country's foreign trade in March. It showed the huge record of $410,000,000 of exports, and imports, also a record, amounting to $214,000,000. The excess of exports, which in February touched the topnotch figure of $209,000,000, was somewhat smaller in March, $196,000,000, but was second only to the previous month's record. It has all along been recognized that for the long maintenance of the country's huge exports an increase in imports was necessary, for in the long run that would be the only alternative to the world paying us the difference in gold, or in some form less acceptable to this market. Payment in gold is an impossible supposition, of course, and practically an increase in our import trade has been needed to assure the long continuance of our foreign trade on anything like the recent great scale. The growth in imports, therefore, is an encouraging development in this respect. It is fully as satisfactory, as a very practical indication of the broadening of our own trade here at home.

COPPER NEVER SO STRONG.

Anaconda Reports Advance Sales Greater Than Ever Known.

John D. Ryan, President of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, informed stockholders yesterday in the report for 1915 that the strong market conditions he outlined in a letter three months ago were practically unchanged. In the letter Mr. Ryan said that the company's output was sold further ahead than ever before in its history.

In the report he adds that it is apparent that this condition will continue during the war, and that the resumption of peace will, with perhaps a brief period of readjustment, be accompanied by an enormous demand, when industrial activity is resumed and the work of rehabilitation is undertaken.

The income account showed gross receipts of $69,332,052, an increase of $29,785,873 over the preceding year. The net profits were $16,695,806, a gain of $7,906,218, equivalent to $7.16 a share, nearly double that of the year before.

The company produced 254,311,574 pounds of copper, compared with 223,720,292 pounds in 1914. Silver totaled 9,005,618 ounces, against 8,314,116, and gold 106,708 ounces, compared with 99,650 ounces.

The report said that the new electrolytic copper refinery at Great Falls, Mon., was working satisfactorily, but operations at the old refinery had to be continued because of the enormous demand for metal.

The balance sheet showed investment account increased in 1915 from $5,211,726 to $11,153,959. Cash and accounts receivable footed up $19,832,368, a gain of approximately $16,400,000 for the year. The surplus as of Dec. 31 was $15,051,865, an increase of $7,681,089.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This month.	Fiscal year.
Customs receipts	$1,306,716	$173,071,050
Ord. int. rev. rects.	2,801,217	318,031,785
Income tax	474,879	23,767,743
Miscellaneous	476,168	38,289,816
Total receipts	$5,057,981	$553,160,395
Excess of ord. rects. over ord. disburse	1,476,542	
Excess of ord. disburse over ord. rects.		47,902,278
Excess of total rects. over total disburse	3,992,194	
Excess of total disburse. over total rects.		24,521,337
Expenditures	$5,581,439	601,062,673

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	583,755
Same day last year	884,328
Year to date	57,911,115
Same period last year	41,424,171
Average price and change 50 stocks	84.79 — .27
Same day last year	69.94 —1.14

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22
Same period last year	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
19⅛	20⅛	300	Advance Rumely	20⅜	20⅜	20	20	—1
39	41	300	Advance Rumely pf	40⅜	40⅜	40	40	—1½
19⅜	20	700	Alaska Gold Mines	19⅞	19⅞	19¾	19⅝	...
26½	26⅝	600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	25½	27	25½	26⅞	+ ⅝
78	78½	700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	77⅞	78½	77⅞	78	+ ⅛
68⅞	69	900	Am. Beet Sugar	69¾	69¾	68¾	68⅝	— ⅛
54⅞	55	5,800	Am. Can	56	56⅜	54½	55	—1¼
107	110	200	Am. Can pf	109	109	109	109	—1
59⅝	60	8,300	Am. Car & Fdry	60¼	60¾	59⅝	59⅞	— ⅛
52½	53¼	200	Am. Cotton Oil	53¼	53¾	53	53	— ⅜
9⅜	9½	200	Am. H. & Leather	9½	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅜
22½	22⅞	1,300	Am. Linseed	23½	23½	22½	22½	—1
49¼	49⅝	1,300	Am. Linseed pf	50	51	49¾	49⅝	...
67½	68	18,900	Am. Locomotive	69	69⅝	67¼	67⅝	—1⅝
33	35	100	Am. Malt pf	34	34	34	34	...
97¼	97½	17,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	98⅜	99⅜	97¼	97¼	+ ⅛
50⅜	50½	3,080	Am. Steel F'dries	49¼	52⅜	49¼	50¼	+ ½
109½	110	100	Am. Sugar Ref	110	110	110	110	...
127⅞	128	1,100	Am. Teleph. & Tel	128	128⅜	127⅞	127⅞	— ⅜
105½	106⅜	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	105½	105½	105½	105½	— ⅝
103½	106½	17	Do., odd lot	105½	106½	105½	106½	...
44⅝	45	500	Am. Woolen	45	45	45	45	—½
97½	97⅝	200	Am. Woolen pf	98	98	97⅝	97⅝	— ¼
90½	91⅛	3,600	Am. Zinc Lt. S	91¼	92¼	90½	91	— ¼
84⅜	84½	15,800	Anaconda Cop. Co	84½	85½	84	84½	+ ⅝
101½	102	1,700	Atch., Top. & S. F	101⅜	102	101⅜	101⅝	...
100¼	100⅞	600	Atch., T. & S. F pf	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝	— ⅛
87⅜	87⅝	19,600	Baldwin Loco	87	88½	86⅜	87⅞	+ ¾
85⅝	85⅞	900	Baltimore & Ohio	86	86	85⅝	85⅝	...
...	...	5	Bank of Commerce	169	169	169	169	...
2¼	2⅝	1,800	Batopilas Mining	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
455	460	300	Bethlehem Steel	445	459	445	459	— ½
130	140	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	135	135	135	135	...
84½	86	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85	85	85	85	—1
72	80	100	Burns Brothers	75	75	75	75	—1
90⅞	91½	3,300	Butte & Superior	90½	92	90½	91	— ⅝
22	22¼	700	California Petrol	22¼	22⅜	22	22	— ⅛
46	49	100	California Pet. pf	48	48	48	48	— ⅛
58½	59	2	Canada Southern	58½	58½	58½	58½	— ⅛
52½	53	1,200	Central Leather Co	53⅛	53½	52⅝	52⅝	— ¼
110	110½	200	Central Leather pf	110½	110½	110½	110½	— ½
90	91	300	Chandler Motor	91	91	90½	90½	— ⅝
61	61½	1,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	61	61¼	61	61½	— ¼
11⅜	12	100	Chi. Great Western	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
92⅜	93½	800	Chi., Mil. & St. P	94	94	94	94	...
...	...	2	Chi., M. & St. P.pf	129	129	129	129	...
126⅜	127	200	Chi. & Northwest	127	127	127	127	+ ½
16⅜	17	1,600	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	16½	17⅜	16½	17¼	+ ½
52½	53	2,200	Chino Copper	53⅝	53⅝	53	53	— ⅝
41¼	41⅜	2,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	41½	42	41	41⅜	— ⅛
44	45	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	44	44	44	44	—1
133½	134	200	Consolidated Gas	134	134	134	134	— ½
84½	86	200	Continental Can	85½	85½	85½	85½	—2
108½	111¼	100	Continental Can pf	110½	110½	110½	110½	+ ⅝
19	19½	2,700	Corn Products Ref	19½	19⅝	18⅞	19	— ⅛
80¾	81	25,400	Crucible Steel	80½	81¾	79⅞	80⅞	— ⅝
106	112	100	Diamond Match	110	110	110	110	+2
50½	50⅝	17,400	Distillers' Secur	51	52	50¼	50½	— ¼
25⅝	26	1,420	Dome Mines	23	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	...
58	62	200	Elec. Storage Bat	59	59	59	59	— ⅛
34⅜	35½	6,400	Erie	35⅝	35⅞	35	35	— ⅜
50½	51	800	Erie 1st pf	51	51½	51	51	— ⅜
330	340	56	General Chemical	330	330	330	330	...
163	164	200	General Electric	164	164	164	164	+ ⅝
420	425	100	General Motors	420	420	420	420	—6
116	118	1,200	General Motors pf	117	118⅝	117	117½	...
76½	76½	1,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	76	77	76	76⅝	— ⅛
119⅛	119⅝	100	Great Northern pf	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	+ ⅛
39	39¼	1,900	G. N. certs.ore prop	39	40	39	39½	...
49¼	49⅝	1,750	Greene-Cananea	49	50	49	49⅝	+ ⅛
101	101⅞	200	Illinois Central	101½	101½	101½	101⅛	+ ⅛
44½	44⅞	5,300	Inspiration Copper	45	45¼	44½	44⅞	...
16⅞	16⅞	600	Interboro Consol	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	16¾	— ⅛
15¼	17	100	Int. Agricultural	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ¾
48	49½	600	Int. Agricultural pf	50	50	48	49⅞	— ⅛
111	112	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	111½	111½	111½	111½	— ½
24⅜	25	51,500	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	26⅞	27¼	24⅜	24⅝	— ⅛
87⅜	87½	122,500	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr	92	93¼	87	87½	—6
48½	49	6,000	Int. Nickel	49¼	49⅜	48⅝	48⅝	— ½
10½	11	100	Int. Paper	10½	10½	10½	10½	— ½
46	47	100	Int. Paper pf	46	46	46	46	—1
87	87½	200	Jewel Tea	87	87½	87	87½	...
24¼	24⅜	400	Kansas City South	24½	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
70¾	71	700	Kelly Spring Tire	71	71	70½	71	— ¼
56⅞	56⅞	8,000	Kennecott Copper	56⅛	57¼	56⅛	56⅝	— ⅛
69	69½	600	Lackawanna Steel	69¼	70	69¼	69½	— ⅝
50	50⅝	800	Lee Rubber Tire	50⅝	50⅞	50	50	...
76⅜	77½	400	Lehigh Valley	78	78	76½	76½	—1⅛
240	241	100	Liggett & Myers	240	240	240	240	...
26⅛	28	200	Long Island	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26¾	...
193	198½	300	Lorillard (P.) Co	198	198½	198	198½	+8½
128	130	50	Manhattan Elev	129	129	129	129	...
76½	76⅝	6,800	Maxwell Motors	77	77⅝	76⅜	76⅜	— ¼
83½	84	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	84	84	83½	83½	—1
56⅝	56	1,600	Max. Motors Co pf	57	57⅛	55⅞	56	—1
98	98¼	30,900	Mexican Petroleum	98	100	97½	98	+1¾
91	97	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	94	94	94	94	—2½
36½	36¾	1,400	Miami Copper	36¾	36⅞	36½	36½	...
110	135	4	Michigan Central	107	107	107	107	...
5½	6	100	Minn. & St. Louis	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
117	118	300	M., St. P. & S. M	118	118	117½	117½	— ¼
3¼	3½	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¼
4	4¼	300	Missouri Pacific	4	4	4	4	— ¼
77½	79¾	100	Montana Power	78	78	78	78	...
112	113½	100	Montana Power pf	112	112	112	112	...
120	130	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	125	125	125	125	— ¼
22½	23	100	Nat. Enamel. & St. Co	22½	22½	22½	22½	— ½
65¼	65½	500	Nat. Lead Co	66¼	66¼	65¼	65¼	— ¼
17¼	17½	900	Nevada Con. Cop	17½	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ¼
129	131	1,000	N. Y. Air Brake	132	132	130	131	—2
104½	105	6,000	N. Y. Central	104½	105¼	104¼	104½	— ¼
50	50⅝	400	N. Y., N. H. & H	50½	50⅝	50	50	— ½
26¼	27	300	N. Y., Ont. & West	26½	26½	26¼	26¼	— ½
123¼	123¾	1,000	Norfolk & Western	123⅜	124⅛	123¼	123¼	...
85½	89	100	Norfolk & West. pf	87	87	87	87	...
66	69	500	North American	69	69	68⅞	68⅞	+ ⅛
110¾	111	1,000	Northern Pacific	111⅜	111⅜	111	111	— ⅝
9⅜	9½	2,700	Ontario Mining	9½	10	9⅜	9⅝	...
23	25	600	Pacific Mail	26¼	26¼	25¼	25¼	—1
55⅝	55⅞	4,780	Penn. R. R.	55⅜	56	55⅜	55⅝	...
101	102	200	People's Gas, Chi	101¼	101¼	101	101	—1¼
41	41⅜	300	Philadelphia Co	41¼	41½	41¼	41⅜	+ ⅛
27	27⅜	400	Pittsburgh Coal	27	28⅞	27	27⅜	— ⅛
46½	47½	700	Pressed Steel Car	46½	47½	46½	47½	— ¼
46½	47½	70	Do., odd lot	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅜	...
126	127	900	Public Service N. J.	125	126⅜	125	126⅜	+1⅞
3½	3⅝	300	Quicksilver	3½	3½	3½	3½	...
38¼	39	2,700	Railway Steel Sp	38¼	40⅛	38¼	39¾	+ ⅝
22½	22⅝	1,800	Ray Con. Copper	23	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
86⅝	87	24,900	Reading	87¼	88⅝	86⅜	86⅜	— ⅝
46½	46⅝	300	Rep. Iron & Steel	46¼	46½	46¼	46½	— ¼
108	108½	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	108¾	108¾	108	108	— ⅛
36	36⅜	100	Seab. Air Line pf	36¾	36¾	36¾	36⅜	— ⅛
32¼	33½	300	Shattuck-Arizona	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
52	54	300	Sloss-S. S. & Co	53	54	53	54	+ ⅝
96½	96½	1,300	Southern Pacific	96⅝	97	96½	96½	— ⅝
20⅝	20⅞	1,000	Southern Railway	20¾	21¼	20½	20⅝	— ⅜
59½	60	100	Southern Ry pf	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	— ⅛
88	90	420	Standard Milling pf	87¾	87¾	87⅜	87⅜	+ ⅛
126⅝	126⅞	13,400	Studebaker	128⅛	128⅜	126	126⅝	—1¼
45⅝	46¼	1,900	Tennessee Copper	48½	48¼	46	46	—2
183	185	100	Texas Co	184	184	184	184	—2⅜
9⅞	10¼	200	Texas & Pacific	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
60	61	700	Third Avenue	61¾	61¾	60	60	—2
94	96	100	Underwood Typew	94	94	94	94	—1½
132¾	132⅝	5,000	Union Pacific	132⅞	133¼	132¼	132¼	— ⅝
82⅝	82⅞	300	Union Pacific pf	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	+ ⅛
147	147½	2,400	United Fruit Co	147¼	148¼	146⅜	147¼	+ ⅛
23½	25	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	23½	23½	23½	23¼	—1
149¼	149¼	31,300	U. S. Indus. Alco	146	150⅞	146	149¼	+3¼
1¼	1⅝	400	U. S. Rubber & R. pf	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅝	— ⅛
53¾	53¾	2,600	U. S. Rubber	53⅝	55	53½	53½	— ⅝
72⅜	73	3,500	U. S. Sm., R. & M	72⅝	73¾	72½	73	...
51⅝	52¼	100	U. S. S. R. & M. pf	52⅝	52⅝	52½	52¼	— ⅛
82½	82⅝	32,500	U. S. Steel	82⅞	83⅝	82½	82⅝	— ⅛
115	115¼	3,021	U. S. Steel pf	115¼	115⅝	115	115	— ⅛
80¾	81¼	3,300	Utah Copper	80¼	81⅞	80¼	81	+ ⅛
17¼	17¾	400	Utah Securities	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾	— ⅛
41½	42	700	Va.-Car. Chemical	42	42	41½	41½	— ⅛
108	109¾	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	109	109	100	100	+ ⅞
44¼	44½	600	Wabash pf. A	44¾	44½	44¼	44¼	...
26½	27	200	Wabash pf. B	27	27	26½	26½	— ¼
29¾	30¼	100	Western Maryland	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ¼
90½	91	400	Western Union	91⅝	91⅝	90	90	— ⅛
56⅜	57	5,400	Westinghouse El. & M	57⅛	57¼	56½	56⅝	— ¼
33	36	100	Wisconsin Central	36	36	36	36	...
125¾	127	500	Woolw. (F.W.) Co	126	126½	125¾	126½	— ⅜

RESERVES DUE MAY 16.

Members Must Increase Funds In Reserve Banks on That Date.

The next installment of reserves payable by member banks to the Federal Reserve banks is due on May 16, when member banks must establish, and for six months thereafter maintain, reserves in the regional banks of five-fifteenths of their total required reserve, instead of four-fifteenths as at present, in the case of institutions located in reserve cities, and of four-twelfths of their total required reserve instead of three-twelfths for banks outside central reserve cities.

The total reserve required of member banks is 15 per cent. of demand deposits and 5 per cent. of time deposits, in the case of banks in reserve cities, and 12 per cent. and 5 per cent., respectively, for banks in the country.

Acceptable eligible paper, indorsed by member banks, may be received by the Reserve banks to the extent of one-half of each installment of reserves, and rediscounts to any extent necessary may be applied for.

ALLIS-CHALMERS EARNINGS.

Deficit of $25,000 in 1914 Becomes $1,078,000 Surplus in 1915.

The Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, reporting for 1915 yesterday, showed gross sales of $11,666,000, an increase of $1,343,000 over 1914. Net manufacturing profits were $732,000, as compared with a loss of $278,000 in the previous year. A deficit of $25,000 in net earnings in 1914 was turned into a surplus of $1,078,000 in net earnings last year. This amount is equal to 3 per cent. on the common stock after allowance for 6 per cent. dividends on the preferred.

President Otto H. Falk says that at the beginning of 1915 the unfilled orders amounted to $2,504,000. In the course of the year there were increased to $11,041,000, and on March 31 last were $12,063,000. Of this amount more than 80 per cent., or approximately $10,000,000, he says, consisted of orders of machinery and manufactures of the regular and standard lines of the company.

TO BOOST EXCHANGE CLOCK.

Brokers Propose to Make Summer Evenings an Hour Longer.

Agitation has been started by influential members of the Stock Exchange for turning the clock ahead an hour in Summer to give brokers and employes longer evenings. It is proposed to open at nine o'clock, instead of ten, and close at two. On Saturday there might be a three-hour session, or the Exchange might close at eleven.

Brokers who favor the change want it to begin on June 1, and continue till Sept. 1. The proposal is not new, having been advanced several times in the past, but there has never been such enthusiasm before as in the last few days. The only serious opposition is expected from big call money banks, which would be open an hour after the close of the trading.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	77.16	76.62	76.76	— .18
25 industrials	93.70	91.92	92.83	— .36
50 stocks	85.43	84.30	84.79	— .27

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
May 3	85.43	84.30	84.79	— .27
May 2	86.05	84.84	85.06	— .81
May 1	86.42	85.24	85.87	+ .44
April 29	85.62	84.33	85.43	+ .40
April 28	85.74	84.64	85.03	+ .39
April 27	84.91	83.11	84.64	+1.78
April 26	83.39	82.54	82.86	— .49
April 25	83.97	82.58	83.35	+ .80
April 24	82.72	81.21	82.45	+1.34
April 22	82.95	80.91	81.11	—2.00

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

May.	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
1915	72.94	1	64.14	10	67.06
1914	69.75	18	67.48	9	69.17
1913	71.25	26	69.45	1	69.69
1912	83.17	2	80.08	31	80.19

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	91.87	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22	84.79
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.36	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	69.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.23
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.00

*To date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Closed Door for China.

Bankers familiar with the situation in the Far East were skeptical of the truth of a dispatch yesterday which said that Japan and Russia had decreed a return of the closed door policy for China. They said that they did not believe that Great Britain would allow such a declaration to stand. China herself, in her pacific way, has evolved a remedy that has proved fairly successful against the unfair exactions of powerful neighbors. When Japan began to oppress her by taking over territory by right of superior force a few years ago word was quietly spread about through China that no goods of Japanese origin were to be purchased. The boycott extended even to the popular Japanese toys and candies, and it spread until it has caused a drop of about $50,000,000 per annum in the amount of Chinese money spent in Japan.

***

French Loan Negotiations.

The call issued by M. Ribot, Minister of Finance for France, for the deposit of securities issued by neutral countries and held by French investors was a part of the plan for bringing out a loan in this country. The mobilized securities will be used for collateral, according to the plans.

***

A Kind-Hearted Controller.

National banks have never been so busy studying themselves as they have been since the appointment of John Skelton Williams as Controller of the Currency. No two calls for condition have been alike since his entrance to office, and each new blank carries requests for more information. The result has been that the clerical work of the banks has been greatly increased, and officers have come to fear the approach of each call for the extra work that it entails. Mr. Williams may have had this situation in mind when he included in his latest form a request for information as to the clerks who have not had regular vacations in past years. If he finds that some of the men whose work it is to fill out his reports have not been allowed to get off for the customary fortnight he may simplify his next form. As a matter of fact, his solicitude for the welfare of bank employes is not expected to develop any abuses in the large city institutions. They are believers in vacations to such an extent that many of them provide clubhouses in the country for their employes to use in their vacation time.

***

Unpopular Orders.

Holding the delicate position he does, it is not hard for a Controller of the Currency to make himself unpopular with the banks under his supervision. They are so sensitive over what they regard as their rights to secrecy that each new demand for information arouses a storm of protest. Mr. Williams's latest request that he be supplied now with figures as to the amount of money lent to foreign Governments was resented yesterday by several prominent bankers. They said that it was no time to advertise that certain institutions had been doing a big business in supplying belligerent nations with funds.

***

A Rumor Exploded.

The Anaconda Copper report for 1915 failed to bear out yesterday the rumor of Tuesday which appeared to be of influence that day in forcing the stock down. Soon after Anaconda shares started on their Tuesday decline, which amounted to 2 points, the rumor was heard in commission houses that the annual statement would contain some bearish information. Just what this would be was not clear, inasmuch as the income account had been known for several weeks, but a supposition voiced was that the text would contain an unfavorable forecast of future market conditions. The report actually disclosed a directly opposite opinion held by President Ryan. From his point of view the ending of the war should bring nothing more than a brief interlude before buying of copper again resumes great proportions.

***

April's Incorporations.

The capital of new companies incorporated in April reached a combined total of $223,508,900, according to the records of The Journal of Commerce, no concerns being considered with capital less than $100,000. In the same month last year the aggregate was $77,466,000. Oil companies were prominent in the list, with munition and shipbuilding concerns also standing well in the foreground in respect both to number and the amount of capital involved.

***

The Break in Marine.

On Monday the common and preferred shares of the International Mercantile Marine Company supplied more than a quarter of the day

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MARINE CO. PLAN APPROVED.

Bondholders Expect It to Become Effective July 1.

The plan of reorganization of the International Mercantile Marine Company, which has been in course of preparation by the preferred stockholders' committee, headed by President Wallace of the Central Trust Company, has been submitted to and approved by the joint committee of bondholders, of which President Bannard of the New York Trust Company is Chairman. Representatives of the committees expect the plan to become effective by July 1.

The vacation of the receivership, and the payment of the principal of the bonds with 57 per cent. new bonds and 43 per cent. cash, the main features of the plan, have already been approved by Chairman Platten of the committee of common holders. Mr. Platten yesterday declined to express an opinion on the other points in the plan. A member of his committee declared he himself would not sanction it.

The section to which this member objected provides for the sale of $20,000,000 second mortgage five-year 6 per cent. notes to meet a part of the payment of principal of the outstanding bonds. It also provides that, after a fund equivalent to these notes has been acumulated from earnings, payments may be made on account of the 80 per cent. accumulated dividends on the preferred stock. The total of these dividends now approximates $41,000,000.

Under the new plan the company will have an interest-bearing debt of $80,000,000, compared with an interest-bearing debt of $70,226,000 at present. But while the principal of the debt is reduced, the interest charge is increased, amounting annually to $3,600,000 compared with $3,248,330 at present. Its stock capitalization remains at the present figures of $51,725,720 preferred and $49,872,100 common.

The plan also provides that the 6 per cent. dividends on the preferred stock may be paid as soon as the plan is declared operative. Provision has been made for the sale of the $20,000,000 notes.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'18	100⅝	101⅛	4.10
Argen. Govt. Disc.	Feb. 21,'17		99¾	99⅞	5.25
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	101	101⅛	5.00
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	101	101⅜	5.60
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100	100⅜	4.85
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	99⅜	100¼	4.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅞	100⅞	2.50
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.50
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	99⅝	99½	5.11
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1926	99½	99¾	5.10
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	99	99¼	5.07
Italian Govt.	6	Jan. 15,'16	99¼	99⅞	6.20
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	101⅜	102¼	5.55
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100⅝	101⅛	4.00
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	100⅝	102	4.65
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1918	101⅜	101⅝	4.85
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅞	100¼	4.85
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99⅜	100¼	4.90

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	101	101¼	4.12
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1918	100¼	101¼	3.85
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15,'19	99½	99⅝	5.80
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.15
Amacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅞	101¼	3.50
A. V. R. L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	97½	99	6.35
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	100¼	100⅜	2.00
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	101⅛	101⅜	2.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅝	100⅞	4.50
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102½	102¾	5.80
C. P. R. & L.	5	May, 1918	100	104	5.50
†Ches. & O.	5	June, 1919	101¼	101¼	2.00
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sept., 1917	99⅜	100	5.00
C. B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98⅛	98¼	4.37
Chi. Elev.	5	July, 1918	91	95	29.00
Cities Serv.	7	May, 1918	102	102½	5.70
Den. G. & El.	6	Apr., 1917	102	103	3.00
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	97	98	6.00
Erie R. R.	4½	Apr., 1917	101⅛	101¼	3.85
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100⅞	4.05
Gr. Tr. of C.	5	Nov., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.80
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101½	3.95
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101½	102	5.00
In. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	100	100	5.45
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	102	5.30
M. West Util.	6	Jan. 1,'25	96	98	6.80
**Min. Gen.	6	June, 1917	101	102	3.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1919	90	95	6.80
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98	99	6.80
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100½	4.80
N. Y. N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	100	100⅛	4.35
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100	100¾	5.75
Nor. S. Pow.	6	Apr. 1,'26	98¾	99	6.10
Penn. Co.	4½	June15,'21	101¼	101⅜	4.16
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100¼	100⅝	4.15
Rem. A. Un. Mat. Co.	5	Feb. 19,'19	98¼	98⅜	5.50
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100½	100¾	4.15
Un. Ry. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98½	99¼	5.30
U. S. S. R. & M.	8	Feb., 1926	111	112	4.50
U. S. Sm. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	98¼	100¼	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101	101¼	4.33
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	101¼	101¼	3.85
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100¾	101¼	4.95
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅛	99⅝	5.15
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	97½	99	7.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	6.80
Winn. Ry. &	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.45

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called June, 1916, at 101. **Called for redemption June 1, at 101.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Light pf.	80	83
Adirondack Electric Power.	24	26
American Gas Co.	120	122
*American Gas & Electric.	146	150
*American Gas & Electric pf.	50	52
American Light & Traction.	373	378
American Light & Traction pf.	111	†118½
American Power & Light.	64	66
American Power & Light pf.	85	86½
American Public Utilities.	45	47
American Public Utilities pf.	76	79
American Waterworks & Electric.	7	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	17	20
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	52	56
Associated Gas & Electric pf.	55	65
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92½	95
Carolina Power & Light.	29	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	94	97
Cities Service.	185	187
Cities Service pf.	84	85
Colorado Power.	25½	26½
Colorado Power pf.	101½	102½
†Commonwealth Pr. Ry. & Lt.	64	66
†Commonwealth Pr. Ry. & Lt. pf.	84	86
Consumers P. 6s, 1920.	104½	105¼
Consumers' Power (Md.) pf.	96	98
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s.	97	99
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	78	82
Electric Bond & Share pf.	100	103
Empire District Electric pf.	85	88
Federal Light & Traction.	12	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.	46	49
Gas & Electric Securities.	175	193
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	90	95
Great Western P. 5s, 1946.	88	90
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power.	16	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	59	61
Northern States Power.	60½	61¼
Northern States Power pf.	97½	99½
Ozark Power & Water.	25	35
Pacific Gas & Electric.	59¼	59½
Pacific Gas & Electric, original.	91⅜	94
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf.	92	93
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	26	29
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	72	75
Southern California Edison.	88½	90½
Southern California Edison pf.	103	105
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric.	12	12¼
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	87	87½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power.	12	12½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	85	87
Toledo Trac., Light & Power.	32	35
Toledo Trac., Light & Power pf.	63	66
United Light & Railways.	53½	55
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	77	78
Western Power.	16	17
Western Power pf.	60½	61½

*Par Value, $50. †Ex dividend.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.	Ask.
Anglo-American	15½	16¼	15⅝	16¼
Atlantic Refining	690	700	680	690
Borne-Scrymser	315	330	315	350
Buckeye Pipe Line	94	96	94	97
Chesebrough Mfg.	975	1000	975	1000
Colonial Oil	170	180	170	180
Continental Oil	305	315	315	325
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland P. L.	80	88	75	80
Eureka Pipe Line	205	210	205	210
Galena Signal Oil	155	158	155	158
Galena Signal Oil pf.	143	148	143	148
Illinois Pipe Line	171	178	171	174
Indiana Pipe Line	95	98	95	98
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	11¼	12	11¼	12
National Transit	17	19	17	19
New York Transit	170	180	170	180
Northern Pipe Line	98	101	98	101
Ohio Oil	232	234	234	237
Penn-Mex. Fuel Co.	56	58	57	60
Pierce Oil	13½	14	13½	14
Pierce Oil pf. 8s.	72½	82	83	85
Prairie Oil & Gas.	412	415	412	415
Prairie Pipe Line	213	216	213	216
Solar Refining	290	300	290	300
Southern Pipe Line	197	200	198	201
South Penn Oil	345	355	350	355
So. West. Penn	102	105	102	105
Standard Oil of Cal.	245	248	247	250
Standard Oil of Ind.	550	555	560	565
Standard Oil of Kan.	440	450	440	450
Standard Oil of Ky.	370	380	370	380
Standard Oil of Neb.	350	360	350	360
Standard Oil of N. Y.	522	525	522	525
Standard Oil of N. J.	208	210	211	213
Standard Oil of Ohio.	610	620	610	620
Swan & Finch	110	115	110	120
Union Tank	82	84	81	85
Vacuum Oil	235	240	239	242
Washington Oil	35	45	35	45

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	112	126	120	125
American Cigar pf.	99	100½	100	100½
Conley Foil	325	350	325	350
J. S. Young	150	160	158	160
Johnson Tin F. & M.	150	160	155	156
MacAndrews & F.	180	185	156	163
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	460	480	470	480
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	122	120	122

LONDON MARKET STEADY.

American Securities Decline on Reports of Labor Troubles.

LONDON, May 3.—The stock market was quietly steady today. There was fair investment buying of short-term colonial bonds and the war loans, and shipping and Mexicans shares were active, while silver stocks attracted attention owing to the phenomenal rise in silver. American securities declined on reports of labor troubles, but closed steady at the lower level.

Money was in fair demand and discount rates were quiet. The sales of Treasury bills and Exchequer bonds last week amounted to £19,000,000, while £10,000,000 of the former matured.

Bar silver advanced 1⅛d to 37½d per ounce.

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 3.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 63 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs 29 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

International Mercantile Marine preferred was the most active stock in the dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, with more than 17,000 shares changing hands. Publication of details of the reorganization plan helped to stimulate interest in it. There was continued profit taking on a large scale, and the price recorded a further recession from the recent high level, although there were a number of sharp rallies at times during the session.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alaska Gold	19½	19½	19½	19½
70	Allis-Chalmers	25⅝	26	25⅝	26
30	Am. Beet Sugar	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
680	American Can	55⅞	56⅛	54⅞	54⅞
170	Am. Car & F.	60⅛	60⅜	59⅞	59⅞
1,076	Am. Locomotive	69¼	69½	67⅞	67⅞
4,560	Am. Smelting	98⅝	99¼	97⅜	97⅝
20	American Zinc	90⅝	91⅜	90⅝	91⅜
4,470	Anaconda Cop.	84	85⅜	84	85⅛
2,130	Baldwin Loco.	87¼	88¼	86⅜	87½
100	Balt. & Ohio	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
200	Batopilas	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
110	Butte & Sup.	90⅜	92	90⅜	91¾
20	California Pet.	22½	22¾	22¼	22¼
50	Cent. Leather	53¼	53¼	53	53
10	Ches. & Ohio	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
80	C., R. I. & P.	16½	16½	16½	17¼
30	Chino Copper	53⅛	53⅝	53⅛	53⅝
120	Col. Fuel & I.	41½	42⅜	41	41⅝
110	Corn Products	19⅜	19⅝	19	19
5,470	Crucible Steel	80⅝	81⅝	79⅝	81
920	Dist. Securities	51	52	50⅜	50½
340	Erie	35⅝	36	35	35
50	Gt. North'n ore	39	40	39	40
560	Int. Mer. Mar.	26⅞	27⅜	24⅝	24⅝
17,180	Int. Mer. M. pf	82	86	87	88⅝
80	Int. Nickel	49⅜	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝
150	Inspirat'n Cop.	44⅝	44⅝	44⅜	44⅜
210	Kennecott Cop.	56⅝	57	56⅜	56⅝
50	Lack. Steel	69½	69½	69½	69½
210	Mex. Motors	76¾	77⅜	76¼	76½
4,530	Mexican Pet.	98	99⅞	97½	98
550	N. Y. Central	104⅛	105	104¼	104⅝
10	N. Y., N.H. & H.	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
115	Ontario	9¼	10	9¼	9⅝
60	Pacific Mail	25⅜	25⅜	25	25
20	Pennsylvania	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
50	Ry. St. Spring	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
110	Ray Copper	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜
2,780	Reading	87¼	88⅜	86⅞	86⅞
30	Sou. Pacific	96⅛	96⅜	96⅛	96⅜
60	Studebaker	125⅛	125⅞	126¼	127
70	Tenn. Copper	47⅜	47⅜	46	46
40	Third Av.	62	62	60⅜	60⅜
440	Union Pacific	133	133⅝	132½	132½
30	United Fruit	147¼	147¼	147½	147⅝
1,500	U. S. Ind. Alc.	147	151	146⅝	149⅝
1,210	U. S. Rubber	53⅛	54⅝	53⅝	53½
7,960	U. S. Steel	83	88⅜	82½	82⅝
50	Utah Copper	81⅝	81⅝	81½	81⅝
320	West. E. & M.	57½	57½	56½	56½

59,416

MINING STOCKS.

700	Atlanta	.13½	.13½	.13	.13
400	Gold'd Cons.	.89	.89	.89	.89
800	Jim Butler	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05
500	Midway	.32	.32	.32	.32
1,200	Montana	.37	.40	.37	.40
500	Nevada Hills	.20	.20	.20	.20
50	Ontario	9.50	10.00	9.50	10.00
800	Oro	.05	.05	.05	.05
1,000	Rescue E.	.46	.47	.46	.47
200	Sierra Nevada	.20	.20	.20	.20
300	Tonopah Bel.	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20
1,625	Tonopah Ext.	6.87½	6.87½	6.62½	6.87½
600	Union Cons.	.50	.51	.50	.51
1,100	West End	.99	1.00	.96	1.00

10,105

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	10 or Less.	Over 10 to 30 up to 30.	Over 30 to 60 up to 60.	Over 60 to 90. up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond		4	4	4½
Atlanta		4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com-modity.
Boston	5	3	3½	3½
New York	5	2¼	3¼	
Philadelphia	4½		3	3
Cleveland	5	3	3½	
Richmond	6	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5		4	
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5		3½	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	4	3
San Francisco	3½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 80 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days ..... 2@2⅛
Ninety days ..... 2@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼

*TIME LOANS.

60 days	2¼@2⅜	5 months	2@2½
90 days	2@2¼	6 months	2@2½
4 months	2@2½		

*Regular mixed collateral; all industrial, ¼ per cent. higher.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3¼
30 to 90 days	2½@3

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.76	$4.75⅞	$4.75⅞	—.00¼
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	—.00¼
Paris—				
Demand	5.93⅝	5.94	5.94	—.00⅛
Cables	5.93	5.93¼	5.93¼	—.00⅛
Berlin—				
Demand	76.37½	76.12½	76.12½	—.25
Cables	76.43½	76.25	76.25	—.25

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchange so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75½	4.76⅛
5.1825	Paris	5.94	5.93⅝
95.28	Berlin	76.12½	76.25
20.20	Austria	13.15	18.20
28.70	Scandinavia	30.30	30.40
19.20	Spain	19.75	19.80
5.1826	Switzerland	5.18⅛	5.18
19.225	Greece	19.35	19.38
40.19	Holland	41.12½	41.25
5.1828	Italy	6.21¼	6.21
51.45	Russia	30.90	31.00
	Hongkong	56.25	56.37½
	Shanghai	77.00	77.12½
	India—		
42.44	Bombay	33.00	
42.44	Calcutta	33.00	
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84	Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.25	50.37½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.26	42.32
22.40	Rio	23.00	23.12½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72⅝	$4.70⅜	$4.71¾	$4.69⅞

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House Exchanges, $565,199,676; balance, $29,945,417. Sub-Treasury credit balance, $588,601.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $3.75 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 37½d, up 1⅛d; New York, 77¼c, up 2⅝c; Mexican dollars, 59¼@62½c.

AN EXTRA COPPER DIVIDEND.

American Smelting Adds a Quarter Per Cent. to Common Payment.

The American Smelting and Refining Company yesterday declared an extra dividend for the quarter of one-half of 1 per cent. on the common stock. The usual payment of 1 per cent. was also ordered and the regular distribution of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred. The common dividends will be paid June 15 to stockholders of record May 26. The preferred stock owners will get their dividend June 1 on stock of record May 12.

This is the first extra payment voted by the Directors in the current period of unusual demand for copper. The 4 per cent. annual rate on the junior shares has been in force since 1909.

LABOR BIG FACTOR IN STEEL.

Strikes Less Effective Than Expected—Europe Still Buys Shells.

The steel strikes have so far affected operations less than might be expected, according to reports from steel centres. Employers look for interruptions later this year, and this is tending to promote conservative estimates of output in some quarters. A feature of the week has been supplied in renewed buying of finished shells. The Iron Age says:

Labor troubles have been rampant this week in portions of the steel and metal working trades. These and the strikes previously under way have cut down steel consumption somewhat, and in a less degree the output of mills. At Pittsburgh the rioting originated outside of steel plants and the temporary shutdowns of the latter were precautionary. Iron and steel manufacturers were forehanded in advancing wages and the May outbreaks have affected them less than was feared.

Throughout the iron and steel industries the explosive nature of the labor situation is recognized and its possibilities of interruptions in the coming Summer are a factor in all forecasts.

No relief from the pressure upon the mills is in sight, but new buying is less and the question at what prices future contracts should be made is exercising certain large interests, buyers of war steel in particular.

Some options on renewals of munitions contracts—the making of finished shells—that ran to May 1—have not been exercised, but as makers are behind on deliveries there is as yet no slackening in such work. More war steel is to be bought and more shell contracts are to be placed, but sellers want more than agents of foreign buyers have yet offered.

The Iron Trade Review says:

Some unusually large orders for finished shells, it is learned, have been placed with makers in this country during the last week, which is sufficient commentary on recent reports that buying of this sort would be much reduced in view of the better producing position of the European countries at war. It seems to be a fact, however, that shell contracts are not being offered for open competition but are being placed mainly with those companies which have proved their ability to handle this business promptly and well.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction at the Exchange Salesroom yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

For Account of Executors.

2 shares Kings County Electric Light and Power Company, $100 each, 129.

1 share New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, $100, 60½.

1 share Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100, 87⅞.

1 share American Sugar Refining Company preferred, $100, 115.

2 shares Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, $100 each, 280½.

2 shares Brooklyn Fire Brick Works, $100 each, 100.

1 share Brooklyn Union Gas Company, $100, 126½.

16 shares Bank of Metropolis, $100 each, 295.

For Account of Administrator.

One-quarter interest in second mortgage of $28,000, subject to a prior lien of $95,000, on property owned by J. J. Diskon, situated at 148 Main Street, Paterson, N. J., interest at 6 per cent. per annum: $3,000, $1,500 second mortgage and $1,500 third mortgage on property 286 Paulison Avenue, Passaic, N. J., subject to first mortgage of $2,000, $4,000.

3 shares Guaranty Trust Company of New York, $100 each, 443.

For Account of the Administrator, C. T. A. of John N. Smith, deceased.

Judgment for $12,447.60 against August M. Price, recovered in Surrogate's Court, Kings County, by decree filed April 18, 1916, and docketed in Kings County Clerk's office on April 21, 1916; in New York County Clerk's office April 22, 1916, and in Suffolk County Clerk's office on April 25, 1916, $16.

For Account of Whom It May Concern.

1 set carved ivory chessmen, 1 set carved boxwood draughts, 1 inlaid chess board, $120.

90 shares Individual Drinking Cup Company common, $100 each; 70 shares Individual Drinking Cup Company preferred, $100 each, $20 lot.

10 shares Universal Audit Company, $100 each, $11.

$16,000 Kansas City Viaduct and Terminal Railway Company 4½ per cent. certificates of deposit, due 1934, 26.

235 shares Charles B. Byron Company common, $100 each, $1,000.

$2,000 Acker, Merrall & Condit Company 6 per cent. bonds, due 1923, coupons January and July 10, 67½.

$15,000 Southern Coal and Iron Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due October, 1921, April, 1908, and subsequent coupons attached, $25 the lot.

49 shares Fultonada Realty Company, Inc., $100 each, $2,500.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Balto. Tube	115	115	115	115
81	Balto. Tube pf.	96½	95½	95½	95½
81	Con. Power	108½	108½	108½	108½
18	Con. power pf.	108½	108½	108½	108½
1,105	Cosden 'Ref.	22¼	22¼	21⅝	22
1,075	Cosden O. & G.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
605	Cos. O. & G. pf.	4½	4½	4½	4½
50	Davison Chem.	59	59	59	59
240	Houston Oil	20	20½	20	20¼
50	Maryland Cas.	82	82	82	82
50	M. & M. Bk.	28	28	28	28
20	North. Central.	88	88	88	88
20	Okla. Ref.	7	7	7	7
100	Penn. W. & P.	73½	73½	73½	73½
10	Symington pf.	90	90	90	90
4	West. Nat. Bk.	36	36	36	36
10	Wayland Oil	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝

BONDS.

$1,000	Balto. El. 5s stamped	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
2,000	Balto. Spar Pt. 4½s	97	97	97	97
1,000	Chicago Ry. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
500	C. of Balto. 4s	100	100	100	100
3,000	C. & C. 5s	88⅝	88⅞	88⅝	88⅞

Bankers Trust Company

Gilbert Eliott & Co.
Dealers in Bank Stocks
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

Chevrolet
Motor Company Stock

The Company's present schedule calls for an output of 96,482 cars in 1916, and to date this schedule has been easily maintained. With this production, the company should earn over $3,000,000 in 1916, or about $40 a share on the stock. Already orders are being received from agents for 1917 deliveries, and invariably they call for larger allotments than 1916. It is estimated that 150,000 cars will be needed to supply next year's demand, and on this output the company should earn close to $70 a share in 1917.

Circular on request.

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4061 to 4070 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Gwynne Bros.
Will Buy
100 Bucyrus Pfd.
100 Chatham & Phenix Natl. Bk.
50 Harrison Bros. Pfd.
25 New Jersey Zinc
50 Proctor & Gamble Pfd.
50 Rome Brass & Copper
100 Stewart Sugar
50 Standard Oil of Calif.
50 Vacuum Oil
Will Sell
50 American Brass
50 American Power & Light Pfd.
25 Celluloid Company
50 Canada Fdys. & Forgings
100 Harrison Bros. Pfd.
15 Midland Securities
50 Proctor & Gamble Pfd.
25 Rome Brass & Copper
25 Tonawanda Iron & Steel
Gwynne Bros.
25 Broad St., N.Y. Phone 3232 Broad

United Drug Company
Common
1st Preferred
2nd Preferred
Otto Eisenlohr & Bros.
Common
Preferred
Bought, Sold and Quoted
All Unlisted and Curb Stocks Dealt In
BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.
25 Broad St. New York

WILL BUY:
100 Amer. Surety Co.
10 First Natl. Bank
25 U. S. Mtge. & Trust Co.
50 Chat.& Phenix Natl. Bank
25 Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
WILL SELL:
100 E. W. Bliss Co.
100 Remington Type. 2d. Pfd.
50 Otis Elevator Common
10 Phelps Dodge & Co.
50 Manhattan Bridge 3c Line
30 Borden's Cond. Milk Com.
L. A. NORTON
Tel. Broad 2805. 25 Broad St.

United Drug Co.
Common
2nd Preferred
1st Preferred
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Circular on request.
RICHMOND & MYLES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Tel. 9181 Rector. 20 Broad St.

Worthington P. & M.
Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
Equitable Building Phone 5354 Rector

American Piano
J. B. Stetson
Aeolian Weber Piano & Pianola
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Price Movements Are Irregular Except in the Oil Stocks, Where Gains Predominate.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 530,912 shares of stocks and $146,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrial, 75,445; oil, 93,312, and mining, 362,155. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,500	‡Aetna Exp....	19½	19½	18⅞	19
300	Ajax Rub., Inc.	66	66	66	66
90	American Nav.	10	11	10	11
400	‡Am. Drug S.	14	14	13⅞	13⅞
5,000	A., G. & W. I.	36½	38¼	36½	37
3,000	A.,G.& W. I. pf	51	52	50¾	51
300	‡Butler Chem..	6½	6¾	6½	6½
2,900	C. N. Gas Corp	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,100	‡Car, L. & P..	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6¾
2,050	Chevrolet Mot.	199	200	197	199
120	Con. Ordnance.	25½	25½	*25¾	23¾
2,000	Corp. of R.&H.	5	5¼	5	5
6,800	‡Cuba Cane S..	61	61⅞	60¾	61
900	‡Cuba C. S. pf.	95	95	94¾	94⅞
220	Driggs-Sea	137	140	135	140
100	Elsen. Tobacco.	53	53	53	53
500	‡Electric Gun...	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
80	Emerson Phon.	*12¾	*12¾	*12¾	*12¾
210	‡G., W. & W...	64	64	64	64
5	Guan. Sugar...	82	82	82	82
100	Hartman Corp.	71½	71½	71½	71½
100	‡Int.Mer. Mar.	24½	24½	24½	24½
450	Inter. Rub....	14	14	13⅝	13⅝
1,200	‡Kapo Mfg.Co.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
600	Kone. Zinc....	14½	14¾	14½	14¾
1,000	‡L. Tor. Bt..	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜
1,000	‡Lynn Phono..	10⅜	10⅝	10¼	10½
100	Manhat. Trs..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
20,100	‡Maxim Muns.	10⅜	11¼	10	10½
11,600	‡Midvale Stl..	60⅞	61¼	60	60⅝
2,500	‡Pacific Mail				
	S. S. rts....	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Poole E. & M.	105	108	105	108
120	‡Perlman Rim	*118	118	116	116
700	‡St. Joe Lead.	16½	16¾	16½	16½
1,900	Submarine Bt.				
	v. t. ctfs....	36	36⅞	35¼	36⅞
1,500	‡Tob.Prod. com	41	41½	*40⅞	41½
50	Stand. Motors.	9	9	9	9
200	Univ. Motors.	6½	6½	6½	6½
300	Un. Profit Sh.	½	½	½	½
800	U.S. L. & H.	3	3	3	3
250	White Motors.	49	49¼	49	49¼
400	World Film Corp, v.t.ctfs.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1¼
1,000	‡Zinc Concen.	6¼	6¼	6	6

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
188	Cum. P. L....	90	80	90	..
10	Illinois Pipe L.	173	173	173	..
68	Ohio Oil	236	223	233	− 1
50	Pierce Oil	14	14	14	+ ½
50	Prairie P. L...	216	215	215	+ 1
70	Stan. O. of Cal.	249	248	249	+ 2
6	Stan. O. of Ind.	561	561	561	− 3
25	St. O. of N. J..	523	521	521	− 3
35	St. O. of N. Y.	213	210	210	− 1
385	Union Tank L..	84	83	84	+ 2½
10	Vacuum Oil....	239	239	239	− 2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	Am. Oil & G..	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
500	‡Bar. O. & G..	3¼	3¼	3	3¼
23,000	††Calif. Oil (a prospect)	17	19	17	19
1,800	††Cal. Oil, pf. (a prospect)..	78	78	78	78
750	‡Cosden & Co. (oil ref.).....	22¼	22¼	21½	22
1,000	‡Cos. O. & G..	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	‡C. O. & G. pf.	4½	4½	4½	4½
11,500	‡Federal Oil....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	‡Houston Oil..	20	20	19½	19½
300	‡Int. Petrol....	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11½
300	‡Lincoln G. O.	35	35	35	35
6,700	Mexico Petrol.	19¼	20	19¼	19⅜
8,000	††Midwest Oil.	49	50	48	49
545	‡Midwest Ref..	70	70	68	68
1,000	M. S. O. Co...	37	39	37	39
2,000	‡Musko. Ref...	3	3	2½	2½
15,000	††Ok. O. com..	15	15	13	13
2,500	‡Ok. O., pf....	1	1	1	1
400	Ok. P. & R...	7	7	7	7
350	‡Pan-Am. Pet..	48½	48¾	*48	48
6,900	††Pet. W. Oil..	77	78	77	77
1,200	‡Sap. O. & R..	12¾	13¼	12¾	13¼
3,100	‡Sinclair Oil...	48	48⅞	47¼	48
800	U. S. C. O....	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
3,000	‡Victoria Oil...	2¼	2¼	2	2¼
600	Way. O. & G..	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5¾
220	Ventura	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾

MINING STOCKS.

42,000	††Adanac Silver	69	70	68	69
10,000	‡Al.-Br. C. Met.	78	82	78	80
4,300	††Atlanta	13	13	12½	12½
2,000	††Beaver Cons..	49	50	49	50
20,000	Bingham Min.	13⅜	13⅜	13	13½
2,300	††Booth	18½	19	18	19
12,000	†Boston & Mon.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,000	Brad. M. Ltd.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
850	Buffalo Mines.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
350	Butte & N. Y.	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
1,600	Butte Cop. & Z. v. t. ctfs....	7⅜	7⅜	7½	7⅜
1,500	‡Calaveras C.	4⅞	5	4⅞	4⅞
500	Caledonia	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	‡Canada Cop....	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
8,600	†Cashboy	8	8	8	8
100	C. de Pasco C.	37½	37½	37½	37½
2,000	††Comstock T.	8¼	8¼	8	8
800	C. Ariz. Sm..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,500	C. Nev.-Utah.	½	½	½	½
900	Crown Reserve	¾	¾	¾	¾
11,000	†Dome Ext....	37	37	35	35
1,300	‡Dupont Cop..	3	3	2⅞	2⅞
2,700	‡Eagle & B. B.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
5,000	††Emma Cop..	48	48	46	48
700	First Nat. C.	5¼	5¼	5	5¼
1,800	‡Fortuna M. C.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	‡Gold'd Cons.	88	88	87	88
2,500	††Gold'd Mer..	12	12½	11½	12
1,600	††Granite G. M.	65	65	60	62
2,100	‡Green Monst..	1	1	1	1
250	Hecla Mining	4⅜	5	4⅜	5
100	Howe Sound..	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
700	I. & I. M. & R.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4,600	††Inter. Mines.	17	17	16	17
375	‡Iron Blos....	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
10,000	Jerome Verde..	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
3,700	††Jim Butler..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,500	‡Jumbo Ext....	75	76	74	76
500	Kerr Lake....	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
1,500	††Kewanas	14½	14½	14	14½
11,900	††La Jara G...	53	55	53	54
5,000	‡La Rose Con..	½	¾	½	½
32,500	††Marsh Min...	17	17	16	16
8,500	†McKin.-Dar.	66	70	66	69
300	Mines of Am...	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
1,900	‡Mojave Tung..	5⅞	6¼	5⅞	6
6,000	‡Mon. Silver..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	‡Mont. Con....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
19,000	†‡Mother Lode.	84	84	83	83
2,500	Nip. Mines Co.	8	8¼	7⅞	8
2,500	†O. G. K. (a prospect)	24	25	24	25
800	†O. N. (a pros.)	30	30	30	30
1,500	††Ore South....	43	47	44	45
3,500	††Oro	4½	4½	4	4½
7,000	†Pet. Lake....	32	34	32	34
2,200	‡Ray Herc. M.	4⅞	5	4¾	4⅞
35,000	††Rex Con. M..	16	26	16	24
5,800	†Roch. Mines..	69	70	68	70
200	††Round Mount	69	69	69	69
2,700	†San Toy.....	16½	16½	16	16
1,500	††San G. C. M.	¾	¾	¾	¾
3,700	††Sil. Pick....	13	13½	13	13½
2,100	St. Sil.-Lead...	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5,500	Stewart	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
250	††Success Min.	73	73	73	73
6,000	††Temiskam...	76	79	76	77
350	‡Tono. Belm...	5⅛	5⅜	5	5
10,000	Tono. Exten...	6½	7	6½	6⅝
395	Tono. Mining..	7	7⅜	7	7⅛
1,800	Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Un. Eastern....	4½	4½	4½	4½
5,000	††U.S. Con. M.	11	12	11	11
7,650	††Un. V. Ext...	25⅜	25½	24⅝	25¼
1,000	†Unity G. M....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5,000	†W. End Con....	97	1⅜	97	1⅜
935	‡Wh. Oaks M..	14¼	14⅞	14¼	14⅞
400	‡Yusc. Con....	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½

BONDS.

$50,000	††C. & O. 4½s	97½	97½	97½	97½
1,000	‡Chicago Un. Sta. 4½s....	100	100	100	100
2,000	Cuban Mtge. Bank 6s....	95½	95¼	95½	95¼
80,000	‡Midv. St. cv. 6s	97½	97½	97½	97⅝
5,000	‡St.L. & S.F. Ser. A 4s....	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼
10,000	‡Sulz. & Sons Co. 6s.....	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. §Ex dividend.

Note.—Tuesday high sale Rochester Mines was .70 cents.

***

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	15	15½
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord. bearer.	15	15½

BOND.

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Pierce Oil 6s.....	82	84	83	85

***

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

Aetna Explosives pf..	76	81	76	81
American Brass	265	275	265	275
Atlas Powder.....	195	205	195	202
Atlas Powder pf.....	99	101	99	101
Babcock & Wilcox....	113	116	113	116
Bliss (E. W.).....	400	420	395	410
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	85	75	85
Can. Fdy. & Forg....	160	180	160	180
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf....	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	775	795	775	795
Du Pont Powder nw.	325	335	325	335
Du Pont Powder pf..	104	107	104	107
Hercules Powder	380	390	375	385
Hercules Powder pf...	115	119	115	119
International Arms...	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond	165	175	160	170
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	100	105	100	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.....	545	560	545	560
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1900	2050	1850	2000

To be sure of obtaining the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES it is necessary to order your copy in advance. Newsdealers limit their supplies to actual orders because unsold copies are not returnable. To avoid disappointment give a regular order to your newsdealer for THE SUNDAY TIMES.—Adv.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

WESTERN MARYLAND—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
4th week April	$245,577	$224,198	$21,378
July 1-April 30	8,908,755	7,000,726	1,903,029

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for March—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	504,809	398,463	106,235
Net aft. taxes.	151,042	81,915	69,126
Gross, 9 mos..	4,101,499	3,557,886	543,663
Net aft. taxes.	1,178,669	665,021	513,649

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK for March—

	1916.	1915.	Decrease.
Gross	404,622	431,636	27,014
Net	174,792	217,397	42,605
Surplus	77,555	112,326	34,771
Gross, 9 mos..	2,731,606	2,813,376	81,770
Net	970,505	1,007,326	36,821
Surplus	96,399	135,474	39,108

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for March—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	1,051,958	784,101	267,857
Net aft. taxes.	287,930	213,983	73,946
Gross, 9 mos..	8,119,978	7,048,360	1,071,619
Net aft. taxes.	2,202,664	1,545,265	657,399

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for March—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	219,487	190,317	29,120
Net aft. taxes.	38,708	19,060	19,738
Gross, 9 mos..	1,864,564	1,716,284	148,281
Net aft. taxes.	393,418	183,708	209,705

HOCKING VALLEY for March—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	539,571	403,865	597,409
Net	113,563	110,852	174,980
Sur. aft. chgs.	52,191	*33,701	54,471
Gross, 9 mos..	5,395,282	4,705,998	5,707,288
Net	1,915,874	1,478,254	1,805,344
Sur. aft. chgs.	972,282	422,709	873,480

*Deficit.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for March—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	5,404,961	4,319,740	5,055,136
Net aft. taxes.	1,717,790	833,129	1,177,626
9 mos.' gross..	44,709,062	39,130,398	46,239,571
Net aft. taxes.	13,451,478	7,600,689	10,100,614

MINERAL RANGE RAILROAD for March—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	92,083	76,716	15,367
Net	6,281	25,308	*19,027
Def. aft. chgs.	12,170	*12,709	24,879
9 mos.' gross..	794,647	603,206	191,441
Net	178,409	167,517	10,892
Surp. aft. chgs	45,794	60,190	*14,396

*Decrease. †Surplus.

Public Utilities.

AURORA, ELGIN & CHICAGO for March—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$146,546	$139,636	$6,910
Net aft. taxes.	49,741	45,241	4,500
Surp. aft. chgs. and reserves.	2,911	578	2,333
9 mos. gross..	1,463,961	1,511,809	*47,848
Net aft. taxes.	526,657	547,283	*20,626
Surp. aft. chgs. and reserves.	118,634	156,640	*38,006

BANGOR RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC CO. for March—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	63,794	63,222	572
Net aft. taxes.	27,898	34,295	*6,397
Surp. aft. chgs.	10,245	16,600	*6,355
12 mos.' gross.	792,384	783,153	9,231
Net aft. taxes.	376,378	410,065	*33,687
Surp. aft. chgs.	163,580	200,348	*36,768

*Decrease.

BROOKLYN UNION GAS CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Op. revenue..	10,719,758	10,730,812	10,218,514
Net after taxes	2,234,212	1,918,896	1,596,446
Other income..	232,167	286,202	205,079
Total income..	2,556,378	2,127,189	1,801,520
Int. & rent....	839,319	831,806	825,558
Net income...	1,717,059	1,295,381	975,962
Dividends	1,440,000	1,439,920	1,439,920
Surplus	277,059	*144,539	*463,958
Prev. surp....	5,942,578	5,981,293	6,294,344
Misc. debits...	170,430	†105,823	†150,907
P. & L. surp..	6,049,207	5,942,578	5,981,293

Total sales of gas for 1915, 14,087,779 M. cubic feet; 1914, 14,102,733 M. cubic feet; 1913, 13,443,085 M. cubic feet.

*Deficit. †Credit.

CHATTANOOGA RAILWAY & LIGHT, Tennessee Railway, Light & Power subsidiary, for March—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	100,095	83,439	16,656
Net after taxes	39,527	24,212	15,315
Sur. aft. chgs.	9,734	*5,126	14,860
12 mos. gross.	1,142,423	1,052,286	90,159
Net after taxes	404,916	348,183	56,733
Sur. aft. chgs.	47,563	3,684	43,879

*Deficit.

COLUMBUS RAILWAY, POWER & LIGHT for March—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	288,094	254,656	33,438
Net after taxes	118,132	104,329	13,803
Sur. aft. chgs.	73,757	65,104	8,653
12 mos. gross..	3,201,382	3,075,551	125,831
Net after taxes	1,310,049	1,211,552	98,497
Sur. aft. chgs.	820,567	735,736	84,831
Bal. aft. pf. divs.	535,548	450,613	84,935

CUMBERLAND CO. POWER & LIGHT CO. for March—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	209,374	188,728	20,646
Net after tax..	69,754	78,470	*8,716
Sur. after chgs.	3,383	15,506	*12,123
12 mos. gross..	2,602,080	2,543,661	148,419
Net after tax..	1,123,389	1,102,388	21,001
Sur. after chg.	321,019	346,088	*25,067

EAST ST. LOUIS & SUBURBAN CO. for March—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	231,887	198,612	33,612
Net after tax..	90,019	77,668	12,351
Sur. after chg.	26,374	13,005	13,369
12 mos. gross..	2,563,131	2,552,109	11,022
Net after tax..	1,030,929	1,008,660	22,269
Sur. after chg.	277,157	276,145	1,012

*Decrease.

EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING of Brooklyn for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Oper. revenue..	6,028,115	6,244,384	5,655,200
Net after tax..	2,358,585	2,076,335	2,007,839
Other income..	25,092	25,822	25,385
Total income..	2,384,567	2,102,354	2,033,224
Charges	2,406,891	2,028,537	1,961,527
Deficit	82,324	*73,817	*71,097

*Surplus.

GRAND RAPIDS RAILWAY CO. for March—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	107,618	93,284	14,334
Net after tax..	40,200	24,116	16,084
Sur. after chg.	26,114	10,410	15,704
12 mos. gross..	1,200,414	1,276,581	*76,167
Net after tax..	370,909	441,490	*70,581
Sur. after chg.	203,741	279,492	*75,751

*Decrease.

HUNTINGTON DEVELOPMENT AND GAS CO. for March—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	44,666	20,440	24,226
Net aft. taxes.	17,104	12,239	4,865
Sur. aft. chgs.	13,704	9,527	4,177
12 mos. gross..	369,631	154,988	214,643
Net aft. taxes.	196,087	90,858	105,229
Sur. aft. chgs.	150,787	96,096	80,801

LEWISTON, AUGUSTA & WATERVILLE STREET RAILWAY for March—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	55,204	53,132	2,072
Net aft. taxes.	10,182	17,529	*7,397
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,023	1,890	*867
12 mos. gross..	747,892	691,967	55,925
Net aft. taxes.	257,073	230,509	26,564
Sur. aft. chgs.	65,849	43,461	22,388

*Decrease.

NASHVILLE RAILWAY & LIGHT (Tennessee Railway, Light & Power Subsidiary) for March—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	194,038	175,946	18,092
Net aft. taxes.	72,263	67,549	4,714
Sur. aft. chgs.	29,456	25,585	3,871
12 mos. gross.	2,189,991	2,226,710	*36,806
Net aft. taxes.	840,390	919,287	*78,807
Sur. aft. chgs.	326,710	428,823	*102,113

*Decrease.

NEWTOWN GAS for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	Increase.
Operating revenue	839,788	30,644
Expenses	754,181	35,905
Net after taxes.....	46,982	*9,478

*Decrease.

NEW YORK RAILWAYS for March—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	1,107,621	1,111,940	*4,319
Net aft. tax.	310,342	297,220	13,122
Other income	50,265	51,763	*1,497
Total income	360,607	348,982	11,625
Sur. aft. chgs.	77,902	64,338	13,565
Pass. carried	22,153,770	22,256,798	*103,028
9 mos. gross.	10,215,619	9,999,586	216,038
Net aft. tax.	3,207,289	2,794,223	413,067
Other income	423,088	391,498	31,590
Total income	3,630,377	3,185,720	444,657
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,059,281	610,345	448,935
Pass. carried.	204,306,642	198,252,701	6,343,941

PORTLAND RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER for March—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	450,803	445,544	5,259
Net after taxes	196,598	179,236	17,362
Sur. aft. chgs..	14,534	*4,618	19,152
12 mos. gross	5,453,357	5,078,042	*524,685
Net after taxes	2,389,707	2,756,691	*366,984
Sur. aft. chgs..	185,126	560,591	*375,465

*Decrease. †Deficit.

TENNESSEE RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY subsidiaries for three months ended March 31—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross earnings.	1,110,700	911,015	199,685
Net after taxes and rent ..	544,845	382,586	161,759
Sur. after int. and divs. on stocks not owned	185,851	32,080	152,771

Industrial.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Sales billed..	11,666,413	10,323,150	1,343,263
Cost, including dep. and dev.	9,582,264	9,221,174	361,090
Factory profit..	2,084,149	1,101,976	982,173
Selling, publicity, and gen. expenses	1,353,054	1,379,685	*26,631
Net mfg. profit	731,095	†277,709	1,008,804
Other income..	347,258	252,641	94,617
Net for year...	1,078,352	†25,068	1,103,420

*Decrease. †Loss.

SWIFT & CO. ARE CONVICTED.

May Be Fined $525,000 for Violating Interstate Commerce Laws.

CHICAGO, May 3.—The packing firm of Swift & Co. today was found guilty by a jury in the Federal Court of violation of the interstate commerce laws. The maximum penalty which can be imposed is a fine of $525,000. The Government charged that the company shipped less than carload lots to points in Michigan at carload rates.

A motion for a new trial will be heard Friday.

MAXIM CO. HAS RIGHT TO NEW MOTOR FUEL

Munitions Corporation Said to Have Paid $1,000,000 to Enricht for His Discovery.

FACTORY WILL BE PUT UP

Further Experiments Being Made to Determine Exact Value of Invention—Ford Loses Chance.

The Maxim Munitions Corporation announced yesterday that it had closed a contract for the exclusive manufacturing rights of Louis Enricht's substitute for gasoline. The price paid was mentioned as $1,000,000, but at the offices of the company, 120 Broadway, no exact information could be obtained as to the details of the transaction.

B. F. Taylor, the Treasurer, said the terms had been agreed upon so recently that the officers were not prepared on short notice to tell just how much the inventor would get for his formula. At first he said that the sum in cash was less than the seven figure total mentioned and then he added that there were other considerations. It was understood that some money has been paid at any rate and that Enricht expected to get large royalties if the product was actually put on the market.

"Experiments up to this time," to quote from the statement of the Maxim Munitions Corporation, "prove conclusively that this invention, when fully perfected in some of its minor details, will be revolutionary in character.

"The experiments now being made by the corporation are for the purpose of proving beyond a doubt the practicability and commercial value of this fuel. Plans for the erection of a laboratory and plant for the manufacture of this new fuel are well under way."

The corporation announced that it had bought near the property of the inventor an acre of land on which it would build its laboratory and factory. Various tests have been made by experts, and the officials declare that it will not be long before the compound is on the market. A patent has been applied for on the formula. Just how the product will be marketed the corporation is not ready to announce.

It can be had in two forms. The first is a concentrated solution of four chemical substances making a greenish m

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
Pacific Mail Steamship Company
MAY, 16, 1916.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held on the Sixteenth day of May, 1916, at the office of the corporation, No. 120 Broadway, (37th Floor,) in the City of New York, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the following purposes:

1. To increase the Capital Stock of the corporation from One million Dollars ($1,000,000) to Four million Dollars ($4,000,000.)

2. To divide the Capital Stock of the Company into Preferred and Common Stock, the Preferred Stock to consist of 20,000 shares of the par value of One hundred Dollars ($100) each, and the Common Stock to consist of 400,000 shares of the par value of Five Dollars ($5) each.

3. To establish the preferences and restrictions of the Preferred Stock, which it is proposed shall be substantially as follows:

(A) Entitled to cumulative dividends of 7% per annum, payable quarterly.

(B) Callable as a whole at 110 and accrued dividends.

(C) To have no rights to subscribe to new common stock but rights to subscribe to new preferred stock.

(D) Preferred in liquidation or dissolution at 110 and accrued dividends.

(E) To have no interest in extra cash or stock dividends.

(F) No additional preferred stock to be issued unless common stock equal in aggregate par value is issued at the same time, provided that if additional common stock shall have been theretofore issued then preferred stock may be issued to an amount equal in par value to the par value of the common stock then outstanding.

(G) An amount equal to three years dividends on the outstanding preferred stock shall be accumulated from earnings before any dividends are declared on the common stock and no dividend shall be paid on the common stock which will reduce such accumulation below such amount.

To establish such other preferences or restrictions for the preferred stock as may be decided upon at said meeting either as alternative for or in addition to the foregoing provisions, or any of them.

4. To authorize the Company to purchase its own stock of either class out of surplus or from funds available for dividends on the common stock.

5. To authorize the issue of 17,000 shares of Preferred Stock at par together with 30,000 shares of Common Stock, at Ten Dollars ($10) per share and the offer and sale thereof together but not separately to the stockholders of record at the close of business on May 19, 1916, on substantially the following terms, namely: Each such stockholder the Company may subscribe pro rata for both the Preferred and Common Stock to be issued. Thus each share of the present common stock will carry a right to subscribe for eight-five thousandths (.085) of a share of the Preferred Stock together with fifteen-hundredths (.15) of a share of the Common Stock, at One hundred Dollars ($100) per share for the Preferred Stock and Ten Dollars ($10) per share for the Common Stock. Transferable warrants for these Subscription Rights will be issued. The right to subscribe to stock must be exercised for both classes together and no subscription to either class of stock separately can be made.

In case the foregoing basis for the offer of shares to the stockholders is not adopted by the meeting, the meeting shall fix the amount of stock to be issued, the date on which rights to subscribe to stock shall accrue and the terms on which the same shall be issued and offered to the stockholders.

It is proposed that the subscription rights shall terminate June 9, 1916, on which date subscriptions shall be payable. After this date the Company shall be free to sell all of the issue of Preferred and Common Stock not taken by the stockholders as the Directors may determine. W. R. Grace & Co., and the American International Corporation, the largest stockholders of the Company, have already agreed to take up their proportionate part of the new stock and have further agreed to underwrite on the same terms and without compensation such portion of the entire amount as shall not be subscribed for by stockholders.

6. To authorize and approve amendments to the By-laws of the Company as follows:

By striking out the seventh section of Article 1 of the present By-Laws and substituting in place thereof the following:

"Section 7. The transfer books may be closed for a period not exceeding thirty (30) days immediately preceding the dates appointed for any meeting of the stockholders or for the payment of dividends, but unless the Directors shall order the books so closed they shall remain open to record transfers provided, however, that dividends shall be payable to stockholders of record of such date as the Directors may determine, not more than thirty (30) days preceding the date set for the payment of such dividends."

By striking out the last paragraph of Section 1 of Article 1 of the present By-Laws, providing for the holding of the annual meeting of the stockholders on the last Wednesday in May, and substituting in place thereof the following:

"The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Corporation shall be held in the office of the Corporation in the City of New York, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the last Tuesday of June, 1916; and thereafter, on the first Tuesday in March of each year, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting."

7. To take any other or such other action as may properly be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES R. KNAPP, Secretary.

In order to conform with the present By-Laws of the Company, the Transfer Books will be closed from the close of business on Thursday, May 11, 1916, until the opening of business on Wednesday, May 17, 1916.

It will not be necessary to close the books to determine the stockholders to whom subscription rights shall accrue, but only stockholders entitled to such rights will be determined as of the close of business on May 19, 1916, unless some other date is fixed by the stockholders.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.
Notice of Fourteenth Annual Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of International Harvester Company of New Jersey will be held at the principal office of the Company, at No. 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, New Jersey, at ten o'clock in the forenoon on Thursday, May 11, 1916, for the election of six Directors, to hold office for three years, and for the transaction of any and all business that may come before the meeting, including considering and voting upon proposed changes in the by-laws and upon the approval and ratification of all contracts, acts, by-laws, proceedings, elections and appointments by the Board of Directors since the last Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, as set forth in the minutes of the Board of Directors, which, until the meeting, will be open to examination by Stockholders of record during business hours at the Chicago office of the Company, Harvester Building, 606 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Dated April 8, 1916.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE A. RANNEY, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CORPORATION.
Notice of Fourth Annual Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of International Harvester Corporation will be held at the principal office of the Corporation, at No. 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, New Jersey, at eleven-thirty o'clock in the forenoon on Thursday, May 11, 1916, for the election of six Directors, to hold office for three years, and for the transaction of any and all business that may come before the meeting, including considering and voting upon proposed changes in the by-laws and upon the approval and ratification of all contracts, acts, by-laws, proceedings, elections and appointments by the Board of Directors since the last Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, as set forth in the minutes of the Board of Directors, which, until the meeting, will be open to examination by Stockholders of record during business hours at the Chicago office of the Company, Harvester Building, 606 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Dated April 8, 1916.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE A. RANNEY, Secretary.

E-L-B-O, Inc. Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Directors of E-L-B-O, Inc., held on May 2, 1916, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board of Directors it is advisable to dissolve this corporation forthwith, pursuant to Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that a meeting of the stockholders be called to be held at the office of the corporation at 50 E. 41st St., New York City, on the fifth day of June, 1916, at three o'clock P. M. for the purpose of voting upon a resolution that the corporation be forthwith dissolved.

In accordance with the foregoing resolution a meeting of E-L-B-O, Inc., will be held on June 5th, 1916, at three o'clock in the afternoon at 50 E. 41st Street, New York City, to consider and act upon said resolution.

Dated May 2, 1916.
ORIN BAILEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of ANDERSEN, MEYER & COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 50 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on Thursday, the 18th day of May, 1916, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and for such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open from 3 to 3:30 P. M. Transfer books will not be closed.

JAMES R. KNAPP, Secretary.
Dated New York, April 4, 1916.

CERRO DE PASCO COPPER CORPORATION

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation will be held at the office of the Company, No. 15 Broad Street, New York City, on Wednesday, May 10th, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and of transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

H. ESK MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual election for Directors of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 111 William Street, N. Y., on Monday, the 15th day of May, 1916, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

H. G. STEPHENS, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
New York, N. Y., April 15, 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Eighty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York and Harlem Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company in Grand Central Terminal, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 16th day of May, 1916.

The Poll will open at 12 o'clock, Noon, and continue open, for two hours thereafter.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 26th day of April, 1916, and re-opened on the morning of Wednesday, the 17th day of May, 1916.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN annual meeting of the stockholders of H. L. Herbert & Co., Inc., will be held at the office of the Company, 1,461 Broadway, on the 11th day of May, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing seven Directors for the ensuing year, and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open one hour. Transfer books will be closed from May 2, 1916, to May 12, 1916.

New York, N. Y., April 27, 1916.
A. J. WELCH, Secretary.

PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY.
New York, May 3rd, 1916.

The Board of Directors of PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable May 15th, 1916.

The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of May 4th, 1916, and will re-open at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of May 16th, 1916.

JOHN B. CORNELL, Treasurer.

LEE RUBBER & TIRE CORPORATION
New York, N. Y., April 27, 1916.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend on the capital stock of this company of 50 cents per share and an extra dividend of 25 cents per share, payable June 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 15, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

HENRY HOPKINS, Jr., Secretary.

COPPER RANGE COMPANY

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share, being Dividend No. 30, and an extra dividend of $1 per share, being dividend No. 31, will be paid on June 15th, 1916, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on May 29th, 1916.

FREDERIC STANWOOD, Treasurer.
Boston, May 2d, 1916.

BARNES-KING DEVELOPMENT CO.
Butte, Mont., May 2, 1916.

A dividend of Seven and One-half Cents (7½) per share has been declared, payable June 1, 1916, to all stockholders of record May 10, 1916.

The transfer office of the company is Security Trafsfer and Registrar Company, 60 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

JOHN E. CORETTE, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY.
Pittsburgh, Penn., April 29, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable June 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., May 17, 1916.

D. P. BENNETT, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY.
111 FIFTH AVENUE.
New York, May 3, 1916.

A dividend of 5% has been declared upon the Common Stock of the American Tobacco Company, payable June 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 15, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

J. M. W. HICKS, Treasurer.

J. G. WHITE & CO., INC.,
43 Exchange Place, New York City.

The regular quarterly dividend (No. 31 Quarter) of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company payable June 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. May 18, 1916.

A. N. CONNETT, Jr., Secretary.

STATE OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.
Albany, April 25th, 1916.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS:

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y., until 10:30 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, May 23rd, 1916, at which place and hour they will be publicly opened and read, for improving the New York State canals pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 147 of the Laws of 1903, and of the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and Chapter 370 of the Laws of 1915, as follows:

CONTRACT NO. 128.
Champlain Canal—Section 2.

For constructing the substructure, superstructure and approaches of Fenton's Bridge over the Hudson River at Northumberland.

Sheets 1 to 12 inclusive.

CONTRACT NO. 129.
Erie Canal—Section 2.

For constructing the substructure, superstructure and approaches of Vrooman's Bridge over the Mohawk River, near Schenectady, at about Barge Canal Center Line Station 1193+93.

Sheets 1 to 12 inclusive.

Plans may be seen and detailed specifications, engineer's estimate of quantities, proposal blanks, form of contract and bonds required and other information for proposers may be had at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y.; at the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works for the Middle Division at Syracuse, N. Y.; at the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works for the Western Division at Rochester, N. Y., and at the Canal office, Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Copies of detailed plans of drawings may be obtained from the State Engineer and Surveyor at Albany, N. Y., upon payment to him of the cost of producing them.

Monthly estimates will be paid of ninety per centum (90 per cent.) of the work done and of the contractor's proposal, provided for said work must be accompanied by a money deposit in the form of a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution in the City of Albany or New York, issued by a national or State bank in good credit within the State and payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the five per centum (5 per cent.) of the amount of the proposal.

The person whose proposal shall be accepted will be required to execute a contract and furnish bonds within ten days from the date of notice of award delivered to him or them in person or mailed to the address given in the proposal.

Upon execution of the contract and approval of bonds, the certified check or draft will be returned to the proposer unless the same shall have been presented for collection prior to such time, in which case the amount of the deposit will be refunded by the Superintendent of Public Works.

The deposits of bidders other than the one to whom the award of contract shall be made will be returned immediately after the award has been made.

The amount of bond required for faithful performance will be ten per centum (10 per cent.) of the amount of the estimated cost of the work according to the contract price, and additional bond, known as the labor bond, in the sum of ten per centum (10 per cent.) of the amount of the estimated cost of the work according to the contract price, will be required as security that the contractor will pay in full at least once in each month all laborers employed by him upon the work specified to be done in the contract.

In event that more than one surety company is offered as surety on said bonds co-insurance only will be accepted.

Each proposal must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., and must be endorsed on the envelope with the name of the construction for which the proposal is made.

Award, if made, will be made to the person or persons whose proposal shall be lowest in cost to the State for doing the work, and which shall comply with all provisions required to render it formal. Before any award shall be made the lowest bidder will be required to satisfy the Superintendent of Public Works of his ability to provide suitable equipment and materials for the proper performance of the work.

The right is reserved to reject all proposals and readvertise and award the contract in the regular manner if, in the judgment of the undersigned, the interests of the State will be enhanced thereby.

By order of
WM. HOTHERSPOON,
Superintendent of Public Works.

PROPOSALS.
NOTICE.

Sealed bids or proposals for the construction of a portion of a rapid transit railroad hereinafter referred to will be received by Interborough Rapid Transit Company (hereinafter called the "Company") at the office of its Chief Engineer, No. 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, until the 11th day of May, 1916, at 12:15 P. M., at which time and place the proposals will be publicly opened and read.

The portion referred to is the Queensboro Bridge Line, Section No. 4-C, and comprises a part of the Manhattan Approach to the Queensboro Bridge, between Bent No. 1, near the East Building Line of Second Avenue and Bent No. 15, near the West Building Line of First Avenue, and a part of the Queens Approach from Bent No. 60, near the West Building Line of Van Alst Avenue, to Bent No. 2-2, about 44 feet East of the East Building Line of Ely Avenue.

A fuller description of the work and other requirements, provisions, and specifications are given in the invitation to contractors and in the form of contract, contract drawings, bond and contractor's proposal, which are to be deemed a part of this notice and copies of which may be inspected and purchased at said office of Chief Engineer of the Company:

New York, April 27th, 1916.
INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY,
By GEO. H. FEGRAM,
Chief Engineer.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE OPENED by the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., at 2 o'clock P. M., May 26, 1916, for furnishing and delivering to tidewater N. Y. Harbor, accessible to tender's derrick, six 24-foot Whale Boats for light vessels in Lighthouse Service. Information upon application to above office.

COTTON DROPS BACK IN NARROW MARKET

Undertone Holds Fairly Strong, with Prices Closing Steady at 7 to 11 Points Lower.

COLD WEATHER A FACTOR

Spot Demand Good, but Buyers Unwilling to Meet Advance—Reaction in Liverpool.

Cotton showed a tendency to react yesterday, which was little more than natural in view of the fact that prices in the last week have made a maximum advance of more than 50 points. The market is narrow and the short interest probably has been pretty well driven in as a result of the aggressive tactics of the bulls. The undertone was easy, although not weak, and prices closed steady at a net loss of 7 to 11 points.

Liverpool reacted rather sharply and closed around the low level of the day at a loss of 5 to 6½ points. This influenced selling here, and New Orleans also broke sharply when the declining tendency of the local market appeared to be clearly established.

The weekly weather report probably came up to the expectations of some of the bulls, although there was nothing of a decidedly pessimistic character in the general summary of crop conditions. Some stress was laid upon the cold weather, particularly in the central belts. Rain appeared to be needed in parts of the Atlantic States.

Spot news is rather conflicting. A wire from Savannah said that the demand was excellent, and that there was considerable more inquiry from Liverpool. On the other hand, a message from Atlanta put the case as follows: "No spot demands at advance. Big lots offering for sale, but asking full advance. Weather still cool and rain badly needed."

Pine Bluff, Ark., wired: "Somewhat better demand and holders willing to sell at present prices."

Advices from the eastern belt say that New England mills were buying slowly, and their bids as a rule were too low to result in business.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged. Houston 5 points decline. Memphis 25 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points decline. Middling 12.60. Futures closed steadily.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	12.42	12.28	12.29@12.30	12.40@12.41
July	12.50	12.37	12.38@12.39	12.47@12.48
Oct.	12.58	12.46	12.46@12.49	12.56@12.56
Dec.	12.71	12.60	12.61@12.62	12.68@12.69
Jan.	12.78	12.68	12.69@12.70	12.75@12.76
Mar.	12.93	12.84	12.83@12.84	12.90@12.91

Total port receipts, 11,537 bales; last week, 15,537 bales; last year, 20,568 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yester-day.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,477	6,190	4,930
New Orleans	2,654	3,105	4,670
Mobile	116	1,074	107
Savannah	1,832	794	2,000
Charleston	256	337	278
Wilmington	1,199	1,481	179
Norfolk	1,209	1,242	1,967

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yester-day.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	1,818	206	1,851
Memphis	422	727	2,661
St. Louis	516	2,828	1,825
Houston	1,027	3,761	3,870

Exports, 10,745 bales; total bales far this season, 4,528,824 bales; total last season, 7,846,798 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Year.
2,200	Galveston 12.50	268,387	335,401
5,515	New Orleans..12.13	287,796	321,011
225	Mobile .....12c.	27,781	24,528
3,464	Savannah 12¾	140,689	128,808
....	Charleston ...12c.	65,714	45,990
....	Wilmington ...11¾	58,480	45,990
1,014	Norfolk 12.13	95,146	72,224
2,800	Augusta 12.13	114,547	116,070
2,600	Memphis 12.25	136,745	139,043
....	St. Louis 12¾	20,096	30,383
1,020	Houston 12.55	93,373	116,800

The Liverpool market opened barely steady. There was a good demand; business in spot cotton, with middling 8 points advance, 9,000 bales, including 8,000 bales. Receipts, 20,000 bales. American, 18,000 bales. Market closed easy.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AMSTERDAM AV, 572, all; Baumann-Marx Realty Co. to Jacob Leffler, 68 West 88th St. 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Baumann-Max Realty Co., 181 Franklin St. $1,800

BROADWAY, n w corner of 47th St, floor and offices; The Mitchell H. Mark Realty Corporation to Bohemia Restaurant, Inc., on premises, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorneys, Austin & McK., ...$10,000 and $12,000

BOWERY, 231 and 233, two floors; Comity Mortgage Co. to Bennet Sanberg, 947 Sherman Av, Bronx, trading as New York Brass Turning Co., 3 years from May 1, 1916. .....$5,400

BROADWAY, 72 and 74; also New St, 9 and 11, floor; Century Building Co. to Union Trust Co. of New York, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorneys, K., L. & T., 80 Broadway .....$6,000 to $9,000

MACDOUGAL ST, 119 to 123, all; Tillie Salvin to Sebastian Perrelli, 119 to 123 Macdougal St. 3 years from May 1, 1916; attorneys, Lanza Brothers, 185 Bleecker St. $4,464

WASHINGTON ST, 568, n w corner of Houston St, store; Patrick Coleman to Walter Taylor, 243 West 14th St, 5 years from May 1 1916; attorney, George J. Thompson, Hall of Records $780

3D AV, 2,308, store and basement; Cohen Brothers to Albert G. May, 895 Kelly St, Bronx, from May 1, 1917, to Feb. 28, 1921; attorney, Sigmund Honig, 280 Broadway $1,100

8TH AV 73, all; Catherine Cross to John Farley, 101 Greenwich Av, 10 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, John C. Hoenninger, 407 East 55th St $2,400

72D ST, 415 East, store; Mrs. Albine Drucker to Stephen Barsy, 340 East 80th St, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorneys, Hirsh & E. 15 William St. $540

101ST ST, 114 East, all; John R. Suydam, as trustee, to Edward J. Geise, 114 East 101st St, 4 years and 10 months from July 1, 1914; attorney, John McCarthy, 2½ West 118th St. $540

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, 2,428, store and basement; Antonio Penna to Carlo Riccio, 2,426 Arthur Av, 3 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, Louis N. Osterweis, 200 5th Av. .....$600 and $660

WESTCHESTER AV, 876, store and cellar; Sydeo Photoplay Corp. to Ferdinand Boller, 907 East 173d St, 10 years, from January, 1916; attorney, Hugo H. Ritterbush, 80 Maiden Lane .....$750 to $1,500

SAME PROPERTY, store and cellar; Ferdinand Boller to Otto Flad, 885 Westchester Av, 9 years, 10 months, and 30 days, from Feb. 1, 1916; attorney, same. .$750 to $1,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

MURRAY ST, 69; Lasette & Murphy, Inc., against Rector, Church Wardens, &c., of French Church du Esprit, owner; Fitzgerald, contractor $1,407.80

AVENUE B, 85; Nathan Jankowitz against Max Fromkin, owner and contractor...$2,700

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, 51; Henry H. Meise & Son, Inc., against Mrs. Jane Miller et al, April 27, 1916 .....$115

SPRING ST, 58; H. Groenberg's Sons against R. E. Mount Estate et al, July 7 1915...$36

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing forage and straw for the organized militia during the year commencing July 1, 1916, will be received here until 11 A. M., May 31, 1916. Information furnished on application to Department Quartermaster.

THE NEW YORK MUNICIPAL RAILWAY CORPORATION invites proposals for Construction of Elevated Railroad Stations on Jamaica Line. Bids to be opened May 30, 1916. For plans and further information apply to Chief Engineer, 83 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE NEW YORK MUNICIPAL RAILWAY Corporation invites proposals for Construction of Tracks and Installation of Electrical Equipment on Jamaica Line. Bids to be opened May 11, 1916. For plans and further information apply to Chief Engineer, 85 Clinton Street, Brooklyn.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Everard Realty Holdings Sell for $608,100 in the Auction Room—Upper Heights Apartment Investment—Bronx Block Front in $500,000 Brooklyn Deal—Sale by Low Estate.

The auction sale of realty holdings owned by the late James Everard, the brewer, held in the Vesey Street salesroom yesterday by Bryan L. Kennelly, attracted a large number of investors and operators. The room was well filled when the sale began and reminded oldtimers of the active days in the realty market a few years ago.

The twenty-one-odd parcels in the Everard list brought a total of $608,100, including $100,000 paid at private sale for the buildings at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and 124th Street.

The bidding was active, and it was the general opinion that fair prices were obtained. In the majority of cases the properties went for the assessed valuation or a trifle over. With two or three exceptions, they were all well located tenement parcels. Among the operators were Bernard A. Ottenberg, who bought the tenement at 1,402 Second Avenue, southeast corner of Seventy-third Street, for $25,100. It is assessed for $32,000, and it was one of the few parcels that went under the city valuation. Isaac Lowenfeld, another operator, bought the Harlem residence at 127 West 120th Street for $11,100.

The highest price for a single offering was paid by Henry Riffel, $64,250 for the two tenements at 305 and 307 East Fortieth Street, and the adjoining tenements at 309 to 313 were bought by W. Bonynge for $52,500. E. B. Freeman paid $48,500 for 484 Ninth Avenue, assessed for $46,000. The Mosholu property and one or two others were bid in and one parcel was withdrawn. The results of the Everard sale were:

Hudson St, 621, s w corner Jane St, 19x55.8x irregular, four-story building; to John Kirby, a tenant, for $18,800; also.

Hudson St, 637, n w corner Horatio St, 17.7x50.8, vacant; to the Flauton Realty Co. for $25,500; also

25th St, 224 East, n s, 260 ft e of 3d Av, 25x98.9, three-story dwelling; to Rubin B. Knox for $10,500; also

32d St, 305 East, n s, 85 ft e of 3d Av, 25x98.9, five-story tenement; to Charles Gruner for $23,600; also

9th Av, 484, n w corner 37th St, 24.9x100, five-story tenement; to E. B. Freeman for $48,500; also,

2d Av, 1,402, s e corner 73d St, 27.2x75, five-story tenement; to Bernard Ottenberg for $25,100; also

24 Av, 1,405, s e corner 75th St, 18.11x100, four-story tenement; to Sylvester Ryan for $22,000; also

105th St, 158 and 158 East, s s, 95 ft e of Lexington Av, 50x100.11, four-story stable; to Walter A. Lynch for $20,500; also

120th St, 127 West, n s, 350 ft w of Lenox Av, 21x100.11, three-story dwelling; to the L. Lowenfeld Corporation for $11,100; also

Park Av, 1,801, n e corner 124th St, 25x90, three-story hotel; to A. J. Boyd for $21,000; also

124th St, 206 East, n s, 80 ft e of 3d Av, 20x50.11, four-story loft building, at a private sale; also,

3d Av, 2,283 and 2,285, n e corner 124th St, 50.11x80, two three-story buildings; at a private sale; also

132d St, 25 and 27 East, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 40x99.11, two three-story dwellings; to Frank Wolfe for $8,100; also.

133d St, 17 to 21 East, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 52.6x99.11, three stores and dwellings; to Robert J. McManamy for $9,150; also

5th Av, 2,177 to 2,183, n e corner 133d St, 99.11x100, four five-story tenements; to Edward Blair, a party in interest, for $90,000; also.

134th St, 23 and 25 East, adjoining the n w corner Madison Av, 60x99.11, one-story garage; knocked down at $13,250; also.

40th St, 305 and 307 East, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 50x134.4x irregular, six-story flat; to Henry Riffel for $64,250; also 309-313 East, three-story flats, 75x112x irregular; to W. Bonynge, $52,500; also 1,406 Madison Av, 2.135, s e corner 134th St, 24.11x60, five-story flat, with stores; to E. A. Watson for $16,100; also.

135th St, 14 to 28 East, n s, 20 ft w of Madison Av, 200x99.11, one-story palace casino; withdrawn; also

Mosholu Parkway South, w s, block front between Decatur and Marion Aves, 245.8x50x irregular, vacant; trustee's sale; knocked down at $30,500; also

Sauerties, N. Y.—Partition St, s e corner Clermont St, 48x176, three-story building, with stores; trustee's sale; estate of James Everard, deceased; to William F. Geist for $6,050.

Everard Properties at Private Sale.

Two parcels owned by the Everard estate which were scheduled for the auction sale yesterday were sold at private sale by Marston & Co. They were the three-story hotel with a three-story loft building at 2,283 and 2,285 Third Avenue, being the northeast corner of 124th Street, and the adjoining property at 203 East 124th Street, the entire plot being 50 feet 11 inches by 100 ft.

Woman Investor Buys Franklin Hall.

As an investment Mrs. Mary Haight has purchased from the Irving Realty Company Franklin Hall, a six-story elevator apartment covering the block front on the west side of St. Nicholas Avenue from 158th to 159th Streets.

The structure, which is fully rented, occupies a plot 203.3 by 78.5 by 41 and was sold subject to a mortgage of $300,000 held by the Germania Life Insurance Company.

Dyckman Parcels Given in Trade.

In part payment for the nine-story apartment house, 127 West Eighty-second Street, the James McCreery Realty Corporation gave the Merritt & Ferguson Company the northeast corner of Post Avenue and Academy Street, a plot 100 by 100; southwest corner of Vermilyea Avenue and Hawthorne Street, a similar-sized plot, and four lots on the fourth side of 209th Street, 100 feet east of Tenth Avenue.

Recent Buyers.

Marjorie B. Caldwell is the buyer of the dwelling, 62 East Fifty-fourth Street.

The Flintlock Realty Company, controlled by J. Pierpont Morgan, is the buyer of 30 East Thirty-sixth Street, sold recently by the John E. Parsons estate.

$500,000 Bronx-Brooklyn Deal.

A big Bronx deal involving Brooklyn properties in trade, aggregating in all about $500,000 in value, was one of the important features of the market yesterday. The easterly block front on St. Ann's Avenue, between 138th and 139th Streets, 200 by 102.7 on 139th Street and 125 on 138th Street, was purchased by Mrs. Annie Frank from Ray Bernstein. The property is occupied by a single-story structure containing a theatre and twenty-two stores. The property was held at $250,000. In part payment Mrs. Frank gave fifty-one lots on Wyckoff Street, between Seyden and Hart Streets, Brooklyn, valued at $100,000.

Alexander Selkin acted as the broker in the transaction, in conjunction with Frederick T. Barry and J. Becker, and they immediately resold the Brooklyn lots to the Pelte Construction Company, which gave in exchange to Mr. Bernstein the four houses at 662, 664, 666, and 670 Broadway, corner of Bartlett Street, 102 on Broadway by 90 on the street. They have been held at $150,000.

Bronx Sales.

As a site for a five-story apartment house the Jessup Building Company, W. S. Auld, President, has purchased from Timothy Collins, the southeast corner of 183d Street and Davidson Avenue, a plot 100 by 15. The buyers hold title to the adjoining corner of Davidson Avenue and Buchanan Place.

Alexander Selkin and David Mintz have resold for Henry Morgenthau Company the plot on the west side of Webster Avenue, 125 feet south of St. Paul's Place, 50 by 100.

Degnon Terminal Purchase.

Clax, real estate brokers, have sold a plot 100 by 100 on Hill Street, north of Hunters Point Avenue, Long Island City, for Miss Mary W. Backus of Schenectady to the Degnon Terminal and Realty Improvement Company.

Low Estate Sells Brooklyn Plot.

Marston & Co. have sold for the estate of A. Augustus Low the property at 192, 194, 196, and 198 Sands Street, 100 by 83.2, and irregular, covered by three and four story tenements and stores. It is in the rear of St. Michael's Church, in which Mr. Low was interested, and to which he deeded property adjoining the plot just sold.

Brooklyn.

In the Bay Ridge section Frank H. Malone and H. O. Harris sold for the Owls' Head Realty Company, Inc., a two-family semidetached brick dwelling on Sixty-eighth Street and Ridge Boulevard to an investor for occupancy.

Louis Gold, builder, has sold ten of the sixteen two-family houses now under construction on West Thirty-third and West Thirty-fifth Streets, near Mermaid Avenue, Coney Island.

Long Island.

Judson A. Harrington has sold to an investor the Kennedy property, located at the northeast corner of Locust Street and Gould Avenue, Long Island City, 100 by 100, improved with two-story brick and frame residence.

Thomas F. Murray has purchased from William Rasquin, Jr., a plot 40 by 100 feet at 4 Thirty-sixth Street, Broadway-on-the-Hill, Flushing. The plot is improved with a ten-room dwelling.

The Broadway Flushing Development Company has sold to James L. Crawford two lots in the Rickert-Finlay tract at Broadway, Flushing.

Westchester County.

Clifford van Schurman sold for Louise de Ruyder Campbell her country estate, Shorelands, on the Westchester Country Club grounds, consisting of ten acres of land and 600 feet of waterfront directly opposite Great Neck, L. I. The property was held at $100,000.

Rutgers Estate Leases.

Edward N. Crosby & Co. have leased for the Rutgers estate the vacant plot at 273 and 275 Cherry Street running through to 526 and 528 Water Street, 50 by 122; the store and basement at 53 East Broadway, the building at 98 East Broadway, and the stores at 87-87½ Division Street.

Realty Notes.

The Junior Taxpayers' League has called a meeting for Sunday evening at 220 Lenox Avenue.

Worthington Whitehouse, in conjunction with Payson McL. Merrill, was the broker in the lease of the Lanehart house at Great Neck to Reginald C. Vanderbilt.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

The auction results other than the Everard properties sold:

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

43d St, 455 and 457 West, n s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 50x100.5, two five-story flats; sold to E. J. Bird, for $42,000; also

131st St, 20 East, s s, 237.3 ft e of 5th Av, 19.2x99.11, three-story dwelling; sold to R. T. McManamy for $4,650; also West End Av, 511, w s, 86.2 ft s of 85th St, 15.6x100; four-story American basement dwelling; sold at private sale; also

130th St, 120 West, n s, 383.4 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11, three-story dwelling; sold to Margaret F. Tucker for $5,700; also

Brooklyn, 64 South 9th St, n s, 129 ft e of Wythe Av, 25x100, three-story dwelling; sold to Mary Schumer for $4,750; also

Brooklyn, 80 and 82 South 6th St, s e corner Berry St, 42.2x72.11x irregular, two four-story tenements, with vacant; executor's sale, estate of Caroline A. Brundage, deceased; sold to James Murphy, for $7,000.

141st St, 239 West, n s, 112.6 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x99.11, six-story apartment; Manhattan Savings Institution against Inter-City Land & Securities Co. et al.; Rapallo & Kennedy, attorneys; Edward J. McGuire, referee; due on judgment, $55,434.06; taxes, &c., $3,800, to the plaintiff for $45,000.

3d Av, 408 to 412, s w corner of 29th St, 39.4x100, one two and two three-story tenements and stores; sold to Max Weiss.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

14th St, 54 West, s s, 175 ft e of 6th Av, 25x103.3, four-story tenement; Robert S. Smith against Louise A. Kramer et al.; Hamilton C. Rickaby, attorney; Carol S. Hulse, referee; due on judgment, $7,320.17; taxes, &c., $846.60; subject to four mortgages aggregating $65,000, to the plaintiff for $1,000 over prior lien.

AT 3,208 THI

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PLANDOME

North Shore on Manhasset Bay

New House, hollow tile and stucco.

12 Rooms and 3 Baths

Garage; One-half Acre Plot.
Good Express Service.
30 Minutes from Pennsylvania Station.
Equity $20,000.
Consider exchange. Manhattan income.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

SMALL CHICKEN FARMS OF ONE TO THREE ACRES,

with 5 and 6 room houses, cozy and home-like; best of soil for farming and poultry raising, cleared level ground, part being beautiful shade trees; in large towns, near R. R., trolley, and harbor, being convenient for raising and selling home products; a few one-acre tracts left at $450 & up; only $50 cash, balance $5 monthly; will furnish free tickets to genuine buyers. Photos, etc., at Farm Dept. B, No. 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

OVERLOOKING THE OCEAN.

Beautiful cottage, just finished; built for all-year home; owner cannot occupy; 7 large rooms, bath; open fireplace in living room; all the very latest improvements; electricity, gas, full cellar, hot water heat; new model range with extra hot water attachment in kitchen; abundance of shrubbery; price $5,200, worth $6,000; responsible party can take possession for $600 cash, balance very easy terms; 40 minutes from city. B. Browne, 349 E. 14th St. Stuyvesant 5056.

To Close an Estate

44½ acres, suitable for development, on Jericho Turnpike and the Highway from Hempstead to Roslyn, at

MINEOLA, L. I.

Purchase money mortgage to suit.
Low price to quick buyer.
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.,
Executor, 196 Montague St., B'klyn, N. Y.

UNIQUE FOR SUMMER OR ALL YEAR ROUND

Large 8-room house, handsomely decorated and beautifully furnished; cool cement cellar; new, ready for occupancy; situated in Pine Grove; miles of shady walks, oak and pine groves surrounding; Lake Boating, Bathing, Fishing. Rent for season, $275. OWNER, The Sunrise, Ronkonkoma, L. I.

Choice Modern Homes

Marathon Park, Little Neck, L. I.
Manhasset Park, Manhasset, L. I.

Near Sound; 26 minutes from Broadway; at station; electric train service; for sale or will build to order; houses to rent; choice lots cheap; reasonable terms.
JOHN M. RIEHLE, 68 William St., N. Y.

Waterfront Farm Bargain.

96 acres, 1,200 feet Long Island Sound, sandy beach, wooded bluff; beautiful views; mostly cultivated, fertile; farm buildings; main highway, convenient station; excellent neighborhood; $210 acre.
HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE

Account of removal to Syracuse, my house at Douglaston; hollow tile, 9 rooms, 2 baths, sun parlor, large porch; garage. Phone 7294 Barclay. R. L. Kenyon, or 3091 Bayside.

Cozy Hill Top Bungalow.

with a fine view of Sound; convenient for boating and bathing; shade trees, and some cleared ground for gardening; large porch and open fireplace; owner cannot occupy; will sell for $1,325 on easy terms. J. Brennan, Box 138 Times Downtown.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"BOULEVARD PLAZA"

at

BOUND BROOK SOUTH

31 MILES FROM MANHATTAN

4 Railroads. 100 Trains.
Low Commutation.

BOUND BROOK HAS TWO BANKS, HIGH SCHOOLS, WATER SUPPLY, BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, 6 CHURCHES, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE, LARGE FACTORIES AND INDUSTRIAL PLANTS.

Splendid Sites 50x100.
Price and Terms to Suit.

Also
Plots 100x100, Equal to 5 City Lots, $180 up.

THERE IS NO SPOT MORE ATTRACTIVE OR HEALTHFUL, NOR POSSESSING THE COMMUTING ADVANTAGES OF BOULEVARD PLAZA. IT'S JUST THE PLACE FOR COTTAGE OR BUNGALOW AND FOR TENNIS OR OTHER COURTS.

Enjoy Health, Flowers and Sunshine!

Free Special Trips Daily.
Exclusive Special Train Next Sunday.

Write, Call or Phone for Tickets.

Brooks Interstate Realty Corporation,
45 WEST 34TH STREET.
Phones Greeley 186-187.

$150 CASH NOW

AND 2 PAYMENTS OF $37.50 EACH

BUY THIS ATTRACTIVE HOUSE

6 large rooms and bath; on shaded plot, in delightful nearby suburban town in the hills of New Jersey; only half hour out; balance of purchase price in small monthly payments like rent; for photo, floor plans and free tickets to inspect, write
BIG BARGAIN, P. O. Box 1041, N. Y. City.

COZY HOME

Price $5,500, Including Garage.

Cash required $500. Business changes make sale necessary. House has seven rooms, inglenook with open fireplace, closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, piazza; is well located on a large plot, 30 minutes out, good transportation. Schools, clubs, modern improvements. Built by owner for his own occupancy, by day's work.

F. W. WAGGONER,
Room 520, 47 West 34th Street, City.

Beautiful Home

40 MINUTES D., L. & W.

Adjoins Summit, N. J.

Will rent my completely and expensively furnished 11-room, 3-bath, new, modern improved stucco house; every kind of fruit; picturesque Italian gardens; elegant shaded lawn; garage; use 5-passenger automobile; 8 or more acres; mountain views from all sides; rent half actual value. Owner, Room 513, 156 Fifth Av.

A Bargain.

House costing $8,000 can be bought for $6,500; 8 rooms, tile fireplace in living room; 120-foot frontage; splendid view, near station, in restricted neighborhood. Garage. Tennis and golf near by. Phone any morning before 10 A. M., evenings after 7 P. M.
MRS. L. M. CALLISON,
114 Morningside Drive.
Telephone, Morningside 320.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

CONCRETE ICE PLANT, 5,500 tons capacity. Can easily be increased to 10,000 tons; 98-acre farm, 12-acre lake; 8-room house; plenty of fruit; beautiful country; fishing, boating, bathing. ½ mile from L. R. R. station. 4,000 tons spring water ice. William C. Gebhardt, 239 Washington St., Jersey City, N. J.

AT MADISON, NEW JERSEY

Will sacrifice, on easy terms, my beautiful California bungalow; 6 living rooms, billiard room, bath; every improvement; large plot; trees, shrubbery, garden, lawn; D., L. & W. R. R. A. D. Thompson, Madison, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

This Picture

Should quicken your ambition for a Bungalow or Investment at

OCEAN GATE

This Cottage and Bungalow Shore Resort, boasting hundreds of homes—gas, water, yacht clubs, boardwalks, piers, station on the grounds, clean, sandy beach, bathing, swimming, fishing, crabbing, yachting, sailing, offers high and dry sites as low as $100. Water fronts higher. Terms convenient. Free trips daily and Sunday. Write for tickets and pictorial folder.

GREAT EASTERN BLDG. CORP'N,
45 West 34th St. Suite 407.
Phone Greeley 4819.

Attractive Bargains

OFFERED BY

Banking Department State of New York

to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of choice building lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Hudson Heights, Cliffside and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be closed out quickly and are offered at real sacrifice prices. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. Liberal terms. Titles guaranteed. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

$2,000, on Easy Terms
And 1st Mortgage of $4,000
BUYS THIS NEW

Dainty Home

On Tree Covered Plot with 234 Feet Frontage. Near Express Station Lackawanna R. R.

Huge living room with large open fireplace, dining room, six master's bed chambers, two baths; walls panelled in hard woods; beamed ceilings.

For information and photo
E. A. MANCHESTER,
2 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1523 Cort.

An actual photograph

BARGAIN
$6,000
EASY TERMS

COZY HOME—7 ROOMS.
8 Min. on Train to N. Y. City
Lot 100 by 163 feet; select neighborhood. Large living room; open fireplace; tiled bath; large veranda; electric light; parquet floors; beamed ceilings; walls panelled. Country club, golf, water sports.
Send for photograph.
R. F. BARNES,
170 B'way, N. Y.
1522 Cort.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Attractive Modern House.

Eight rooms, bath, one acre, situated on high, dry land overlooking Long Island Sound. House may be considerably enlarged at moderate cost. Present occupant building larger house on adjoining plot. This property is in a private park of sixty acres, in which the number of plots is limited to twenty. An exceptional opportunity to secure a country home—for the Summer months or throughout the year—in an established, high class community where every home is occupied by its owner. Time by rail, one hour and ten minutes from Grand Central Station. Price $9,000. More land if desired. Connecticut shore. D. W., 82 Times.

OWNER WILL SACRIFICE

Attractive modern House. Five master sleeping rooms, three baths; three servants' rooms and bath. Garage with living quarters. Electric light and running water throughout. Located in Connecticut, just over one hour from Grand Central Terminal, on a hilltop overlooking Long Island Sound, surrounded by highly developed estates. Over eight acres well kept grounds. Excellent reasons for selling. Cost over $60,000.

For full particulars address W. M., 76 Times.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Private House

316 West 140th St.

Eleven rooms in good condition; near "L" station; moderate rent.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.,
299 Madison Av. Tel. 43d Murray Hill.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.

11 and 12 room Cottage on a terrace overlooking the Hudson River. Comfortable and roomy; 3 minutes' walk from railroad station. Rent $480-$600 per year.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Attractive Furnished Apartment 7 Rooms,
BROADWAY, near 75th Street
June 1 to Oct. 1.
RENT $150 PER MONTH
Permit Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

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Broadway, 89th & 90th Sts.

VINCENT ASTOR, Owner

Housekeeping Apartments—6, 7, 8 and 9 rooms, two and three baths.

Renting particulars can be obtained on the premises or at the office of the Owner, 23 West 26th Street.

NEW FIREPROOF BUILDINGS

Now in Course of Completion,

N. W. Cor. of 103 St. & West End Ave.
and
North Cor. of 108 St. & Riverside Drive

5, 6 & 7 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS

Moderate Rentals

We are offering a number of very desirable furnished and unfurnished Apartments in the most exclusive localities on the west side at very attractive rentals. For further particulars consult representative on premises or

PATERNO BROS., 601 West 115 St.
Tel. 1114 Morningside.

104 EAST 40TH ST.

One Door East of Park Avenue

A Few 5-6 Room Apartments

To Rent from October 1 next.
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or
THE PARK AVENUE OPERATING CO., Inc.,
'Phone 4435 Murray Hill. 527 Fifth Avenue

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

FOR SALE

To Close an Estate
For School or Institution,

three fine Buildings in four acres of ground on best street of beautiful suburb; gymnasium, assembly room; 87 rooms in all.

Apply W. B. RANDALL, Executor,
66 Broadway, N. Y. City.
Agents protected.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Two Large Light Offices

or Salesrooms
28x33 feet. Cheap rent.
Inquire on premises, Room 805,
15 West 34th St.

LOFT

7,500 SQ. FT. TO FLOOR.
New Subway Station, 18th St. and 7th Ave.

247-253 WEST 19TH STREET

Fine light; well-kept building; few lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business. Lease, rent reasonable. Apply superintendent, on premises, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732—Worth; or your own broker.

30-32 East 20th St.

NEAR BROADWAY AND 4TH AV.

Offices, Salesrooms, Studios.

Absolutely fireproof, all modern conveniences; desirable offices for business agents or manufacturers' agents.

RENTAL $25 UP.
ROBERT COLGATE & CO.
59 WILLIAM ST. TEL. John 1863.

OWNERS
of land or old buildings, convert them into
GARAGES
They show greater returns.
Tenants waiting with cash security.
M. M. HAYWARD & CO.,
106th St. and Broadway.

133 WEST 72D STREET.

MODERN BUILDING FOR
PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS
Single and Double Suites.
Inquire Superintendent.

125TH ST. STORES

GOOD FOR ANY LINE OF BUSINESS.

Shaw & Co., 1 W. 125th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE CLEBURNE

West End Ave., 105th St.
8, 9, 10 Rooms; 3, 4 Baths.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

SOUTHWICK

674 W. 161st ST.
AT RIVERSIDE DRIVE

3-4-5-6-7 Rooms, 2 Baths
RENTS $456 TO $900.

Open evenings. Renting Agent on premises. 'Phone Audubon—9282.
Friedman Con. Co., 189 Broadway.

894 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Cor. 161st St.
THE ROYAL

CORNER LIVING ROOM
13 x 30 FEET.

With southerly and easterly exposure. Five other rooms with two baths. Can be seen at The Roxborough, 251 West 92d Street.

LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC.,
165 Broadway. Tel. Corlandt 7475.

207-9 Dyckman St.

6-7 ROOMS.

Near Broadway; light rooms; all improvements; telephone; electric light; excellent transit facilities.
RENT, $32-$39.

TERRACE COURT

202 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

One very large 8-room apartment, 3 baths. Ready for occupancy April 1.
J. AXELROD, 200 West 72d St.

BRONX.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38
JUST COMPLETED

University Heights Apartments,
2013-1928 CROMWELL PLACE,
BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st St., to University Ave. trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.

199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Aves., Minutes to Botanical Gardens
N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.
3-4-5-6 Rooms..$25-$32-$34-$42

Wanted, American Tenants

In new house corner 198th Street and Grand Concourse. Beautiful, large apartments of four and five rooms. Latest improvements. Fine location; near Jerome Avenue and Harlem Railroad station. Agent on premises. Telephone 756 Fordham.

BROOKLYN.

BROADVUE APARTMENTS,
1045 OCEAN AVE.,
Near Newkirk Ave. Station B. B. L.
4 and 5 Spacious Rooms, **$34 to $50**
Near Newkirk Ave. Station B. B. L.
New building, all-night telephone service.
Apply on premises or
WESTWOOD REALTY CO.,
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Member of Flatbush Chamber of Commerce

CITY PROPERTY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO.,
Real Estate. 92 William St.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Private house bargains, sale or rent; best locations, west side above 72d. Goodale, Berry & Dwight, 2705 Broadway. (103.) Tel. River. 975.

PEASE & ELLIMAN,
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340 Madison Av.

VAN NORDEN & WILSON,
REAL ESTATE, 1 WEST 34TH ST.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Bungalows, 3 rooms and porch; gas, water, sewer, toilet; facing Pelham Bay; price, $400 cash; 5c fare. Bungalows, Box 85, 2,960 3d Av.

FOR HOME SITES AT CITY ISLAND, SEE JOSEPH P. DAY, 31 Nassau St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

A three-story brick building, suitable for garage or factory; basement and first floor, 25x100, light and dry; elevator and electric lights second and third floors, 6 large rooms, bath, and pantry; all improvements; splendid location. Witt, 141 6th St., Long Island City. Telephone 1892 Hunters Point.

Lakeside bungalow, now being built, will be ready to occupy July 1; artistic construction and attractive; 2-mile lake; shade trees; 20 minutes out; trolley; easy terms. B. Bungalow, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Workingman's home, 30 minutes out; fine little cottage on 2 lots; chicken house, garden, and fruit trees; near bay; small down payment and balance same as rent. B. Jones, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Am interested in buying established real estate office; must show a profitable management business; all transactions confidential. Responsible, D 214 Times Downtown.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Mortgage wanted; $4,500 first mortgage; private home; safe investment. R 380 Times Downtown.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

34TH ST., 140 WEST, 2 bet. Broadway and 7th Ave.—STORE and BASEMENT and 2nd floor front OFFICE, with large windows. Apply on premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Tel. JOHN 5700.

ONE-STORY BRICK BUILDING,
L shape, 60x34 and 35x50; under one roof; 3 sides connected with large yard; suitable almost any business. Particulars on premises, 727 East 135th.

OFFICES, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway (Cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

Corner Lofts—Steam Power—Elevator.

174-182 Worth St., bet. subway and 2d Av. "L" stations; sprinklers; high ceilings; 2 fireproof stairways. Apply premises or your broker.

Studio, 210 West 14th St., exceptionally light, large, and beautiful, in newly altered private house. Telephone Owner, 809 Cortlandt.

Offices—Large and small, attractive offices, $17.50-$50 monthly; modern conveniences; any business. Apply premises, 109 Broad St.

Desk room in small furnished office to share; small rent; just right for outside man. Call 12-2, Room 1,220, 140 Nassau.

Private office, furnished, $20; desk room, $10; mail privilege, $2 monthly; telephone service. Apply 309 Broadway. Suite 807.

Private office; attendance; use of reception room; Christian office. Call Suite 933 Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW, Business property, sale, rental, management.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St. 710 Madison Av.

A small store, 1,165 Madison Av.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., 86th St.

19TH ST., 106 EAST, (near 4th Av.)—Showrooms, lofts, offices. Apply Supt.

Desk room, private office, furnished, with service. 200 5th Av., Room 1,127.

To Let.—Fine desk room, very low rental. 3,E35 Grand Central Terminal Building.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Here goes Park Hill North, the choicest part of New York's most beautiful suburb, a section never offered before for sale; your pick of choicest lots for a limited period; get facts and particulars right away from Thos. S. Burke, Sales Agent, Radford Building, Getty Square. 'Phone 3000 Yonkers.

Mount Vernon.—For sale or lease, Corcoran Manor; large, well built house; garage; on plot 100x200; fronts on two avenues; on one 3 trolley lines; main station; dwelling is modern; grounds have shade trees, flowers, &c.; choicest location Mount Vernon. Apply leading agents or Barry Realty Co., 4,249 Broadway, N. Y. Brokers protected.

SCARSDALE.
Bargain at Scarsdale—9 rooms—easy terms. GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, 18 East Forty-first Street, New York City.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES; VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

Will sacrifice for quick sale beautiful house at Larchmont; 9 large rooms, 2 baths; agents not wanted. R. W. H., Larchmont, N. Y.

Rent, furnished, four Summer months, near Scarsdale Station, 10 rooms, 2 baths; half acre of land; garden; garage; $800. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Commuting distance; ten minutes from station; large grounds; 9 rooms; first story wood; electric light; $7,000. R 136 Times.

Neponsit.—Seashore homes in New York City. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 22d St.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTIES.
Fred'k L. Hurt, 33 West 42d St.

SALES AND RENTALS.
Anderson Realty Company, Mt. Vernon.
Write for list of attractive homes.
Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

At Plandome, on Manhasset Bay.—A highly restricted and most charming development on North Shore, Long Island; 31 minutes from Penn. Station; handsome, modern house; 9 spacious rooms, 2 baths; hot-water heat; 50-foot porch; half acre ground; water front rights; field and marine and golf clubs; asking $15,000; rent, $1,200; cash offer for equity invited. Address or call all week, including Sunday. G. Renner, Plandome, L. I.

Ocean bungalow of 5 rooms and bath; seashore and country combined; block from private bathing beach; boating and fishing; near tennis court; latest style construction; restricted neighborhood; $2,950 complete; easy terms. "Ocean Bungalow," 118 Times Downtown.

Old-fashioned house, near the water, for $1,150, complete; nice garden plot, boating, bathing, and best of fishing; near trolley; $75 cash, balance $12 monthly. B. Reed, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Seven-room house; all improvements; landscaped plot, 80x100; five minutes to station; best location in Westbury, L. I. Apply by letter only, L. G., 243 West 57th St., city.

Modern bungalow at sacrifice; improved, restricted, year-around neighborhood; fronting ocean and bay; 40 minutes out; terms to suit; also bungalow site. Moulthrop, 2,287 8th Av.

House for Sale.—Eight-room house; all improvements; large plot; in best part of Westbury, L. I. Apply by letter only, L. G., 243 West 57th St., city.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.
18 East 34th St. Murray Hill 4030

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone Greeley 5800. 1 West 34th St.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Cape Cod, Mass.—Ballston Beach bungalows by ocean surf; choice location, $150 season. S. W. Ball, 198 Broadway, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

For Rent.—Ideal country place, consisting of large residence, 14 rooms, partially furnished; bath, electric light; gardener's cottage, large barn, 12 acres land; tennis court, fine lawns, fruit and shade trees; 5 miles north of Englewood; 50 minutes from city. William Tate, 50 Pine St., New York.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSE IN RESTRICTED NEIGHBORHOOD
for rent, option to buy if desired; modern house with all improvements, 9 rooms and bath, faces south, large cheerful rooms; convenient to station and country club; 40 minutes out. H. A. Theis, Owner, 38 Park Row, N. Y. C.

LAKESIDE FARM FOR COMMUTER.
Old-fashioned picturesque 11-room house, facing the lake; beautifully shaded lawn; large barn; 42 acres; about a mile from station. Offered for $7,000 to settle estate. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

A site for a Summer bungalow, 100x100, at Hillsdale Manor, N. J.; mountain scenery, shaded trees, within easy commutation of the city; $100 down and the rest on easy terms. E. S. Parker, 5 Little West 12th St., New York City.

MENDHAM, N. J.
New dwelling and garage for sale or rent. Furnished for season.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
21 Liberty Street.

FARM—RARE BARGAIN.
20 acres under cultivation; 12-room house, 5 outbuildings; running brook; about one hour out; easy terms. Room 27, 9 Church St., N. Y.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

Highlands of Navesink.—Plots offered at low prices. Navesink Park Co., 280 Broadway, N. Y.

Houses to let furnished, unfurnished. Montclair, N. J. Hughes Taylor Co., Montclair.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Free Booklet of "New Homes" mailed. PHILIP T. BOWERS & CO., Newark, N. J.

Great bargain, 8-room house; latest improvements; convenient school and trolley; easy terms. John S. Furdy, Rutherford, N. J.

Lot 80 by 100 feet for sale at Beachwood, N. J., near depot and bay. Address H 226 Times Downtown.

Big Bungalow Plots on hilltop or river, near N. Y., $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 B'way.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalog.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

275 ACRES, COMPLETE, $4,250, with 3 horses, 3 cows, 15 sheep, 60 chickens, wagons, machinery, 2 good houses, 3 barns, 150 acres ploughable, timber, orchards; mile from village; fare $1.90; easy terms; exceptional bargain. Susskind, 874 Broadway (15th St.)

$2,500 buys neat six-room cottage on Lake Champlain, south of Essex; ¾ acre land, beach; for rent, $150. E. W. Leaning, Loudonville, N. Y.

At Lake Mahopac.—Bungalows for $1,950. N. W. Walker, 489 Fifth Av., N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

WILTON.—Large furnished house, bath, drilled well, unlimited water supply, barn, 3 acres; ¾ mile from station. G. S. Weston, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

Clover Leaf Farm, 20 acres, suitable for poultry; best soil; all fruits; State road; near Bridgeport; $3,950; terms. J. I. Andrews, owner, Stepney Depot, Conn.

Connecticut Beach, hour out; large, small cottages, furnished; all improvements; hotel, club; bathing, tennis. Owner, 825 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

Bargain.—Wee bungalow, furnished; attractive grounds, fruit, barn; Greenwich; $4,000. Address Snead, Noroton, Conn.

Connecticut farms and shore front; especially Westport and Greens Farms. John Crawford, 7 East 42d.

Real Estate—Out of City.

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

776 Lexington.—Attractively furnished apartment; large living room six windows, two bedrooms, bath, kitchenette; maid service if desired.

17th St., 122 East.—Quaint, unusual studio, open fireplaces; one, two, or six rooms; artistically furnished; $75. Mornings.

Lexington Av., 231.—Furnished kitchenette apartment 4 rooms and bath, reasonable, from May 15 to Oct. 1. Lawrence.

106 East 81st. (Near Park Av.)—Eight-room furnished apartment; June to October; call mornings; moderate rental. Flynn.

Madison Av., 222.—Handsomely furnished suite; three large rooms, bath, kitchenette; $150.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments.
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

91ST. 250 WEST, CORNER OF BROADWAY.—NEWLY FURNISHED 8-ROOM AND TWO-BATH APARTMENT, SACRIFICE $100 PER MONTH FOR SUMMER. EDELSTON.

THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

A GOOD SUMMER APARTMENT.—Six rooms, all outside, breezy, well furnished, 2 baths; elevator; telephone; electricity; hardwood floors; $70 monthly for season; occupancy on or about May 15; 5 minutes to 125th St. Brodway subway station; 10 minutes to Columbia University; write who you are. X 267 Times Annex.

98th, 307 West, Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Broadway and Riverside; strictly high-class; beautifully furnished 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms; shower bath; all night service; rent $50 to $115 monthly, $12.50 to $25 weekly; restaurant in building; immediate possession; telephone, Riverside 3964.

Downtown.—36th St., between 5th and 6th Aves. 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; handsomely furnished; pianola, library; southern exposure; June to September; seen by appointment. 'Phone before 11 A. M., 4835 Greeley. References required.

We have several choice 8-room furnished apartments to sublet; if you are looking for an apartment for the Summer near the Drive, write or 'phone. Geo. Rosenfeld Co., Inc., 51 East 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 1936.

Charming five-room suite, exquisitely furnished, in modern elevator apartment. Kinghaven, 445 West 153d. Phone Audubon 1097.

Apartments, HANDSOMELY furnished. Choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1458.

709 West 169th.—Elevator apartment, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, overlooking Hudson and Drive; July and August. Tel. Audubon 7498, Apt. 53, after 4:30 P. M.

Riverside Drive, 528.—Sublet, attractively furnished, five-room, modern apartment, overlooking Hudson and Claremont Inn; exceptional opportunity; $65.00.

158th, 651 West.—Apartment, rooms, studios; seven acres ground, Hudson River; boathouse; garage; piazza; subway; home conveniences. Audubon 1487.

Attractive 4 and 5 rooms, elevator apt.; completely furnished at a moderate rental during Summer. Supt., 508 West 139th St. Audubon 3395.

141st, 601 West.—Three rooms, kitchenette, bath, furnished; June 1 to Oct. 1; between Broadway-Riverside; elevator, telephone; references; reasonable.

181st. (Corner Fort Washington Av.)—Will sublet 4 R, expensively furnished apartment; new, until October, reasonable. Aud. 2883. Lowell.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 853, (153d.)—Eight rooms, nicely furnished, elevator apartment, June to October; $75. Audubon—2650. Hacker.

Central Park West, s. w. corner 66th, overlooking Park; 8 rooms, attractive, cool; $150 month; references. Phone Columbus 5962.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 and 6 rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

156th, 605 West.—Will sublet, furnished or unfurnished, beautiful 8 R at a sacrifice; leaving city. Audubon 4675, Apt. 21.

1 WEST 85TH ST.
Fastidiously furnished apartment; 4 or 5 large, light rooms; strictly first class.

Wadsworth Av., 90.—Six large all light rooms; modern; choice residential avenue, near 181st subway; $32-$36. Supt.

Sublet, furnished or unfurnished, four-room outside apartment 41, reasonable. Call 867 West 181st St., Riverside Drive.

Five rooms, well furnished; cool, sunny; elevator apartment; sublet Summer months, $45. 40 West 127th. Apt. 20.

Furnished, sublet apartments. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist. 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

94th, 178 West.—Artistically furnished six rooms, silver, linen; all cars convenient. Garrett.

119th, 430 West.—Two large outside rooms, bath, kitchenette; $40; celebrated restaurant.

Sacrifice beautifully furnished 7 large rooms, foyer, 2 baths; Hudson view. 914 Audubon.

Three front rooms, furnished, with bath, ground floor; exclusive. 202 West 85th St.

Unfurnished—East Side.

77 IRVING PLACE.
Two rooms and bath; corner; overlooking Gramercy Park; $65, including service; meals served in rooms if desired; open for inspection. William A. White & Sons, Real Estate, 46 Cedar St. Telephone John 5700.

80th St., 50 East.—Ground floor, 7 large, light rooms and bath; all improvements.

414 MADISON AV., (48TH ST.)
2 rooms and bath, including service.

6-7-8 rooms; $1,700 to $2,250.
Fireproof apartments, 122 East 76th St.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and nonhousekeeping apartments.

The Schermerhorn, Madison Av., 82d to 83d.—Nine and ten rooms, three baths.

28th, 32 East.—Skylight studio; modern improvements; decorated.

Apartment to sub-let, 3 rooms and bath, $65. 993 Park Av.

Unfurnished—West Side.

THE RAURACIA,
S. W. Corner St. Nicholas Av. and 164th St.
4-5-6 rooms, all outside rooms; $30 to $60. Supt. on premises, or Owner, 2,305 Woolworth Bldg.

THE BRAENDER,
S. W. Corner 102d St., Central Park West. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 12 rooms; rents $720-$2,200. Fireproof building; all improvements. Superintendent, on premises.

125th St., 223 and 231 West, at elevated station, 6-7-8 tremendously large rooms, single flat, every improvement, steam heat, open plumbing, &c. Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av.

207TH, 422 WEST.—Charming location, Episcopal College grounds opposite; 5 splendid rooms, bath, steam; $37 to $43; for refined people, with no small children.

Central Park West, 414.—Furnished or unfurnished, 7-room apartment; all light; non-elevator; concessions to responsible persons. Phone 9600 River. Bergollo.

Sublet, high-class elevator apartment, six large rooms; opposite Columbia. College; reduced rent till October. Superintendent, 438 West 116th.

Sublet apartment five outside rooms, facing Columbia University, until October. Loveless, 39 Claremont Av. Tel. Morningside 6480.

234-238 West 21st st.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements; at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

140 WEST 57TH ST.
To sublet, 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette. Inquire Holt. Telephone Circle 3083.

To sublet, one 5-room and bath, one 6-room and bath, 526 West 136th St. Agent on premises.

To sublet, one 7-room and 2 baths, one 5-room and bath, 615 West 162d St. Agent on premises.

To sublet, one 4-room and bath, one 5-room and bath, 507 West 111th St. Agent on premises.

To sublet, two-room kitchenette, southern exposure, 435 West 119th St. Agent on premises.

To sublet, 305 West 72d St., one 5-room and 2 baths, suitable for doctor. Agent on premises.

Non-housekeeping apts.; Spencer Arms; 2, 3, & 4 rooms. S. E. cor. 69th St. & B'way, N. Y.

Desirable seven-room apartment, sublet, 838 West End Av., cor. 101st. Apply premises.

Sublet, sacrifice, high-class five rooms; southern exposure. 219 West 81st, 12D.

Van Dyck and Severn Apts., Broadway and 73d St.; 8, 9, 10 rooms, 2 and 3 baths.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms; $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

To sublet, one 7-room and bath, 180 Claremont Av. Agent on premises.

58th St., 200 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Superintendent.

838-844 Riverside Drive, near 158th St.; 5 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 88th.

Bronx.

NEW BUILDINGS,
Tremont and Walton Avs.—4-5 rooms; all

Apartments Wanted

*

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The disturbance that was over Western Arkansas Tuesday night has moved with great rapidity to Northeastern New York, and has been attended by general rains over the interior district from the Mississippi Valley eastward, and also in Northern New England.

West of the Mississippi Valley there was no precipitation of consequence, although there was a general and decided fall in pressure with very low barometer readings over the Canadian Northwest.

Temperature changes were unimportant over the Eastern half of the country, but over the Western half it is decidedly warmer with temperatures much above the seasonal average over the central and northern districts.

There will be showers Thursday in the South Atlantic States and showers Thursday morning in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, followed by fair weather; elsewhere east of the Mississippi River the weather will be generally fair Thursday and Friday, except in the upper lake region and the Florida Peninsula, where showers are probable.

It will be somewhat cooler Thursday in the Middle Atlantic States and warmer in the lake region and the Ohio Valley. It will be warmer Friday quite generally east of the Mississippi River.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be fresh southwest and west; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south, except east off the Southern Florida coast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND FRIDAY.

New York—Cloudy Thursday. Friday, fair.

Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers Thursday morning, followed by fair. Friday, fair.

Northern New England—Rain Thursday. Friday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	52	58	4 P. M.	62	60
6 A. M.	50	56	6 P. M.	51	63
9 A. M.	53	57	9 P. M.	49	61
12 M.	57	59	11 P. M.	49	61

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 60; for the corresponding date last year it was 56; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 55.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 57; at 8 P. M. it was 57. Maximum temperature, 64 degrees at 3:00 P. M.; minimum, 52 degrees at 2:20 P. M. Humidity, 49 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 73 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.01 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.75 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.

1:33—24 Spring St.; Louis Miglione....Slight
2:25—87 Duane St.; Feifer & Turin.. Not given
2:35—332 Greenwich St.; H. Steisck....$300
3:50—41-43 W. 25 St.; M. Pollack;...Slight
5:50—504 W. 43 St.; Wm. O'Connor...Slight
8:15—488 6 Av.; J. B. McDonald...Slight

P. M.

12:30—461 W. 42 St.; A. Sico.....None
1:15—10-12 W. 138 St.; S. Addison...Slight
1:20—Foot W. 28 St.; D., L. & W. R. R. $75,000
2:25—214 2 St.; Abram Ravine.....$25
2:35—777 Melrose Av.; J. Schultz.....$1,000
3:35—33 W. 51 St.; Mrs. Hooker.....$500
3:55—165 W. 132 St. Eliz. Gordon....Slight
4:30—408 Madison Av.; A. Neale..Not given
4:30—217 W. 17 St.; Joseph Reilly...Slight
5:35—Split Rock Road, near New Rochelle Road; (auto) Chas. A. Goldgoyer.....$1,500
6:45—69 Columbus Av.; Apiram & Robinowitz.....Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments: Patrol, 4 P. M., May 4: G. S. Terminello, 32 to 38; J. Morrison, 38 to 32; M. J. Corley, 38 to Boiler Squad; J. J. Donovan, Jr., chauffeur, 3 to New Squad to C. O. Squad. To take effect 8 A. M., May 5: C. H. Schmidt, 51 to 171, mounted duty; M. Borkin, 148 to 170, mounted duty; Wm. Wertheim, 148 to 171, mounted duty; D. Doherty, 146 to 172, bicycle duty; A. C. Kehoe, 153 to 167, bicycle duty; A. C. Ackerly, Jr., 153 to 171, bicycle to motor cycle duty; G. E. Burton, 167 to 152, bicycle duty; L. Keyser and F. Schaefer, 158, bicycle duty; J. M. Sheehan, 170, mounted to bicycle duty; J. P. L. Klintworth, J. McNaughton, and S. L. O'Donnell, 171, mounted to bicycle duty; N. F. Nelson, 171, motor cycle to mounted duty; William W. O'Brien, 172 to 158, bicycle duty; O. Mott, 172 to 174, bicycle to motor cycle duty.

From 170 to prects. indicated: F. M. Fairchild, 148; T. O'Loughlin, 149; J. O'Connell, 150; J. J. Crowley, 154; M. Kinnane, 165; J. J. Donnelly, 167; L. Bentam, 167; A. J. Brazier, 167; T. T. Larkin, 172; J. McDonald, 172; J. E. Brown, 172.

From 171 to prects. indicated: D. J. O'Leary, 143; R. Flanigan, 148; J. R. O'Leary, 145; J. F. Brown, Jr., 145; E. D. Propper, 167; W. S. Swain, 172.

From 174 to prects. indicated: C. W. Jones, 148; A. Nicoloy, 149; T. J. Moore, 152; A. Lauster, 152; W. W. Colbert, 151; E. J. Johnson, 167; S. J. Lichtenstein, 167; H. Hoch, 169; W. F. McDonagh, 172; G. W. Kropp, 172.

From precincts indicated to 170, assigned to bicycle duty: S. W. Smith, 143; C. Coleman, 149; J. O'Dea, 150; H. McCressen, 154; F. J. Springer, 165; J. F. Murphy, 167; J. Georg, 167; J. A. Scott, 167; J. Meyer, 172; M. J. Dolan, 172; E. C. Davenport, 172.

From precincts indicated to 174, assigned to bicycle duty: J. M. Brown, 10; F. A. Schiegel, 143; W. Stieger, 149; W. M. Flynn, 162; J. M. Sermis, 152; J. Waldhaus, 161; C. Schrieffer, 163; O. Schmuck, 167; T. P. Dinnean, 167; J. T. Finneran, 169; J. J. Cridland, 172; F. Maus, 172.

To bicycle duty, 170 prects.: G. Apfel, J. Hamelberg, C. E. Loomis, R. Flanagan, W. Oser, J. Kremmelbein, C. Herrschaft, C. P. Bridge, J. R. Curren, J. Kirk, W. P. Jennings, G. H. Scott, T. Gallagher, J. V. Coffey, H. A. Doring, W. P. Nappier, T. P. Fitzgerald.

To bicycle duty, 171: E. E. Ioose, S. E. Thompson, G. J. Diffen, F. M. Nolan, J. Ryan, J. E. Shevlin, F. H. Symington, W. J. Maher, J. C. Coffey, R. L. Mulvey, J. J. O'Connor, G. C. Schlessinger, J. F. Sommers, F. J. Taylor.

To bicycle duty, 174: C. E. Bowman, M. A. Conlon, W. F. Denice, H. C. Grossarth, F. Johnson, J. F. Moran, D. H. Neylon, H. Schmitz, T. J. Sullivan, T. Sullivan, C. E. Bohmke, J. E. Cassidy, T. A. Coughlin, C. J. Dwyer, H. A. Hasselmann, T. J. Lockyer, M. T. McKeon, H. G. Nicholson, A. J. Stillger, T. J. Sullivan, J. A. Wegge.

Bicycle Patrol, F. T. Hochwald, 167 to 168; F. S. Ehrgott, 172 to 170.

Mutual transfers at 8 A. M., May 8: Patrol, A. F. Schuber, 32 to 66; J. J. Levy, 66 to 32; J. J. Metzler, 277 to 285; F. J. Grote, 285 to 277.

Leaves of absence, (without pay:) Patrol, T. J. Elwood, 5, 1 day, 8 A. M. May 7; W. A. Gibbons, 13, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. May 7; J. O'German, 13, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. May 7; F. Conkey, 20, 1 day, 4 P. M. May 10;

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol, C. J. Singer, 86, 6:45 P. M. Mar. 25, during disability; G. L. Smith, Traffic Div., Sub-div. C, 1 day, Apr. 25, during disability; Act. Det. Sergt., 2d grade, F. Maser, D. E., 10:15 P. M. April 19, during disability.

Suspended, without pay: Patrol, H. C. Slott, 143.

Fire Department.

The following will report to Fire 1st Gr. W. H. Breuer, at the 7th Regt. Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice at 10 A. M. to-day: May 5: C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 33; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; A. Hotherall, Eng. 31; W. Klein, Eng. 31; R. Bornholz, Eng. 36; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 56; W. Clancy, Eng. 79; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; J. L. Dressler, Eng. 88; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 95; F. M. Munn, Eng. 227; F. Ergenzinger, Eng. 237; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 249; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; H. B. Becher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; F. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 277; T. S. Richards, Eng. 282; A. T. Cole, Eng. 290; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 20; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; W. Muir, H. & L. 100; C. Fraser, Eng. 80; E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; G. Olsen, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; H. Brenner, H. & L. 140; J. Miller, No. 3, H. & L. 144; W. F. Gallagher, H. & L. 146; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287, (2d Sec.)

ESTATES APPRAISED.

FOX, BENJAMIN, (Sept. 27, 1915;) net estate, $64,462; Mrs. Lavinia Fox, widow, $28,070; George E. Fox, son, $17,838, and Mattie B. Reed, daughter, $18,533. Assets, 429 W. 34 St., $17,500 one-third interest in 509-511 W. 34 St., $12,000; equity, $14,386, in 523-525 W. 34 St., appraised at $50,000; bank, $8,807; life insurance and personalty, $18,352.

LEVY, MOSES, (Aug. 26, 1915;) net estate, $80,854; Mrs. Bessie Levy, widow, the beneficiary. Assets: Bank, $2,409; stocks and bonds, $47,545; notes and mortgages, $34,699; jewelry and personalty, $625.

MACK, LEO C., (Jan. 13, 1916;) net estate, $48,116; Emma Mack, Laura Mack, Rosa Mack, and Harry Mack, sisters and brother, each received $12,779. Assets: Bank, $152; life insurance and personalty, $3,040, and stocks and bonds, $67,975.

MILLER, SARAH C., (Dec. 3, 1915;) net estate, $71,884; William H. Miller, brother, $32,884; John H. Wade, nephew, $9,000; Sadie E. Newshafer, niece, $9,000; Presbyterian Hospital, $7,500, and the rest of the estate to six nephews and nieces. Assets: Bank $5,747; mortgages and personalty, $58,818, and stocks and bonds, $11,122.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Col. L. W. V. Kennon, attached to the 26th Inf. and assigned to the 9th Inf.

Lt. Col. P. A. Winter, M. C., to Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia, for treatment.

Maj. P. C. Harris, Adjutant General, relieved present duties and will repair to this city about May 20 for duty in office of Adjutant General, relieving Lt. Col. J. H. McRae.

Col. C. Richard, M. C., to Governors Island, N. Y., about May 15, for duty as Surgeon of Eastern Dept., in addition to present duty as Medical Supply Officer, New York City.

Capt. L. L. Smith, M. C., detailed member Examining Board at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, during temporary absence of Lt. Col. E. B. Frick, M. C.

1st Lt. C. C. Heth, C. A. C., detailed Q. M. of coming history and staff rides of Army War College, and will repair to this city about June 17.

1st Lt. D. D. Gregory, 5th Cav., from Army Service School, Ft. Leavenworth, and will join his regiment.

Navy.

Rear Admiral B. Tappan transferred to retired list from April 26 to home.

Commander C. M. Tozer from command the Colorado to command the Maryland.

Lt. Commander J. P. Jackson from Assistant Naval Attache, Rome, Italy, to Navy Dept.

Lts. E. C. S. Parker from special duty, Havana, Cuba, to Washington, D. C., wait orders, and R. S. Culp from command the Iris to the Albany as Executive and Navigator.

Jr. Grade Lt. J. H. Cullen from the Oregon to the Glacier as Executive and Navigator.

Asslst. Surgs. of M. R. C.: O. D. King, J. J. Loughlin, and L. D. Arbuckle, all commissioned.

Nav. Cons.: E. C. Hamner, from Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., to naval Station, New Orleans and H. T. Wright, from Naval Station, New Orleans, to New York Yard.

Assist. Paym. C. V. McCarty, from the New Orleans, to the Albany.

Chief Gunners: C. B. Babcom, from Boston Yard, to the Vestal, and Anthony McHugh, the Vestal to temporary duty receiving ship at Boston, Mass.

Gunner J. D. Pratt, from the Maine, to the Virginia.

Chief Pay Clerks: J. M. Holmes, from the Connecticut, to New York Naval Hospital, and A. W. Babcock, from the South Carolina to Naval Home, Philadelphia.

Pay Clerk F. W. Hathaway, from the Wyoming, to Boston Yard.

Acting Pay Clerk R. J. Dindot, from receiving ship at Philadelphia, to the Illinois.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Arethusa, at Port Arthur, Texas; Chattanooga, at Guaymas, and the Mars at Cristobal.

Sailed—Caesar, Norfolk for Charleston; Denver, Guaymas for Topolobampo; Jason, Newport for Hampton Roads; Milwaukee, San Francisco for San Diego, and the Whipple, San Diego for Mare Island.

The name "Bridge" has been assigned to supply ship No. 1 now under construction at the Boston Navy Yard.

The Oklahoma was placed in commission at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Penn., May 2, 1916.

The Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin were placed in full commission at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, May 2, 1916.

The Iris was placed out of commission at Mare Island, May 2, 1916.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 Min. Delightful Sail Manhattan.
Lovely rooms; excellent chef; all comforts.
Week-end, $10-$15 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK.
Superior accommodations, modern conveniences; bracing sea breezes; sun parlors; one hour Wall Street. Tennis. Boating. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.
"30 minutes from Broadway."
Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb, for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawanna Railroad tubes and go to the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.
W. T. READE, Prop.

Connecticut.

THE ELMS AND COTTAGES, Greenwich, Conn.—Select accommodations; moderate rates. Tel. 68.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

ALTERATION WORKROOM
require experienced gown hands. Apply to manager of workroom, 5th floor, Central Building.

—ALSO—

DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING
require a number of girls to wrap parcels. Come with working certificate or proof of age. Apply Superintendent Department of Wrapping, subway floor, Central Building.

ASSISTANT MANAGER
FOR SMART HAT SHOP:
FRENCH WOMAN PREFERRED; MUST HAVE HAD SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE WITH 5TH AVENUE PATRONAGE; HIGHEST REFERENCES REQUIRED; DUTIES WILL BE TO SHOW HATS, KEEP COMPLETE RECORDS, ACCOUNTS, &c., AND MANAGE SHOP AND WORKERS FOR OWNER; THIS IS A RESPONSIBLE POSITION; NO AMERICAN WOMEN, EXCEPT THOSE WHO SPEAK FRENCH FLUENTLY, NEED APPLY. ADDRESS BOX J 39 TIMES.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady. Answer in own handwriting, stating age and experience. J 31 Times.

FAT SWEDISH KITCHENMAID WANTED; $20-$25; COUNTRY; FOR SUMMER. APPLY WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY AT 217 WEST 79TH ST.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, competent both branches, as assistant bookkeeper; one with automobile experience preferred. Apply personally Thursday to Union Truck Manufacturing Company, 250 West 54th.

BOOKKEEPER wanted to take full charge; must be efficient; state age, references, and salary. Reply in own handwriting to "D. R.," Box 135 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; state experience and salary expected. S 28 Times.

BUYER wanted for fancy goods, jewelry, toilet goods, leather goods, and notions; an unusual opportunity for a live wire. General Manager, Lord & Gage, Reading, Penn.

CLERICAL ASSISTANT in editorial office of magazine; must be ambitious, willing, good appearance, good personality, and preferably experienced in publishing; give full details. S 8 Times.

COOK, experienced Scandinavian or German, for Christian American family, four adults; separate meals for help; country, near New York, in Summer; personal references required; wages $45. Write Permanent, 125 East 34th St., New York.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Fine home; good wages; small family; no cooking. Apt. 23, 146 West 142d St.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
GIRLS FOR THEIR LUNCH COUNTER.
Apply at employment office, 5th Floor, 32d St. side.

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NURSERY GOVERNESS.—French-Swiss preferred, to care for child 3 years old; wages $40. Apply 125 East 60th, or telephone Plaza 2129, between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or mother's helper for three girls, ages 3, 5, and 7; young American preferred. Address Box 232, Hartsdale, N. Y.

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STENOGRAPHER wanted, with brains and initiative, and with some aptitude for bookkeeping; will pay $12 per week for four weeks—then good-bye or a raise; splendid opportunity for a girl who has intelligence and is willing to make an immediate responsible position for herself; must be very neat and absolutely accurate; we want the kind of girl who can make the position pay $15 the first year; no limit for the right one; please don't come if you are lazy. Call 9 A. M., Philip Kobbe Company, 212 5th Av.

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The volume of our shirtwaist business, which is probably the largest in the United States, warrants a good salary and a big future to one who has undoubted ability.

Give your business experience in detail, and your letter will be considered confidential. Vice President, National Cloak and Suit Co., 207 West 24th St., New York, N. Y.

YOUNG WOMAN in outdoor kindergarten mornings. Address Tessier, 537 West 121st.

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Fifty cents an agate line.

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BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry; able to use typewriter; $15.
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FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

Westchester County.

BOARD FOR ELDERLY PEOPLE.—Rooms together or single; hot water supply, electricity; large grounds, beautiful country; convenient to trains and trolleys; references. 90 Landscape Av., Yonkers, N. Y. Telephone 300 Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

THE HALL, GLEN COVE, L. I.
Within commuting distance of New York; private beach; no mosquitos; tennis, boating, bathing, fishing; private baths; opens June 17; references. Tel. 256 Glen Cove.

Nurse takes few convalescent aged in her detached cottage. Phone Bay Ridge 2389.

New York State.

Lake Champlain.—Lady booking few refined people for Summer; milk, eggs, vegetables strictly fresh; excellent Southern cooking; fishing, boating, bathing, golf; short distance to State encampment and large hotel; garage; no children; high class.

Beautiful residence and farm, excellent table; healthful, mountain location; 86 miles; $10. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

ALTERATION WORKROOM
require experienced gown hands. Apply to manager of workroom, 5th floor, Central Building.

—ALSO—

DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING
require a number of girls to wrap parcels. Come with working certificate or proof of age. Apply Superintendent Department of Wrapping, subway floor, Central Building.

ASSISTANT MANAGER
FOR SMART HAT SHOP:
FRENCH WOMAN PREFERRED; MUST HAVE HAD SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE WITH 5TH AVENUE PATRONAGE; HIGHEST REFERENCES REQUIRED; DUTIES WILL BE TO SHOW HATS, KEEP COMPLETE RECORDS, ACCOUNTS, &c., AND MANAGE SHOP AND WORKERS FOR OWNER; THIS IS A RESPONSIBLE POSITION; NO AMERICAN WOMEN, EXCEPT THOSE WHO SPEAK FRENCH FLUENTLY, NEED APPLY. ADDRESS BOX J 39 TIMES.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady. Answer in own handwriting, stating age and experience. J 31 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, competent both branches, as assistant bookkeeper; one with automobile experience preferred. Apply personally Thursday to Union Truck Manufacturing Company, 250 West 54th.

BOOKKEEPER wanted to take full charge; must be efficient; state age, references, and salary. Reply in own handwriting to "D. R.," Box 135 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; state experience and salary expected. S 28 Times.

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EDUCATION NOTES.

The regular semi-annual conference between the teachers of English of the Richmond Hill High School and of the neighboring elementary schools will be held at 4 P. M., on May 9, in the high school. Miss Mary Percival, head of the English Department of the Hunter College High School, will speak on "What we are trying to do in teaching English."

The annual luncheon of the New York Public School Kindergarten Association will be held at Hunter College at 1 P. M. on Saturday.

The prizes offered to undergraduates of the Association of Northern College Magazine have been awarded as follows: Story, Hunter College Echo, Miss Mollie Grossman, for "The 'S' in Fish Means Sugar"; Essay, Hunter College Echo, Miss Dorothy Miller, for "Ivan the Shoemaker"; play, Radcliffe College Magazine, Miss Adelaide Nichols, for "Phaeton"; verse, Vassar Miscellany, Miss Edna St. Vincent Millay, for "Suicide", and Radcliffe College Magazine, Miss Winifred Best, for "In Philosophy".

Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" will be given by the Dramatic Society of the Bushwick High School on the evening of May 19. Mendelssohn's incidental music will be played. The program will be under the direction of Max Lieberman, Teacher of Elocution in the Bushwick High School. The proceeds above expenses will go to the Students' Aid Fund of the school.

The third annual "Municipal Dance" of the Social and Recreation Centres, conducted by the Board of Education, will be held at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory on Saturday evening. The dancing will take place after the "Athletic Meet," which will include various forms of races participated in by the leading athletes who belong to the many athletic clubs that meet in the centres and use the gymnasium or playground for their practice during the Winter.

The Shakespeare festival of the City School, Ely Court, Greenwich, Conn., on April 29, was a great success.

The Board of Examiners will receive applications until June 1 from eligible candidates for licenses to teach vocational subjects in the public elementary schools. The minimum salary for women is $900, annual increase, $100; maximum, $1,100. The minimum salary for men is $1,000, annual increase, $100; maximum, $2,000.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following eligible list for laboratory assistant (Pathological Laboratory) is announced:

Herman von Buttgereit, 80; Maude H. Williams, 87.80; Jessie Stewart, 87; Arthur B. Daub, 86.60; Franz J. A. Janke, 83.60; Samuel Kovourt, 78; Valentine P. Joe, 78.80; Simon Stein, 76.20; Sylvia B. Saltzberg, 76; Matilda W. Harma, 75; Helen H. Butkus, 75; Louise A. Smith, 74.80; Florence W. D. Knacke, 74.80; E. E. Weisse, 74; Dorothy Lintz, 73.60, and Aaron M. Morgenlander, 72.60.

United States.

The commission announces for May 17 at the New York Custom House an examination for shop apprentice, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, at salaries ranging from $480 to $540 per annum. Competitors will be examined in arithmetic, letter writing, practical questions, education and training. Applicants must have reached their sixteenth but not their eighteenth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

In need of immediate funds for an extended trip, I wish to sell my Packard touring car; it is in excellent condition and equipped in every detail; special leather upholstering, electric starter, and slip covers, run less than 10,000 miles; pleased to show the car to persons interested. Miss E. V. Towne, Room 2,119, Hotel Biltmore, city.

PRIVATE FAMILY MUST SACRIFICE immediately practically new National chassis make, fine speedster, commercial automobile, $300; also American Scout, underslung 2-passenger roadster, mechanically perfect, luxuriously equipped, $300; inspection and demonstration. 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, L. Island City.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
Owner disposes 1915 Abbott-Detroit 6-cylinder, seven-passenger; like new; cost $2,300; every modern improvement; condition guaranteed; big reduction. 305 West 79th St.

Practically new White six-cylinder seven-passenger touring automobile; Westinghouse shock absorbers; luxuriously equipped; cost, $5,600; sacrifice, $950. Information Altman's Chauffeur. Phone Astoria 2385.

1914 MERCER TOURING, five-passenger; starting and lighting; mechanically perfect; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

SMALL BUICK TOURING.
Five passenger; electric self-starter, lighting; big reduction for quick cash. 305 West 79th.

1914 S. G. V. SEDAN; special Fleetwood four-passenger Sedan body; Westinghouse shock absorbers; like new; elegant bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Overland 83, 1916, run 2,000 miles; perfect condition, $350.00; shock absorbers; extra tire, etc. Allmann, 71 Leonard St., Brooklyn.

Packards, all models, lowest prices. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,876 Broadway. Columbus 5078.

Mercer 1915 touring; 1913 Runabout; 1913 Raceabout. Cook & Macconnell, 1790 B'way.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted.—Alco limousine, with touring car body; state price and year built. Box X 809 Times Annex.

$600 cash for best 1916 five-passenger touring; no brokers. J 42 Times.

Automobile Supplies.

1,000 used shoes, $5 to $12; solid tires, $5 to $12. 808 West 59th.

Automobiles for Rent.

Simplex "50," 1913 chain drive, seven-passenger Holbrook body, electric lights and starter; car just out paint shop and overhauled; condition perfect; price $1,800. Inquire X 854 Times Annex.

Packard cars to hire, by hour, day, week, or month, monthly preferred; special rates for shopping, weddings, and parties. Jos. McCarthy, Larry Dooley, West 135th St. Garage. Phone 8900 Morningside.

Packard 1915 landaulet, handsomely equipped, for sale or rental. 135th St. Garage, at Broadway. Telephone 8900 Morningside, manager.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 08th St. and Broadway.

Elegant touring, day, week; monthly preferred; reasonable; owner drives. Jones, Columbus 9021.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS, or 1914-1915 cars, by month or year; reasonable. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Packard Touring, monthly solicited; owner drives; long private reference. Ortenblad, Columbus 3259.

Opportunity to buy good, serviceable truck, any capacity. See Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

Luxuriously equipped landaulet by hour, day, monthly; terms moderate. Wassel. L

MOSS HUNTS GRAFT IN COST OF SUBWAYS

Announces Intention to Get to the Bottom of All Contracts Before July 1.

POINTS TO EXTRAVAGANCE

Brings One Witness Who Says $3,374,875 Could Have Been Saved on Lexington Avenue Line.

Testifying before the Thompson Legislative Committee in the Municipal Building yesterday, Henry B. Seaman, formerly Chief Engineer of the Public Service Commission, said that the city could have saved $3,374,875 in the construction of the new Lexington Avenue subway by reletting contracts. He based his estimate on what he termed a 14 per cent. saving realized on one particular section of the Lexington Avenue route, the contract for which was relet. The witness thought that advertising all the contracts in bulk instead of separately was wasteful.

"In your opinion, was there any reason why this reletting process could not have been carried out on the other sections you enumerated, by which a possible saving of $3,374,875 might have been effected?" asked Frank Moss, counsel for the committee.

"I don't know of any reason why it couldn't have been done," said Mr. Seaman. "I never heard any legal reason against it."

The Lexington Avenue subway was originally planned as a part of the triborough route, but later it was included in the dual system. Under the present agreement the Interborough will operate it. The reletting of the one section took place long before the dual contract was signed. Mr. Moss, in taking up this new line of investigating, said that the subway contracts constituted a fertile field for investigation and he reviewed the history of the contract-making.

Moss Tells His Aims.

"Officials who were elected on a certain platform proceeded on a theory of building the subways by the city," he said. "In October, 1910, advertisements for bids on the tri-borough route were published. The bids that came in were high. The contractors, as I understand it, did not take the city seriously. The most prominent bidder was the Bradley Contracting Company, which had all the other contracts. Anyway, the different forces in the subway situation clashed, and this led to delay."

Mr. Moss then told of the abandoning of the tri-borough system and the ultimate acceptance of the dual system. The lawyer said he intended to go to the bottom of all the subway contracts and that by July 1 he expected to have material enough for a systematic, comprehensive report "with good, constructive qualities."

"The first question, as I see it," he said, "is, are these subway contracts bad? The second, if they are bad, were they put through by any improper or corrupt influence? The third, has there been any atmosphere of wrongdoing continued since the contracts were put through?"

Alfred Craven, Chief Engineer of the Public Service Commission, was then called to the stand. He testified that Section 9 of the Lexington Avenue contract was relet to the Patrick McGovern Company because there had been only one bid for it. He said the reletting would not change the unit cost of the work. Senator Thompson thought it would.

Asked about Section 13 of the same route, Mr. Craven said he did not know that the Bradley Company had obtained that contract, nor did he know, he said, that the Bradley Company had sublet that contract to the McMullen Company and Snare & Triest and had made $400,000 by the transaction.

McBean Charges Extravagance.

Duncan McBean, engineer and contractor, who, among other achievements, constructed the Harlem River tunnel, was next called. He said the present subway cost $35,000,000, and that of this John B. McDonald, the contractor, received $11,000,000 profit. He said that at the rates being charged for constructing the new subway the old subway would have cost $110,000,000 to build. He said the usual cost of excavation work is anything from 5 cents to $3 a yard, and that in the present subway work the amount paid is $9 a yard. He said he did his excavating work for $3 a yard, and that his work was "fully as difficult" as any subway work now being done. He said $17 a cubic yard had been paid for rock excavation in the dual system, and that this figure was exorbitant. He thought that $6 or $7 would be a good price. The witness at one point said he was outside the "combination" and got none of the work.

"What is the combination?" asked Mr. Moss.

"It's well known," Mr. McBean replied, "that you must have a pull with the Public Service Commission if you want to do work here. Those are the people to put the screws on you."

The witness said that Chief Engineer Craven had refused to allow him to see the dual subway contracts and had refused to believe that he—McBean—could build the subways at as low a figure as he had said he could. He said the Lexington Avenue subway was costing $2,200 a foot, while the old McDonald subway cost only $666.66 a foot.

Mr. Moss asked the witness if he had ever met Charles H. Hyde, and Mr. McBean replied in the affirmative. He told of meeting Mr. Hyde at the Waldorf on several occasions, and went on:

"One of his statements made up there was that he had been offered $2,000,000 to have the Lexington Avenue contracts awarded to Bradley."

"Did he say who offered it?" asked Mr. Moss.

"No, and I didn't ask him," replied Mr. McBean. "At another time he sent for me to come to his office and he told me that he had been engaged by some parties—he wouldn't say whom—who had asked him to assist in having this contract awarded to John F. Stevens. In my presence he wrote a letter to Mayor Gaynor about it."

Harkness Replies to McBean.

The letter has already been produced in evidence. Mr. McBean then told of the contract for building the tunnel under the Harlem River, which is a part of the Lexington Avenue contract. Mr. McBean said that when he was discussing subway contracts in 1910 with William R. Willcox, then Chairman of the Public Service Commission, Mr. Willcox said to him: "Those damnable engineers are going to rob the city of millions of dollars."

After the committee had adjourned Le Roy T. Harkness, assistant counsel to the Public Service Commission, said:

> The outpourings of Mr. McBean before the Thompson Committee this afternoon are only a repetition of statements made by him from time to time during the last five years. Mr. McBean's charges were published by him several years ago in book form and sent to Mayor Gaynor and other members of the Board of Estimate and at that time were thoroughly investigated by the Controller, by the District Attorney, and by several newspapers and found to be without foundation. It should also be borne in mind that not only is Mr. McBean a disappointed bidder on the Harlem River section, but he is also at the present time suing the City of New York and the contractor for the alleged infringement of patents in connection with the construction of that section. As the Thompson Committee gives Mr. McBean this opportunity to make such an attack on responsible public officials, it might be well for it to examine the records of the Passett Committee that investigated the new Croton Aqueduct work as to Mr. McBean's connection with that work.

The committee will meet again this morning, when Mr. McBean will again be called to the stand.

General Agnus One of Big Four.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 3.—At the Maryland Republican State Convention which meets on next Tuesday, General Felix Agnus, publisher of The American and Star, will be elected one of the Big Four of the Maryland delegation to the Republican National Convention. Another of the Big Four will probably be O. E. Weller of Baltimore County, recently a candidate for Governor of Maryland.

25 MEDALS TO FIREMEN.

Mayor Presents Them at City Hall to Honor Men of 1915.

Mayor Mitchel on the steps of the City Hall presented medals yesterday to twenty-five members of the Fire Department in recognition of meritorious acts performed last year. Nine of the medals went to individuals for courageous acts done in the performance of their duties, fifteen went to members of the second section of Engine Company 20, with headquarters at 243 Lafayette Street, for efficiency in drills and evolution, and the admintration medal, given for the best suggestion for the improvement of the force, was presented to Battalion Chief George J. Kuss, who suggested the school for firemen.

The firemen receiving the medals were escorted to the City Hall by the other honor men of the department, accompanied by the department band, and were received by the Mayor. Fire Commissioner Adamson recited the acts the firemen had performed and the Mayor pinned the medals on their coats.

The James Gordon Bennett medal and the department medal went to James T. Daniels of Hook and Ladder Company 26, who on Jan. 26, 1915, rescued Isadore and Sophie Windman in a fire at 1,473 Madison Avenue. The same fireman won the Bonner and department medals in 1914.

These two medals were awarded this year to Frank G. Rowe of Hook and Ladder Company No. 15. On Oct. 7, 1915, Rowe, without a smoke helmet, descended into the hold of a ship and brought out a stevedore who had been overcome by sulphur fumes. The Trevor-Warren medal and another department medal went to David J. Oliver of Hook and Ladder Company No. 13, who rescued a brother fireman, and the Strong medal and a department medal were given to Francis Parks of Hook and Ladder Company No. 21, who, at a fire at 49 West Thirty-sixth Street, last November, rescued William C. Rowley, bringing him down a scaling ladder from the fourth story. The Wertheim medal for personal rescue work and conduct as a commanding officer was awarded to Captain Patrick J. Moran of Hook and Ladder Company No. 4 for work at the subway fire on Jan. 16, 1915, at Broadway and Fifty-third Street. The company was one of the first to arrive on the scene and Captain Moran immediately entered the smoke-filled subway and directed the work of rescue on the stalled trains.

Edward J. Hartten of Hook and Ladder Company No. 104, Brooklyn, received the Brooklyn Citizen medal for rescue work in the so-called "Diamond Candy fire," at 285-287 North Sixth Street, Brooklyn, last November, where twelve workers lost their lives. Clarence A. Walsh, of the same company, received the Hurley medal for rescue work at the same fire.

Captain James Sherlock of Hook and Ladder Company No. 2 got the Crimmins medal for rescue work at the subway fire on Broadway. The Stephenson medal went to Captain Lawrence McGuire of Hook and Ladder No. 12 for maintaining the most efficient and disciplined company in the department for the year. The Captain has had his name on the Roll of Honor five times.

In presenting the medals the Mayor said:

"The city is very proud of the members of its Fire Department, of their record, of what these men have done, and of the demonstration that they have made of the willingness of all the men of the department to place themselves in the same peril for the same purpose under like conditions."

DENIES LOYALTY TO ROME.

Haley V. Fiske Denies High Church Party Is for Protestantism.

At a dinner of 1,100 members of the High Church party of the Protestant Episcopal Church, under the auspices of the New York Catholic Club, an organization of 170 priests, in the Hotel Astor last night, Haley V. Fiske of the Parish of St. Mary the Virgin, at 139 West Forty-sixth Street, said: "We are not to be driven to Rome, because we do not believe in its Papal doctrines. But we are not to be led to Protestantism, because we do not believe in its negations."

In his opening speech as toastmaster Mr. Fiske said that it was time for the laity to speak out. Referring to the attacks of the "soldiers in our own army, those who do not really believe in the Church, for to them she is merely one of the Protestant bodies," Mr. Fiske said: "The attacks from this source are never violent, but stealthy. The endeavor is by slow steps and without any outbreak to destroy the marks of identification of the Church and gradually to ally us with our 'separated brethren' by a recognition of their ministry and sacraments, in the hope that by federation there may grow out a pan-Protestantism to which we may contribute a part of what is called our 'incomparable liturgy.'

"These assaults are coming not from indifferent or uneducated ministers, but from Bishops and clergymen of prominence."

NEGRO ATTACKS SALESMAN.

Injures Passenger on Fall River Line Boat.

The officials of the New England Steamship Company intend to make a thorough investigation today of an assault made upon a passenger of the steamboat Plymouth of the Fall River Line early yesterday morning as it was nearing City Island. The victim of the attack by some unknown person, believed to be a negro, was Warren MacPherson of Cambridge, Mass., who said he was a Harvard graduate of the class of 1907 and now a salesman in the employ of a wholesale rubber company.

MacPherson said he was asleep in his stateroom when he was suddenly awakened by the presence of a bulky negro. Before he could utter an outcry the negro, according to his story, hit him with a blackjack and escaped through a window. The noise of the struggle awakened a passenger in the next stateroom, who came out and found MacPherson bleeding from the mouth and head.

A physician on the boat, Dr. George L. Richards of Fall River, was awakened, and he dressed MacPherson's wounds. On looking through his clothing, MacPherson found that none of his money had been touched. Captain Rawlins and George Smith, the boat detective, had all the negroes on board placed under close surveillance.

FEARS A NEWSSTAND TRUST.

Marks Tells Association That Is Why He Opposes Auctions.

Members of the New York Newsdealers and Stationers' Protective and Benevolent Association held their twenty-fifth annual dinner last night at the Hotel Astor. More than 100 were present, including members of the Bronx Newsdealers' Association, the Brooklyn Newsdealers' Association, and the Long Island Newsdealers' Association, and representatives of many of the New York papers. Borough President Marcus M. Marks spoke, saying:

"The question which has arisen against the auctioning of the news stands is a serious one. While it takes dollars to run the city government, it should never be run for dollars, and I hope that dollars will not interfere with the demand not to auction these stands. There are many reasons why I am opposed to auctioning them, one being that there is great danger of their getting into the hands of trusts, which might destroy the individual efforts on the part of the newsdealers and take away the independent livelihood of a large number of men. I would advise the appointment of a committee made up of publishers, newsdealers, public officials, and interested men to determine what stands should pay the city more because of their good location, and leave the small stands alone. No matter how it is handled the newsdealers will have a square deal from the city."

George H. Bell, Commissioner of Licenses, spoke of the problems of the License Department.

MAYOR WOULD BUILD ISLAND FOR GARBAGE

Tells 2,000 Richmond Citizens at City Hall He Is Inquiring Into the Possibilities.

SOME IN CROWD HISS HIM

Visitors Urge Signing of Cromwell Bill, Giving Boroughs Right to Bar All Reduction Plants.

About 2,000 residents of Staten Island thronged City Hall yesterday to urge Mayor Mitchel to sign the Legislative bill introduced by Senator Cromwell providing that the city shall not erect a garbage disposal plant in any borough except with the consent of a majority of the local boards of improvement. When the Mayor entered the Board of Estimate chamber he was hissed by several spectators, while Borough President Van Name of Staten Island, who voted against the plan to build a garbage disposal plant on the island, was roundly cheered.

It was expected that at least 10,000 indignant Staten Islanders would show up and Police Commissioner Woods had on hand a detail of 200 policemen under Inspector Dwyer to keep order. The spectators, many of them women, wore badges which read "Fair play for Staten Island. No garbage." Among the speakers who favored the bill were Senator Cromwell, William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education, who lives on Staten Island, and William Wirt Mills. Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston outlined the features of the bill and declared that if it were passed he feared the city's garbage would be left in the streets. Lester L. Lewis, on behalf of Gaffney, Geoghan & Van Etten, the contractors who are to erect the plant, said he doubted the constitutionality of the bill.

Senator Cromwell said the principle of home rule and local autonomy, for which the Mayor had pleaded on behalf of the city, should be exercised in the various boroughs. President Willcox said the city would be guilty of a mistake of judgment if it forced the plant upon Staten Island. He declared the Mayor could not afford to outrage the feelings of the people in any large district of the city, as he would if he failed to approve the bill. While Mr. Mills was speaking the Mayor interrupted to say that from 1898 to 1915 the city had expended for governmental purposes in Staten Island more than $51,000,000, while it had derived in revenues only about $23,000,000.

After Francis L. Layman, a lawyer; E. C. Bridgman, President of the Staten Island Savings Bank, and Louis L. Tribus, former Commissioner of Public Works of Richmond, had urged the Mayor to approve the bill, the Mayor said the administration was willing to take the garbage reduction plant from Staten Island if any feasible alternative could be found. He told those present that the committee of Staten Island citizens which had waited upon him twice in the last ten days had made three suggestions, one being to erect the plant on Swinburne Island, but that, the Mayor said, was not feasible, because the island was too small. Another suggestion was that the proposed site on Staten Island be moved further down the Kills and that the garbage bearing scows approach by the outside route, but this plan, the Mayor said, was not feasible either.

The third suggestion was that the city build an island on Romer Shoals in the lower bay and erect the plant there. This plan, the Mayor said, was now under consideration.

MRS. TEARLE ARRESTED.

Wilson Mizner Gives Bail for Alleged Drug Addicts.

Mrs. Roberta Menges Corwin Hill Tearle, who has a divorce suit pending against Conway Tearle, her third husband, was one of four persons arrested yesterday afternoon in an apartment house in Fifty-first Street, west of Broadway, on the charge of having narcotics in their possession. The others were Henry W. Farmer, a horse dealer, his wife Mildred, and Josephine Martin. The police have been investigating reports of "drug parties" in the house ever since Mrs. Mabel Hodge of Albany died there, apparently from an ovedrose of narcotics on April 14. Yesterday Detectives Judge, Hackett, and Erb went to the house and got into Mrs. Tearle's apartment, arresting her, they say, as she was trying to empty into a wash basin in the kitchenette the contents of a bottle believed to contain heroin.

Two of the detectives then went to the Farmer apartment and found hypodermic needles, syringes, and bottles of drugs believed to be either morphine or heroin. Miss Martin was arrested with a bottle in her hand, alleged to contain narcotics.

Farmer called up Mayor Mitchel's office after his arrest and notified Paul C. Wilson, the Mayor's Assistant Secretary, who appeared when the four were arraigned in the West Side Court, and said he had known Farmer eighteen years ago. Wilson Mizner gave bail for all four when they waived examination and were held in $500 each by Magistrate Barlow for Special Sessions.

Mrs. Tearle wore in court a large diamond ring, said to be worth $2,000, which the detectives said she had offered to them as a ransom when they arrested her.

In an apartment house in Fifty-second Street, just east of Eighth Avenue, the same detectives arrested Miss Helen Stamford on the charge of having heroin in her possession. She also was held in $500 bail for Special Sessions.

SUICIDE GRASPS 2,300 VOLTS

Light Official, Worried by Suits, Ends Life at Plant Switchboard.

Worry over the killing of C. Fred Purick in the bathroom of his home last January, and the death last Summer of William Blatch, the husband of Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, both deaths having been attributed to alleged defective apparatus of his company, William T. Wheeler, Secretary-Treasurer of the Port Jefferson Electric Light Company of Port Jefferson, Long Island, committed suicide yesterday morning. He chose an unusual means of taking his life and accomplished his purpose in the infinitesimal fraction of a second. Choosing a time when no one was in the power room, he entered and placed one hand upon each of the two main switches, thus forming a connection through which the full current passed. The 2,300 volts killed him instantly. An employe saw Wheeler fall and gave the alarm. Physicians who were summoned said he was dead before he reached the floor.

Wheeler, depressed by the pronouncement of Dr. William B. Gibson of Huntington, the Coroner, that the electric light plant was a menace to the village, and by the fact that the Purick family had brought suit for $50,000 and the Blatch family for $100,000, told a number of friends that he did not wish to live any longer. On Tuesday he met Charles A. Squires, a Port Jefferson friend, and remarked: "I have nothing to live for. I believe I will end it all." Squires endeavored to make him see things in a brighter light, but was unsuccessful. Wheeler was unmarried. He resided with his mother, Mrs. Woodhull Wheeler, and was 64 years of age.

CLARE GOES TO SING SING.

Sentenced to Not Less Than Eight Years for Killing Wife.

James J. Clare, ex-lightweight pugilist and local politician, who was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree for killing his wife, Ida, was sentenced yesterday morning to not less than eight years and three months nor more than seventeen years imprisonment by Justice Van Siclen in the Queens County Supreme Court. When asked by the court if he had anything to say, Clare replied: "I am innocent. Heaven knows that I am innocent."

ASKS AID FOR WAR HOSPITAL

Mrs. Herbine Writes of Needs of Institution She Founded in London.

Mrs. Charlottee Herbine, an Indianapolis woman, who for some years past has been making her home in Paris, has written to her friend, Miss Emma Thursby, the singer, urging the great need of funds in the Coulter Hospital, which she has opened in London at 5 Grosvenor Square, the use of the building having been given by Sir Walpole Greenwell.

Mrs. Herbine was hailed as an American heroine by the English papers for her courage and quick wit in saving for the English Government valuable papers about to be seized by the officers of a German submarine. Captain Stanley Wilson, a member of Parliament, was carrying the papers from the Eastern Mediterranean to London, traveling on the Greek ship Speza, or Spezai, which was held up by the submarine and Captain Wilson made prisoner. Mrs. Herbine offered to take and deliver the papers, if Captain Wilson would trust them to her, and she did it.

The money for the Coulter Hospital, named for a family physician, was raised by Mrs. Herbine last Summer while she and her son, a student at Cambridge, England, were visiting the Exposition in San Francisco. The hospital was put under the British War Office, being accepted as a primary hospital. It has been visited by the King and Queen, who expressed their warm appreciation of its work.

The President is the Earl of Sandwich; Commandant and Honorary Secretary, the Hon. Mrs. Cyril Ward; Assistant Commandant, Lady Juliet Duff. All donations of money are sent to the Treasurer, Mrs. Scott-Gatty, a niece of Lord Sandwich, at Hinchingbrooke, Huntingdon, England. Mrs. Ward receives other contributions at hospital, night shirts, pajamas, socks, slippers, dressing gowns, bed jackets, linen, sheets, pillow cases, blankets, house flannels, towels, dusters, &c.

The letter to Miss Thursby was received from the south of England, where Mrs. Herbine, with her head nurse and friends, had gone for over Easter, to recuperate from the strain of the hospital work.

From eighty-five to ninety-five patients can be accommodated in the Coulter Hospital, and those in it now are serious French surgical cases requiring the most experienced nurses, who are high-priced and difficult to get, Mrs. Herbine writes.

CARPET CLUB CHEERS T. R.

Great Enthusiasm, Although the Colonel Is Absent.

Although unable to be present as a speaker at the seventh semi-annual dinner of the Carpet Club held last night in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria, Theodore Roosevelt was cheered vigorously by the 400 diners whenever speakers mentioned his name.

Myron W. Robinson, President of the club, introduced William Sloane Coffin as toastmaster. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge was to have been one of the speakers, but could not leave Washington. The cheers for Colonel Roosevelt came when the Rev. Dr. W. Warren Giles of East Orange, N. J., after discussing the European war and domestic conditions, told the story of Colonel Roosevelt's driving a lion into a stockade while on his African hunt. He ended by saying: "Such a man will be heard from in 1916."

This was greeted by cheers and shouts of "He's all right," although a few hisses were audible. One of the diners, a member of the club, arose at this juncture and began to express an opinion divergent from that of the clergyman. Cries of "sit down" and "put him out" finally silenced the dissenter.

REGULARS WON BY 40,000.

Old Republican Organization Made a Sweep in California.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—Complete returns from 3,279 precincts out of 4,672 in the State confirm the sweeping victory of the Regular Republicans over the new element known as the United Republicans in yesterday's Presidential primary election. The returns show that Bordwell of the Regulars' ticket received 96,853 votes against 68,173 for Bulla of the United Republicans. The Bourbons polled 36,356 votes and the Bull Moose 7,600 votes. The Regulars believe that they carried the State by 40,000 votes.

The surprise of the election in San Francisco was the number of ballots cast on which the name of Henry Ford was written in.

PENROSE NOT FOR ROOT.

Republicans Hear He Bolted Conference of Leaders.

Republicans heard a report last night that Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania had bolted a conference of Republican leaders from different parts of the country who met in this city yesterday to promote the Root boom. Senator Penrose, it was said, had declared that he was unwilling to join in a movement which would doom his party to defeat in the Fall.

For some time there have been reports from Oyster Bay that Colonel Roosevelt fully expected Senator Penrose, who was one of the participators in "the crime of 1912," to support him for the Presidential nomination in the Republican National Convention this year.

At the Waldorf, where Senator Penrose stays while in this city, it was said that he had left for his home in Pennsylvania. Ex-Congressman "Tom" Watson of Indiana, another Republican leader reported to have been at the conference, it was said at the Waldorf, had also left for home. An effort was made to reach Chairman Charles D. Hilles of the National Committee, who was supposed to have attended. At his home it was said that Mr. Hilles had retired and could not be disturbed.

DEADLOCK ON POSTMASTER.

Senator O'Gorman Is Still Insisting on Joseph Johnson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Administration and Senator O'Gorman are in a deadlock over the appointment of a Postmaster for New York to succeed Edward M. Morgan. Since Robert F. Wagner asked President Wilson to withdraw his nomination for that office no move has been made.

Senator O'Gorman is still urging Fire Commissioner Johnson and is not inclined to compromise.

ASKS PRAYERS FOR MOTHER.

Los Angeles Girl Sends Letter to Times for John E. McDonnell.

When Jeannette Schureman, 5 years old, of 1,235½ West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Cal., read of the reported success of John E. McDonnell, the Harlem youngster, whose prayers are said to have restored health to some persons, she thought that perhaps her mother might get well if McDonnell prayed for her. So she wrote the following letter which, with a request that it be forwarded, reached THE TIMES late last night:

> Dear Little Friend: I am a little girl and have a very sick mother; doctors say she can't live. I'm writing to you to ask you to pray for her that she may be healed. I read about you in The Los Angeles Times. I believe in prayer and do pray for my mother. Please help me.
>
> With God's blessing on you, I am your friend.
>
> P. S.—I hope you will get this and let me know.

The letter was forwarded to the boy's mother, who lives at 337 East 123d Street, by special delivery.

Mrs. Roosevelt on Way Back.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt will return to New York from Havana on Monday by the Ward Line steamship Mexico. She left here last Saturday for Colon, where her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, was ill of typhoid fever. At Havana Mrs. Roosevelt received word that her daughter-in-law was out of danger, so she decided to return to New York, instead of continuing her voyage to the Isthmus of Panama.

PLAN $1,000,000 FUND AT DR. JACOBI DINNER

To be Used for New Buildings for Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases.

TRUSTEES GIVE $100,000

Guggenheim Brothers Add $10,000 to That, and a Total of $112,000 is Raised in Few Minutes.

One hundred and twelve thousand dollars toward a million dollars was given for new buildings for the Dispensary and Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, 123d Street and Madison Avenue, at a dinner given to Dr. Abraham Jacobi in celebration of his eighty-sixth birthday by the Directors of the institution at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel last night. Dr. Jacobi, affectionately characterized a half hundred times during the program of speeches as the "Grand Old Man of Medicine" and the "Savior of the Babies," said that if he had a million dollars he would give it all for the hospital, to which he has been foster father since its establishment ten years ago.

Paul M. Herzog, Vice President of the Board of Directors, announced that the Directors would contribute $100,000; for the five Guggenheim brothers—Daniel, Murray, Sol R., Isaac, and Simon—he announced a gift of $10,000; the Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League sent $1,000, and before Mr. Herzog was through announcing these, Adolf Lewisohn said he would give $1,000. It was announced that the work of raising the $1,000,000 would be begun immediately.

Dr. Jacobi said the State had not done its duty to sick people. He said that, in the administration of most public medical institutions, it took the four-year, political-made director two years to investigate the mismanagement of his predecessor and two years to install his own mismanagement. He thought this was the reason for the more efficient accomplishments of private medical institutions.

Emanuel M. Gattle, President of the Board of Directors of the hospital, presided. He reviewed the history of the hospital and in referring to Dr. Jacobi, he said:

"In tendering this demonstration to our most distinguished guest of honor, we do so at a most propitious and befitting time; it is upon the celebration of his eighty-sixth birthday, a glorious age, particularly glorious in that it is surrounded by an everlasting halo of golden goodness, such as should gladden the hearts of all those present for the opportunity of participating in this tribute to so worthy and distinguished a man.

"In saying this I surely voice the sentiments of the medical profession throughout the country who look toward Dr. Jacobi as Dean, Peer, and Shining Light of the medical profession. I ask you to rise and drink a toast to the great friend of humanity and children—Dr. Abraham Jacobi."

Herbert B. Swope told the diners the hospital was the greatest and largest of its kind in the world, and Adolph Lewisohn said "the world is better for Dr. Jacobi having lived in it."

Dr. Bernard Sachs, the neurologist, said the figures presented by Mr. Swope could not measure the good work of the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases. He added that Dr. Jacobi illustrated the truth that "it is great to be a great physician, but it is greater to be a great citizen."

Dr. Reginald B. Sayre said that instead of the sixty beds it had the hospital should have five hundred. Isaac N. Seligman told the diners that "within the heart of Dr. Jacobi was inscribed in glowing letters the word 'Service.'" Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, also spoke.

ARTAUD DIVORCE FAVORED.

Decree Against Commerce Commission Supervisor Recommended.

George J. Gillespie, referee in the suit for a divorce begun by Mrs. Anna H. Artaud against Theodore P. Artaud, filed with Supreme Court Justice Giegerich his report recommending that the divorce be granted. Mr. Artaud is the Supervisor of the Land Department of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The testimony was to the effect that on Sept. 24 last Mrs. Artaud, Mrs. Nanna Harde of 1 West Ninety-fourth Street, and Mrs. Alice Louis Daggers, a private detective, learned that Mr. Artaud and a woman, dressed in brown, had registered at a hotel under the name of "Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Arnold, Washington, D. C." Later the detective, her son, and William Lee, a mining man from Arizona, obtained evidence in the hotel which influenced the referee in recommending the divorce.

Mr. Artaud appeared before the referee by counsel, who contended that whatever offenses he had been guilty of had been condoned by the plaintiff. Mrs. Artaud lives in Washington, D. C. Her testimony was taken in that city by a commissioner.

MISS KITCHING FLEES ADVICE

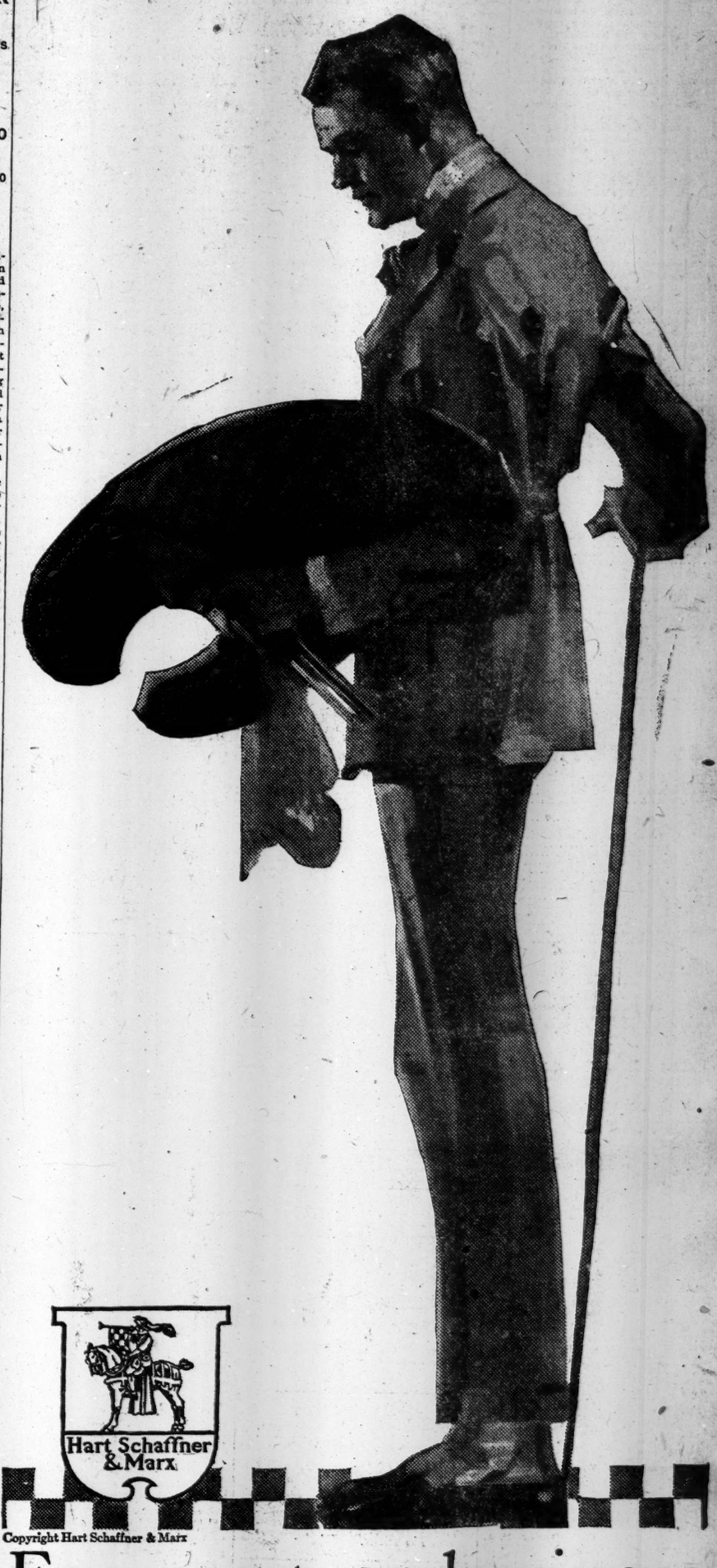
Finds Too Many Willing to Tell Her How to Untaint Her Wealth.

Miss Edith H. Kitching yesterday fled from her hall bedroom at No. 24 State Street to take refuge in Brooklyn so that she might escape the advice of well meaning persons who wanted to tell her what she should do with her uncle's riches.

Some called and others sent letters. There were clergymen who advised her to accept the money, although she considered that it was tainted because her uncle, Francis F. Ripley, was a money lender, and by giving some of it to a worthy purpose counteract the curse.

The landlord of the house, who is a philosopher, said Miss Kitching was also considering whether or not some of the money might not be applied to the cause of suffrage. He said that when he last saw Miss Kitching she had not decided whether to accept the $194,860 left by her relative.

Charles J. McDermott, representing the Hamilton Trust Company, which has the property in charge, said he had not had any decision from Miss Kitching.



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